The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Rhodes & Bradley is this day dissolved by mutual consent, David C. Bradley retiring, and Chas. D. Rhodes continuing the business at 57 Dearborn-st. Either party authorized to sign in settlement.

CHAS. D. RHODES,
DAVID C. BRADLEY.

Chicago, May 15, 1882.

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DR. A. M. READ'S FAMILY MEDICINES For sale at No. 117 Twenty-second-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Court Has Decided that the Assasin Had a Fair Trial.

Passage by the House of a Bill Against Patent-Right Swindlers.

Intense Lobby Excitement Attending Suspension-Day, but No Job Pushed.

Speech of Senator Beck on the Bonded-Period Question in the Upper House.

A Reasonable Substitute—Worthington Confirmed Without Any Senatorial Resignations.

The Great River Bill—Pendleton's Report—The Morey Letter—Cloak-Room Chat.

THE ASSASIN.

THERE WERE BUT TWO TECHNICALITIES, AND ONLY ONE JUDGE WAS INCLINED TO SHY AT THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—There are still differences of opinion as to the decision of the court en banc in the Guiteau case. Statements, seemingly authoritative, or having at least the semblance of authority, have been made today to the effect that the court will decide on next Monday to sustain the verdict in the court below. Judge Cartter is reported as having said that the verdict would be unanimous, but it is known from excellent authority that on Saturday Judge Hagner, and it is reported another Judge, was quite disposed to decide for a new trial on the ground of the admission of

THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. DUNMIRE,

Guiteau's divorced wife, and lawyers say still it is very possible that Judge Hagner may give a minority report, even if the decision of the majority of the court shall sustain the verdict. The rumors are still conflicting, but there is much more reason to think tonight than there was last night that the court may not attach so much importance to at least a technical irregularity which had no considerable bearing upon the verdict as to pronounce the great trial a nullity. It is said that

FROM THE OUTSET

there was only two points of difference—the question of the admission of Mrs. Dunmire's testimony and that of jurisdiction. On both of these points the court stood three in the affirmative and one in the negative, and the effort was confined to bringing over the disagreeing member, which, it is said, was finally accomplished. The question of evidence was first settled, and that of jurisdiction then considered. The fourth member of the court, after consulting a number of authorities and listening to the views of his brethren, is said to have come to the same conclusion reached by them, and thus made the court united on all points under consideration.

THE HOUSE.

LYNCH'S BILL TO AID SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS IN GETTING A FAIR CHANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The bill offered in the House today by Representative Lynch, of Mississippi, to amend the United States election laws ought to pass. In brief, it provides for the appointment in each precinct of the United States of Supervisors of opposit political parties, and authorizes them, in case the State election officers neglect or refuse to open the polls, to go on and do that themselves, and organize an election board as nearly as practicable in conformity with the State law, and to conduct the election with this improvised machinery. This will meet a great many cases where, as in heavy Republican precincts in Alabama and South Carolina, in the last Congressional elections, the Democratic conspirators and poll-officers refused to serve, and no elections were therefore held. Lynch's bill provides that United States Supervisors shall witness the whole process of the election, and provides that they shall be in the room from the time the polls are opened until the last vote is counted. It

FORBIDS ANY INTERMISSION OR ADJOURNMENT

from the time the polls are opened until the votes have all been received, counted, and canvassed and the returns made up. It requires the United States Supervisors to keep a record of the election, and repeats Sec. 2,029 of the Revised Statutes, which makes United States Supervisors in country districts (as is generally contended by the Democrats) simply witnesses to see the votes deposited in the ballot-box, but gives them no authority to make returns of election, or to supervise the counting and canvassing of the ballots.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, OF BROOKLYN,

who spent last week at home drawing inspiration from Fenian headquarters in New York, has returned to Washington, and signalized his return this morning by offering a resolution in the House requesting the President to inform that body whether certain papers and correspondence regarding American citizens in British prisons communicated to the British Parliament already published in London have been received at the State Department, and whether this House may expect the additional correspondence called for by its resolution of the 25th ult.; whether any persons claiming to be American citizens still remain in British prisons without allegations of crime or prospects of speedy trial; whether any proposition has been made to coerce American citizens to so degrade their citizenship as to receive release from unjust imprisonment by accepting it on degrading conditions; whether any person holding office under the United States has

OFFERED MONEY

to those citizens to induce them to accept release under these degrading conditions, and, if so, by what alleged authority, and whether a letter alleged to be from Lord Granville, which Mr. West was to read to Mr. Frelinghuysen, leaving with him a copy, dated April 6, 1882, and published in the newspapers of this country and Great Britain, worse in tone and temper than the Austrian letters of Chevalier Husselman, so properly answered by Webster and Marcy, has been received at the State Department, and what answer has been given to its impudent suggestions. Mr. Robinson appears to be troubled by fear lest the imprisoned Fenians shall be hired to leave the prisons in which they are confined. The resolution was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THIS WAS SUSPENSION-DAY

in the House, and six or seven committees undertook to pass bills under suspension of the rules. Only two succeeded. Mr. Caswell, from the Committee on Patents, succeeded in procuring the passage of a bill respecting the recovery of damages for infringement of patents. The bill provides that no action for damages or proceedings in equity shall be sustained, nor shall the party be held liable under the present laws for the use of any patented article or device when it shall appear on trial that the defendant in such action or proceeding purchased said article for a valuable consideration in open market. The bill passed by a vote of 155 to 48.

This is the bill in which Western farmers have taken so great an interest.

THE PURPOSE OF IT

is to prevent the impositions which have resulted from the sale of a vast number of patented articles among the farmers in the West. The bill which passed was the one originally introduced by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and is as follows: "That no action for damages or proceeding of inquiry shall be sustained, nor shall the party be held liable under Sec. 4,919 or 4,921 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the use of any patented article or device when it shall appear on the trial that the defendant in such inquiry-proceeding purchased said article for a valuable consideration in the open market."

THERE WAS VERY LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR SPEECHES.

Mr. Burrows, in explaining the bill, said: "This is the second effort to bring this matter to the deliberate consideration of the House, and it is a little remarkable that, whenever it is sought to give protection to the innocent purchasers and users of patented articles, there are always some gentlemen to be found prolific of objections to prevent, if possible, the passage of any measure for relief. Another peculiarity is that these same gentlemen have no suggestion to make by which their objections may be overcome. They simply abound in criticisms. Even now, when certain modifications are proposed by friends of the measure to avoid antagonisms and make it conform, if possible, to the views of its opponents, even this is objected to, and the conclusion is forced upon us that it is the purpose to prevent, if possible, all legislation whatever upon this subject. What the farmers of this whole country insist upon is that the purchasers of patented articles in good faith for a full consideration, and in the open market, should be protected from the bands of

PATENT-RIGHT INQUISITORS

which infest the country and plunder our people. I demand for the purchaser in good faith of the barbed-wire fence, the drive well, the Birdsel clover-huller, and the hundred other articles necessary to the farmers of the great West that they shall be exempt from the unjust persecutions to which they are now subjected. In some instances the vender and the owner of the patent appear to be in collusion. For instance, a set of men go through the country with wagon-loads of gates and dispose of them to the farmers, who pay a full consideration, and have no knowledge that they are patented; and after they are set up and in use

ANOTHER SET OF MEN SCOUR THE COUNTRY

and notify the purchasers of these gates that the hinge or some other portion of it is patented, and they are the owners of such patent, and thereupon a demand is made for $5, $10, or $20 damages for infringement, and, if payment is refused, suit is entered in the United States Court. To avoid this they frequently submit to the outrageous exaction, and so under the threat of judicial inquisition our people are being plundered without stint or mercy. I hope this measure will receive the prompt approval of this House, that the people who purchase patented articles in the open market in good faith and for a full consideration shall not be hunted down by those insatiable vampires."

GEN. M'COOK,

from the Committee on Library, offered a joint-resolution to accept from Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, a valuable medical and scientific library, comprising some 20,000 books and pamphlets, the accumulation of a lifetime. These are to be deposited in the library of Congress, and known as "The Toner Collection." The resolution provides that Dr. Toner may be permitted to make additions to the collection from time to time, and provides for a perpetual increase of the same. The bill passed without a division, although half a dozen Democrats voted in the negative. Gen. Strait's bill, from the Committee on Militia, to provide for

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA FORCES

of the United States, and making an appropriation of $1,000,000 a year to promote its efficiency, not only did not receive a two-thirds vote, but received less than half as many votes as were cast against it.

THE FRIENDS OF THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM

have been quietly working a boom for it, and some time ago induced the Committee on Private Land Claims to order Mr. Muldrow to attempt to pass it today under suspension of the rules. This morning a considerable lobby, composed of persons interested in the claim, paraded the corridors and lobbies of the House, but before the Committee on Private Land Claims was reached in the call the friends of the bill lost confidence, and Muldrow refused to demand its passage under a suspension of the rules.

"WHAT WAS THE MATTER

with the McGarrahan folks today?" remarked a TRIBUNE correspondent to Gov. Pacheco as the House adjourned this afternoon.

"They weakened early in the day," Pacheco answered, "and gave up their idea of trying to pass the bill under a suspension. The House was not in the humor of suspending the rules today, and they saw it, and decided to hold over until a more favorable opportunity offered. Under ordinary circumstances they need but a majority vote. Today they would have to have two-thirds. They felt the risk to be too great, and did not try it."

M'GARRAHAN SAID

to the correspondent: "All my friends did not happen to be present, and I did not want to make any move in their absence. We will try it some other time. There is one thing I don't exactly understand, and that is why the California members are all against me this time. They were never solid against me before. Don't you remember Wigginton and Luttrell? They were strongly in my favor, and would be now if they were in Congress. I feel confident I'll get my bill passed by this Congress, but I would much prefer that the California members voted with me. Still, I suppose I can stand it. I have stood opposition of all kinds for over twenty years."

THE NAVAL RING

that intended to ask that a day be fixed to consider the bill to build ten new war-vessels weakened also and did not make any effort in that direction. The plan of those who have the bill in charge is either to tack it on one of the appropriation bills as an amendment or to wait until the last week of Congress, when, in the hurry of business, they will rush it through. A TRIBUNE correspondent asked Springer today what foundation there was in the story that British gold was being used to defeat the passage of the bill.

"None at all," he said." "That story was part of Johnny Roach's plan. He starts out a similar one every year. Roach intends the bill shall be killed rather than that the vessels shall be built in the Government navy-yard. His story about British gold failed before, and will fail again. The temper of the House may be in favor of building ten new vessels, but it will build them in the Government yards and not in private yards."

OTHER CLAIMS.

Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, another member of the committee, then attempted to secure the passage of a bill confirming an old Spanish grant in New Mexico amounting to about 470,000 acres. After a rather spicy discussion of half an hour the bill was beaten by more than three to one.

The Committee on War Claims made an effort to pass a bill for the relief of Mrs. Sallie Carroll, of the District of Columbia. The bill proposed to pay her $20,000 for timber and wood taken from the lands belonging to her near Washington and used in the construction of fortifications by the army. This also, after a lively discussion, was beaten by a vote of more than four to one.

PRINTING.

Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Printing, then undertook to pass a resolution providing for the distribution of the records of the Union and Confederate armies, giving to Congress the right to direct the distribution of the entire series, which will consist of about ninety-six volumes, the publication of which will not be completed for a number of years. Probably if the members of the House had understood the resolution, they might have voted for it, but anything which the members suspect will be likely to abridge any of the dearly-coveted privileges of distributing public documents can stand no chance in the House, and, as they feared that this was a proposition of that sort, it was hastily voted down, its friends being unable to get the yeas and nays upon it. Upon the whole,

THE DAY WAS HARDLY A PROFITABLE ONE.

The consideration of the National-Banking bill will be resumed tomorrow, and Mr. Crapo hopes to secure a vote. It is not regarded as probable, however, that a vote will be reached before late on Wednesday. There are a great many financial statesmen in the House, and they all want to speak on this measure.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Mr. Robinson offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether certain official papers recently published regarding the imprisonment of American citizens in British prisons had been received at the State Department, and what answer had been given thereto.

By Mr. Lynch—To reimburse depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of said company.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inquire into the propriety of purchasing the dwelling-house in Washington in which President Lincoln died.

Mr. Strait moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill revising the laws relating to the militia for the United States.

The motion met with strong opposition, and was lost—yeas 61; nays 138.

The House—yeas 155; nays 48—suspended the rules and passed the bill providing that no action for damages for infringement of patents shall be sustained for the use of any patented article or device when it shall appear on trial that defendant purchased such article for a valuable consideration in open market.

Several motions to suspend the rules and pass bills were rejected.

Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to repeal Sec. 2,029 of the Revised Statutes relative to the appointment and duties of supervisors of election. Sec. 2,029 provides that supervisors shall have no authority to make arrests or perform any other duties than to witness election proceedings and make returns. The bill also requires the United States Supervisors in their reports to the Chief Supervisor, to report all violations of the act, and gives the United States District-Attorney free access to reports to obtain information upon which to institute criminal prosecutions against any persons charged with violating the provisions of the act. Referred.

The Commissioner of Pensions informed the House that the deficiency appropriation of $16,000,000 to meet the June payments of army pensions should be made available by the 25th inst.

A PREDICTION.

A member of the minority says: "If the contested-election cases are forced ahead of the regular appropriation bills the chances are the session will extend into August."

Adjourned.

THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BECK ON WHISKY TAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The principal feature of the day in the Senate was the long and technical speech of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, upon the Whisky bill. The speech was delivered under very novel circumstances. The bill has not yet come up as the regular order for discussion, but, in view of charges of alleged fraud which have resulted in the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, of which Mr Windom is Chairman, Mr. Beck thought it expedient to forestall the discussion and get the case of the whisky-men, many of whom are his constituents, before the Senate. Among the more

CONSPICUOUS PERSONS IN THE GALLERY

were prominent Kentucky and Ohio whisky-distillers and their attorneys. Mr. Beck reviewed the history of internal-revenue legislation for the last twenty years, and he admitted that when the War taxes existed there were a number of men who were determined to defraud the Government, and who successfully did so, but that since the machinery of collecting the internal revenue had been so much improved it had become very difficult to defraud the revenue of the tax upon distilled spirits after the spirits are once deposited in the warehouse—that there probably is no source of revenue from which the income is collected with greater exactness than that from the manufacture of distilled spirits. It was absolutely impossible now, he said, that the Government should be defrauded. Mr. Beck reviewed

MR. FOLGER'S LETTER

at great length, and flatly charged the Secretary of the Treasury with the densest ignorance on the subject of internal-revenue legislation. He said Folger, probably, was a good Judge, and an upright man, but that his letter showed that he had no practical knowledge of the subject of which he treated. He insisted that it was unjust to compel liquor-dealers to pay the tax upon products as soon as they are deposited in a bonded warehouse, and maintained that this was a discrimination on the part of the Government against this special industry, as no other articles are taxed until they go into consumption. Mr. Beck used one argument which

THE PROHIBITION PARTY

will not be likely to overlook. In speaking of the changes in the tax upon distilled spirits, he said the increase from 50 to 90 cents per gallon, he thought, had reduced the consumption of whisky 40 per cent. He paid a high eulogy to Commissioner Raum, who had approved of the House bill, and became enthusiastic in praise of his ability and integrity, and sharply contrasted his practical knowledge of revenue matters with what he considered to be Secretary Folger's ignorance. Mr. Beck used one argument in support of the passage of the House Bonded-Period bill in which

THE CONSUMERS OF DISTILLERY-FED BEEF

have some interest. He said if the bill did not pass the distilleries would be compelled to suspend, and, as a consequence, the distillers would violate their contracts by delivering slop-food for cattle, a calamity which some of the Senators did not seem to consider would be a National calamity. Mr. Beck admitted that probably there had been some large amount of money raised by the distillers, but he said it was for legitimate purposes, and had nothing to do with the corruption of legislation. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, replied briefly to Mr. Beck's speech, and advocated the Bonded-Period bill as amended by the Finance Committee, with a limitation of five years.

MR. BAYARD

made some vague remarks, the burden of which were that, pending the investigation of charges of fraud, the subject should not be considered. Mr. Windom stated that he had heard, on good authority, that large sums had been raised to secure legislation, and he thought the admission of Beck's speech, that so large a sum as $400,000 had been raised for some purpose, was enough to justify the inquiry.

The Five Per Cent bill was not taken up, but, on motion of Mr. Conger, the Senate went into executive session.

MR. ROLAND WORTHINGTON

will be Collector of the Port of Boston as soon as he shall file his bond. He was confirmed this afternoon by a vote of 38 yeas to 14 nays, after an executive session of something less than two hours. Senators Hoar and Dawes made two more earnest speeches in opposition to his confirmation on the grounds already sufficiently detailed in these dispatches, and they seemed to think if he should be confirmed without their protest it would be no longer possible for them to raise their voice in Massachusetts on behalf of civil-service reform and all that the word implies.

There was a large attendance of Senators—a much greater number, in fact, than is customary when the Senate goes into executive session at so late an hour as half-past 4. At that hour the galleries were cleared, the heavy doors closed, and the fate of Mr. Worthington was to be settled in secret. There has never been from the first

ANY VERY SERIOUS DOUBT

that Mr. Worthington would be confirmed, but the opposition of the Massachusetts Senators has caused Mr. Worthington more anxiety than he expected, and has secured more votes against him than were at first thought possible. The principal allies of Hoar and Dawes were, among the New England Senators, Aldrich of Rhode Island and Hawley and Platt of Connecticut. To these should be added Sherman of Ohio, Miller of New York, Mitchell of Pennsylvania, and Windom of Minnesota. It was expected that a number of Democrats, for various reasons, would oppose Worthington. The roll-call showed scarcely as many as was expected. The Democrats cooperated more by not voting and by pairing, but there were

NOT MORE THAN SIX

who had the courage to place themselves upon a civil-service platform by voting against the confirmation. Messrs. Hoar and Dawes certainly did their best, in an honorable, open manner, to defeat Mr. Worthington's confirmation, and no fears of the displeasure of the Administration or future influence of the Custom-House deterred them. These efforts were most apparent after their arguments before the Commerce Committee, and it is worthy of note that in that committee, where perhaps it is fair to say there is a better opportunity for deliberation than in the broader arena of the Senate, Mr. Worthington only escaped an adverse report

BY ONE VOTE.

Mr. Worthington, however, relied always more upon the Senate than upon the committee, and was so confident at all times of confirmation that his friends maintained that he could have been successful in the face even of an adverse report from the committee. At the first executive session that was held in the case the supporters of Worthington were much surprised at the strength of the opposition, and an adjournment over was not unwelcome to them. There were Stalwart absentees whose return was expected and whose votes were needed. Worthington's representatives at that time maintained, however, that the opposition could not secure more than ten votes. The result showed that

THEY SECURED FOURTEEN.

Most of the time of today's session was occupied by Senators Dawes and Hoar, who reviewed the speeches which they made last week, the points of which have been quite generally published. They maintained that Mr. Worthington ought to be rejected because he was the only man in Massachusetts politics who sneered at all attempts to place politics upon a civil-service basis, and who would certainly turn the Custom-House into a corrupt and debasing machine. They did not base their opposition on personal grounds, although it was stated that Mr. Worthington's paper had often been used to misrepresent and malign, at least, Mr. Hoar, but they asked for his defeat for

THE CIVIL-SERVICE REASONS INDICATED.

They believed that the Massachusetts Republicans would not approve of his appointment or indorse the political methods which, they asserted he would be certain to adopt. It was urged that the appointment of Worthington should be regarded in the same light as that of Simmons, when appointed, and that there was little in common between Worthington and the masses of Republicans in his State. Messrs. Hoar and Dawes are understood to have stated that the appointment of Worthington had been made in opposition to their known wishes. Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, answered Hoar and Dawes in the interest of Worthington. Mr. Rollins, referring to the opposition to

SIMMONS,

read from the records to show, as he claimed, that Simmons had conducted the custom-house on business principles, and had administered the office with greater efficiency and economy than his predecessors had. He read the petition in favor of Simmons' reappointment, signed by many merchants of Boston, as an argument, doubtless, to show that Worthington would be a good Collector. He maintained that not a word had been breathed or could be breathed against the personal honor and integrity of Roland Worthington. He insisted that there was no valid reasons that could be urged against Worthington, and that he should be confirmed. There were no more speeches. The vote was taken immediately after Mr. Rollins concluded, resulting in the confirmation of Mr. Worthington by 38 yeas to 14 nays.

THE NEGATIVE VOTES

were cast by Hoar, Dawes, Hawley, Platt, Miller of New York, Sherman, and Mitchell of the Republicans; and by Bayard, Davis of West Virginia, Williams, Vest, Pendleton, Jones of Florida, and George, Democrats. It is understood that Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, would have voted against the confirmation had he been present. He is absent from the city.

SENATOR HOAR IS AUTHORITY

for the statement that the newspaper accounts attributing to him the use of personal solicitation, or an appeal of Senatorial courtesy, or any personal relation whatever in regard to the nomination of Worthington are wholly untrue. He spoke to but three members of the Senate outside of the Committee of Commerce on the subject before it came up for final action. Two of these sought the interview with him, and the third was a person whose vote could [illegible] been expected to be influenced in the least by any such conversation. He also pronounces the pretended account of an interview between him and Senator Hollins a tissue of falsehood in all essential particulars.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Favorable reports were made for public buildings at Louisville, Ky.; Hannibal, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; and Jackson, Tenn.

Bills were introduced and referred:

To aid in the endowment of the School of Forestry, St. Paul.

For a public building at LaCrosse, Wis.

The joint resolution for an international convention to recommend the establishment of a standard meridian for reckoning longitude and time.

Mr. Morrill presented amendments to the House Bonded Distilled Spirits bill in the form of a substitute for that measure.

Mr. Harris' bill to refund taxes on incomes collected from citizens of Tennessee without authority passed.

The 5-per-cent Land bill was laid over informally, and the House bill for the removal of the remains of Gen. Kilpatrick passed.

Mr. Beck then addressed the Senate on

THE HOUSE BONDED DISTILLED SPIRITS BILL.

Waiving all matters connected with the Windom investigation, he proceeded to argue the justice, fairness, and honesty of the measure, which, he claimed, would promote the interests alike of distillers, dealers, and the Government for the collection of all taxes due on spirits. He asserted, on the authority of the Internal-Revenue Department, the utter impossibility of fraud without absolute certainty of its detection after the spirits have been deposited in a distillery warehouse, because, after it is recorded, every gallon must be accounted for. He urged that the bill did not impair any existing safeguards, and that the abstraction without detection of a barrel of whisky after it is recorded in Washington would still be more difficult than the abstraction of the funds of a bank. The records of the Treasury Department showed no attempt at frauds on the part of distillers, and, after denying the right of the Government to tax any of the whisky product of the country except that which enters into home consumption, he replied to statements by the Secretary of the Treasury and others adverse to the change proposed by the bill. He regarded

THE CLAMOR WHICH HAD BEEN MADE

upon these statements as due to ignorance of the practical workings of the distillery business. He thought the Secretary, while doubtless a good lawyer, was profoundly ignorant of the internal revenue system. After contending that the whisky on deposit was ample security for the tax, and further, that the tax on home manufactured spirits should be levied as in cases of tobacco and other articles upon that which actually goes into consumption, or upon the market, he said that with all the safeguards placed around distilled spirits men were denounced as thieves who merely sought a reasonable relief from oppressive laws. Having an ample treasury, the Government ought now to deal liberally with instead of oppressing the smaller distillers who had so long liberally and largely contributed toward the payment of the public obligations. In answer to the apprehension that the present overproduction would be increased if the bill became a law, he quoted the declarations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that the ordinary laws of supply and demand would apply the required remedy. After quoting approvingly the opinion of the same officer on other phases of the subject, and arguing that an extension of warehouse privileges was in the interest both of the Government and small distillers, Mr. Beck said that if the Senate had the constitutional power to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents per gallon, he would gladly support the amendment to that effect, believing that reasonably low taxes produced the greatest revenue. Referring to the so-called whisky ring, he read

A TELEGRAM AND A LETTER FROM H. H. SHUFELDT,

President of the United States Distillers' and Liquor Dealers' Association, addressed to G. C. Wharton, their attorney at Washington, stating that the funds collected by the Western Export Association were all paid to exporters of surplus alcohol to cover their losses; that, German alcohol being very low, this was done to save the home market, and had nothing to do with legislation. The letter was accompanied by a circular signed by President Miller, of the Western Export Association, detailing the exigencies which required the formation of the ring and the payment of very large sums of money. This, Beck said, was simply an honest, earnest effort of business men to avert impending ruin, which political corruption and overproduction had brought upon them. The following is an extract from the letter of Shufeldt, which was read: "We raised, month by month, until all amounted to some $600,000. Even with this we found ourselves short, and had to call an extra assessment on March 28 of $3 per bushel on each house in the pool. We ran 1,800 bushel; therefore our assessment was $5,400." This extract was followed by a statement to the effect that the exporters had clubbed together to relieve parties in the trade who could not sell their product on account of the cattle on hand, which they had bought in the fall in expectation of a brisk trade. A proposition was made to these parties to pay them their losses if they would ship their cattle to foreign in preference to the home market, and the money was disposed of in this way. The writer added that he knew of his own knowledge that not a single dollar of money of either association was expended for legislation, except legitimately.

MR. MORRILL,

in opposition to the bill, said the evil of which the holders of spirits now complain would be aggravated by the pending measure, and he argued against the claims on which it was supported.

Mr. Windom, mover of the impending investigation into the alleged corruption in connection with the bill, replied to Mr. Beck's reference to that matter. He regarded the statement in the communication read by that Senator that $600,000 had been raised by parties affected by the bill as to some extent justifying investigation, especially when taken in connection with the fact that this sum was raised at about the time the projectors of the bill came to Congress. He proposed to go on with that investigation and give those gentlemen an opportunity to explain. He disclaimed having even intimated that any member of either House had been improperly influenced or approached, and as to the merits of the bill he would attempt to show at the proper time that it would more widely open the door to the swindling of the Government than would any or all of the projects before Congress for twenty-five years.

Mr. Beck's resolution, having served its purpose in calling attention to the subject, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Garland reported from the Judiciary Committee an amendment to the Revised Statutes relating to the claims of persons in the naval service entitled to bounty land-warrants.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Following are the amounts appropriated by bills favorably reported for public buildings at the points named:

Jackson, Tenn.	$ 50,000
Council Bluffs, Ia.	100,000
Detroit, Mich	600,000
Hannibal, Mo.	75,000
Louisville, Ky	500,000

After an executive session adjourned.

THE BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. MORRILL,

as a proposed substitute for the House bill relative to bonded spirits, is the measure prepared by him and Mr. Bayard (as a sub-committee) under instructions given by the Finance Committee at their meeting Friday. The material changes made in the House bill are provisions fixing the maximum bonded period at five years; a provision fixing the bond at an amount equal to the tax upon the maximum amount of spirits placed in bond; a provision relative to the allowance for leakage. The maximum period for which leakage shall be allowed is fixed at five years, and the maximum amount seven and one-half gallons, the same amount as is allowed for three years in the House bill. The allowance for two months or a fraction thereof is fixed at one gallon; for three, four, and five months, one and one-half gallons, and so on to seven and one-half gallons, which is the allowance for fifty-five to sixty months. The benefit of this provision for leakage is also extended to spirits made from grapes and fruits. The substitute also contains a provision to guard against fraud in the transportation of spirits from a distillery warehouse to a bonded warehouse.

SENATOR PENDLETON,

on behalf of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, today presented a Senate report in advocacy of the passage of the bill "To regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," reported to the Senate the 20th of March last. The report reviews at length the growth of the Government since its foundation, and the effects of this growth on the civil service. Referring to what is characterized as the "spoils system," and its effect upon the President, it maintains that, instead of devoting his time to great questions of statesmanship, he must spend most of it in weighing in the balance the political considerations "that shall determine the claim of this friend or that political supporter to the possession of some office of profit or honor under him." The President of the Republic created by the Constitution in the beginning and the Chief Magistrate today, it is maintained, are two entirely different public functionaries. There has grown up such a perversion of the duties of the Presidential office, such a prostitution of it to ends unworthy of the great idea of its creation, imposing burdens so grievous and so

DEGRADING TO ALL THE FACULTIES AND FUNCTIONS BECOMING ITS OCCUPANT,

that a change, the committee think, has already occurred in the character of the Government itself, which, if not corrected, will be permanent and disastrous. Personal attention to the consideration which should control executive action in the disposition of patronage and in the selection of officials has become impossible, and political control as a guide to such action is fraught with demoralization and danger to the Republic. "Without multiplying words," the committee say, "This much is patent: In the growth and expansion of the Nation, the appointing power is taxed beyond a possibility of personal attention to its requirements. Official positions have increased a hundredfold in number, and are manifold in the variety and responsibility of the duties to be performed. In the discharge of this, the highest of all executive functions, political influences and compensations have come to dominate and to subordinate all other considerations, and the distribution of official spoils has come to be a lawful prerogative of political ascendancy. Offices have come to be sought and bestowed as so many charities, furnishing support to the needy and exacting in return for partisan service, not as so many trusts imposing duties on the holders." These abuses, the committee assert, have grown out of a system comparatively new in our Government. Appointments because of special fitness and removal for cause were the rule in its early history. The report, after quoting from views heretofore expressed by Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur in favor of regulating the civil service by law, closes by urging the passage of the bill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Roland Worthington, Collector of Customs for Boston and Charlestown.

John F. Gowey, of Ohio, Register of the Land-Office at Olympia, Washington Territory.

Robert Lowry, of Iowa, Receiver of Public Moneys at Huron, Dak.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

James A. McKee, of Texas, Marshal for the Northern District of Texas.

H. L. Goslin, of Texas, Marshal for the Western District of Texas.

J. C. Bigger, of Texas, Attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

M. F. Williamson, of Tennessee, Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

William A. Maury, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

Robert R. Hays, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys at Kirwin, Kas.

William M. Redpath, of Indiana, Agent for the Indians of the Yankton Agency, Dakota.

John O'Connor, Postmaster at Maryville, Mo.

THE MOREY LETTER.

WHAT DAVENPORT IS ALLEGED TO HAVE DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Information received here from Cumberland, Md., is to the effect that John I. Davenport has at last succeeded in obtaining valuable facts relative to the Morey letter, and that he will give to the public information concerning it at an early day. The facts which it is stated have been discovered are these: That one Frank Brady has been induced by Davenport to testify against certain Democratic politicians in New York. Brady is said to be the man who went before W. M. Price and offered to swear to an affidavit that he was Robert Lindsey. The next day

BRADY BACKED OUT,

and refused to swear before a magistrate, when James O'Brien, of Washington, D. C., was induced to swear to a similar affidavit, which was forwarded to Barnum the day before election. Davenport has obtained from W. H. Barnum the original affidavit of the fictitious Robert Lindsey in the handwriting of Price, also Price's receipts for money received from Barnum, and other original papers, which, along with Brady's statement in New York, will soon afford a chapter of interesting reading, and fully explain the whole Lindsey iniquity.

MITCHELL'S BREAK.

CAMERON REFUSES TO SURRENDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, asked Don Cameron to go with him today and request the President to withdraw the names of the two Pennsylvania Internal-Revenue Collectors now pending in the Senate. Mr. Cameron refused. Mitchell will go himself tomorrow and make the request, which the President will not grant. The Cameron men predict that these nominations will be confirmed by a greater majority than Worthington's was. Stalwarts say that Mitchell's independent pronunciamento has weakened his influences in the Senate, and that he cannot expect party help in Washington when he is directing his influence to defeat the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania.

NIMMO.

HE HAS BEEN UNABLE TO FIND OUT MUCH ABOUT THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The report of Mr. Joseph Nimmo Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in regard to the comparative rates of wages in different countries, prepared in reply to a resolution of the Senate, has been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Nimmo states that, as the result of a somewhat laborious investigation, he found it to be utterly impracticable from available data to present a satisfactory reply to the resolution of the Senate. He realized the fact, however, that he could render a substantial public service by ascertaining in so far as possible the different conditions under which labor is employed in different countries.

He reports that the published data upon the subject of wages is not contemporaneous, that the hours of labor differ in the several countries, and that the organization of labor is different. Wages paid in different countries are more or less affected by arrangements in regard to the boarding of operatives and providing tenements for them, by the relative extent to which production depends upon human skill and upon the use of machinery, and the fact that wages in certain industries are paid not upon the basis of time, but upon the basis of the product of labor.

Then again, the earnings of labor are greatly affected by the degree of regularity of employment, and by the requirements and regulations of trades' unions and manufacturers' associations. Besides, the available data has been to a considerable extent collected in a perfunctory manner and without concert of action on the part of those collecting it.

In view of these facts Mr. Nimmo entered upon

AN ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION,

in so far as time and the means at his disposal would permit, and as the result of his inquiries he has presented a considerable amount of interesting and valuable information as follows:

Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Pa., Special Agent of the Census Office, in charge of the statistics of wages in manufacturing industries, states that wages paid in the manufacture of iron are about 100 per cent greater in the United States than in England.

Messrs. J. and P. Coats, of Pawtucket, R. I., and Paisley, Scotland, state that the average wages paid by them are 110 per cent greater at Pawtucket than at Paisley.

The Clark Thread Company state that the average of all the wages paid by them is 101½ per cent greater at Newark, N. J., than at Paisley, Scotland.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, states the weekly earnings of a Massachusetts weaver to be only 6 8-10 per cent greater than the weekly earnings of a weaver in England.

The Hon. Jonathan Chace, member of Congress from Rhode Island, who, as sole or joint proprietor of several establishments, is largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, states that the average wages paid in the manufacture of cotton goods are about 62 per cent greater in the United States than in England, and that the average earnings of the more highly skilled laborers in the cotton-mills of the United States exceed those of similar laborers in England in a much higher degree. Mr. Chace sharply controverts the statement recently made by Mr. Carroll D. Wright as to the comparative weekly earnings of a Massachusetts weaver and of a weaver in England.

Mr. William C. Wyckoff, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, estimates that the average wages paid in the manufacture of silk goods in the United States are 100 per cent greater than in England.

Mr. Nimmo declares that in view of the inadequacy of information in regard to wages actually paid, and in regard to the differences in the conditions under which labor is employed in different countries, he does not deem it proper for him at the present time to express, upon the authority of his office, any opinion as to the general question of the relative rates of wages paid for labor in the United States and in foreign countries. In speaking of the bearing upon the discussion of

THE TARIFF QUESTION

of the comparative rates of wages paid for labor in different countries, he says that, "under the most favorable conditions, the tariff question, in its bearings upon the labor question, is one of great complexity, but it becomes obscure and interminable when the discussion involves both the relevancy and the accuracy of data employed to establish apparently fundamental propositions."

In conclusion he says: "While it has been impossible at the present time to comply fully and completely with the requirements of the resolution of the Senate, it is hoped that the facts and considerations presented may serve to throw some light upon the subject, and to indicate the importance of instituting a thorough investigation in regard to wages and the conditions governing the employment of labor in the United States and in foreign countries."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

OVER SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The House Committee on Commerce adopted a report to accompany the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, in which they state that the bill appropriates in the aggregate $17,342,875, including $825,000 for improving the Mississippi River and $780,000 for miscellaneous work upon the Mississippi and the Missouri. For the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to Cairo the bill appropriates all that the commission asked for, the committee believing that this is a work of such vast National importance and of such peculiar and intricate character that the commission should not only be left entirely unhampered by conditions of any kind, but should also have abundant means for the completion of the great work at the earliest possible time. The report says: "It is of infinit importance for the protection of the public from the undue exactions of railroad companies that the great natural highways of commerce, the rivers of the country, shall be placed in the best condition to compete with them."

CLOAK-ROOM CLUB.

TALK ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—HARRISON—WINDOM—BLAINE—COLLECTOR BEARD AND CIVIL SERVICE—EXECUTIVE SESSIONS UNREPUBLICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"I do not see what you gentlemen of the press find to write about," said a Senator who is noted for his power as a debater and for the brilliancy of his conversation. "It seems to me that it would be impossible to say anything interesting about the proceedings of Congress this winter. They certainly are stale, flat, and unprofitable, and are unrelieved by the slightest incident of interest."

The Senator was sitting in the cloak-room with a group of other Senators about him. The gloom of that ill-ventilated place was rendered more oppressive by the heavy atmosphere that has been as unusually dull this winter as the Senate proceedings have been; but in this dull place far better things are often said than are spoken upon the floor of the Senate.

WHERE ARE THE GREAT MEN?

"The truth is," continued this Senator, "in my judgment, there never has been a time since 1879 when the Government was at a deader level than it now is. The mountain-peaks in our politics are all gone. There seem to be no great men any more among us. There is no one man who stands out conspicuously as a party or National leader. We are burdened with mediocrity. You cannot say that any one man stands prominently out to the front."

"But, perhaps, it may be that the people have all been elevated to a higher plane, and that the general intelligence is greater?"

"That may be; but the people upon a plateau are just as destitute of mountain peaks as those who dwell upon the lower plains."

"What," I asked, "is going to be done about convention time if no leader can be found? Where can the man be found? Who is he?"

BEN HARRISON.

The Senator, looking towards the door of the cloak-room, through which at that moment there came a short, thick-set, self-poised man with a pleasant face and a blue eye, said: "Perhaps he comes there. He has got ability and is a growing man. He has taken a prominent part here for a new man, and is rapidly coming to the front. He lives in a pivotal locality; he has a military name and heroic traditions; he is of good family, and the morning light of Presidential ambition is already making rosy his horizon."

"Do you mean that he is a serious candidate for the Presidency?"

"I mean that he would not regard a nomination as something beyond the range of possibilities, and the party might do worse."

The short, thickset man who had entered to light a cigar was Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

WINDOM.

Another Senator came in, fagged out with the dreariest debate of a long series of dull political discussions—the endless, prosy talk about the Court of Appeals bill—and sought rest upon a sofa.

"There is another man," the first Senator continued, "who would not quarrel with remorseless fate if his name should be successful at the next Republican Convention. Appetite grows by what it feeds upon. He had the very strong support of his State at Chicago, and it is said that the peristence of his friends made the defeat of both Grant and Blaine certain and the nomination of Garfield possible. He has very good points. He comes from the growing centre of power. The voice of the Northwest will be more potential from this time forward in the Nation's councils. He has a good record and a stainless name, and he would not consider the Republican party audacious to think of him as an available candidate."

William Windom was the man on the sofa.

BLAINE.

"And what of Blaine?" said another who had joined the group.

"I doubt," was the reply, "whether Blaine will ever organize another movement to capture a nominating convention. He has tried twice and failed, although he was very near to it at Cincinnati, 'when the light went out.' But I doubt if he has ceased to think that it may be possible for him to be President. His plan, I think, will be to wait and watch. He will not retire from politics. He will retain all the old friends he can, and make more. He will not mix too much in the rivalries of other candidates, but if the time shall come at the next convention, when neither of the leading candidates is likely to be successful, and he is considered an available man, and is nominated, he will gladly accept the nomination, which he now vaguely, if not very confidently, hopes may come to him in such a way."

"Do you believe that he contemplates making a canvass for the Lower House now, as is reported?"

"I do not think that he will ever be contented out of politics. Political life has become a second nature to him, if it is not his first nature. I believe he will be one of the candidates upon the ticket at large for the Lower House from Maine, and that he will be elected, and from that time on he will make an active canvass for Frye's seat in the Senate. He intends to be a member of one branch of Congress or the other, while waiting for anything more important that may happen."

"I will bet you $1,000," said a New England man who sat near, and who comes from a country where they do not always bet, "that Blaine will not take a seat in the Lower House, or make a canvass for it. He does not want it. He would not be contented in the Lower House with Hale and Frye in the Senate. Indeed, the very men who are getting up the petitions asking Blaine to make the canvass in Maine are assuring Lindsey that he will not be asked to step aside, and Lindsey is the only one in the delegation who could be expected to yield his place to Blaine, as he represents the only district, when the State is redistricted, that Blaine, for reasons of locality, could represent. There are indications that the getting up of these petitions is not intended as anything more than a pleasant compliment for Mr. Blaine, and I do not believe he will accept or make the canvass. He is making something else very fast just now. He is making money, and a good deal of it."

"Do you think that he would be elected if he should run?"

"Yes, he would be elected; but he would not run head of his ticket, and he would not need to make any effort to get the nomination, if he seriously wanted to run. Nobody would oppose him. He would have a free field."

The gossip about Blaine's increasing wealth just now doubtless arises from the rumor that he had a fifth interest in the Henrietta Mine just sold in London to English capitalists for a million and a half dollars cash, netting him $300,000 on a very small investment. This is the mine in which the brothers Ewing, Tom and Charles, both cousins of Blaine, have an interest, and its sale is understood to have been mainly negotiated through ex-Senator Chaffee.

COLLECTOR WORTHINGTON.

Senator Hoar left the gloomy cloak-room, and the talk turned upon the contest over the nomination of Worthington.

"It is a curious thing," said one of the Senators, who had not before joined in the talk, "to hear these Massachusetts Senators speak about civil-service reform and Beard. Why, the truth is that Beard is one of the most persistent of politicians. He is a natural politician. He thinks politics and lives politics. There has never been a more designing politician in the Boston Custom-House in our day than Beard was. The clerks there all managed to get a month's leave of absence every year, and, curiously enough, that leave always came just before a political campaign."

"I suppose that at the next executive session you will hear some more choice extracts read from the Boston *Traveller*," I suggested.

"Young man," said one of the Senators, "you are too wise. The press knows too much about executive sessions. You should not betray the secrets of executive sessions."

"It is curious how this is done," said another Senator. "Why, I had not been in my room the other night for an hour before two gentlemen from Boston came in and told me accurately everything that had been done at the recent session about the nomination of Worthington."

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

"Don't you think that these secret sessions have no place in our political system, and that they never should be held except perhaps in time of war or sometimes in connection with a treaty?"

"That is quite true. The custom is unrepublican. It is one of the greatest abuses of our system. The Senate, in its secret sessions, is made the medium often of the grossest, most malignant, and cowardly attacks upon private character. There committees, in the matter of executive business, are often mere sluice-gates through which filth is poured upon the Senate. A man's character is attacked with impunity in a place where he cannot make any reply, and where he cannot properly know what he is charged with. Private character is often assaulted in the most outrageous manner, and perfect freedom is guaranteed by this secrecy to the most malignant libeler. Persons who would not dare to make some of the charges in public, much less in a court-room, vilify private character in the most extraordinary manner. The system, of course, is wrong; but it exists, and while it does exist it should be respected, and Senators ought not to violate its secrets. I suppose they do, or otherwise it would not be possible for the press to get such accurate information as they often do as to the proceedings in secret session. I do not blame the press, but I do blame the Senators. I have seen reports of executive sessions as complete and accurate in their details as if the correspondent had been present to take notes."

"The press as a rule," I suggested, "has very little respect for executive sessions, possibly not enough respect, and will be pretty certain to publish all that can be learned by diligence and skill about these proceedings with closed doors. They look upon this mystery a good deal as they would look upon an ostrich fleeing from its pursuers, and seeking safety by burying its head in the sand."

"That is a hard saying," added the Senator, "but the press has a great many faults too, and one of its greatest, I think, is the way in which some of its smaller and irresponsible members treat public men. There seems to be no remedy for this. If any one should resort to a libel suit he is quite likely to become the butt of the community."

Judge Davis having dropped his gavel and announced "the Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors," the cloak-rooms were cleared of outsiders, and the Senate once more entered upon this mysterious, unrepublican business of secret sessions. E. B. W.

TRAFFIC IN OFFICES.

A TRUE STORY, IN WHICH MAHONEISM GETS THE BEST OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM, IN THE MORAL.

Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Here is a little story that is both new and true: W. E. Cameron, Governor of the State of Virginia, by the grace of Mahone and his own triggering, called yesterday upon Secretary Chandler in his delightful quarters, the Navy Department. Along with him was Gen. Mahone, Senator-elect Riddleberger, and a Virginia Congressman. Cameron was introduced. The rest is best told in dialog form:

"It is a pleasure to meet you, Gov. Cameron, and to see in you one so youthful to look upon."

"Thank you, sir. But, by G—d, I'm not so youthful as I look [with a cocky swing of the head]; I am Governor of the State of Virginia, and as such also party to a coalition concerning which I have somewhat to say."

"Go on, Governor."

"Well, sir, my side of the bargain has been faithfully carried out, and I am here to know if the Administration intends to live up to its promises?"

"What is it that you particularly want, Gov. Cameron?"

"I WANT IT UNDERSTOOD

that I am to have the say in the matter of distributing Federal patronage in the State of Virginia, sir! I have done everything agreed upon, and there are districts to carry which the Republicans will need, and this cannot be done without full control of the giving out of the offices, both great and small."

"You are right, Governor, but your Federal places are mostly post-offices, and Mr. Howe, not the Secretary of the Navy, has charge of the matter."

Gov. Cameron and his party immediately retired, and ordered the driver to go to the Post-Office Department. There was no waste of time in either compliments or apologies. On arriving, Gov. Cameron was introduced by Gen. Mahone, after which the two Senators were seated, and Cameron proceeded to do the talking, as he had done at the Chandler conference. Mr. Howe remarked in a complimentary way that the Governor was very strongly backed by the gentlemen with him, whereupon Cameron begged him to

"STOP RIGHT THERE,"

and to "please understand that he had no backing, and needed no backing, but was himself Governor of Virginia, and represented that State and a party that could handle it if the Administration would stand up to its side of the bargain and give him control of the offices."

Mr. Howe remarked: "I think your wishes have not been disregarded in this matter."

"We have had some of the offices, it is true, Mr. Howe, but we want control of all; we want it understood that the getting of them comes through me as Governor and representative of the Administration, so far as the coalition is concerned in Virginia. The entire lot of offices, great and small, from tide-water to the mountain tops, I want to handle."

The upshot of the matter was that Gov. Cameron, in the presence of Gen. Mahone, Mr. Riddleberger, and the Representative, was told by Mr. Postmaster-General Howe that he should have the desired power of control, and be given every facility to swing the administrative arm without interference. This is a true story, and what it lacks in point of moral is made up in political interest.

NOTES.

SHIPHERD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Shipherd arrived here this evening and is to go on the stand again next Wednesday morning. The patience of the committee is now exhausted with him, however, and it is not expected that he will be permitted to read the voluminous documents and papers which he has brought with him. Shipherd is represented as being quite indignant at some of the statements of Mr. Blair and other witnesses, and there have been intimations, supposed to come from him, that he had an extraordinary story to tell; but it is the general belief that he has told all he knows, except it be the fact—which it is understood that the committee has learned elsewhere—namely: that the entire sum paid for the claim which was the basis of the Peruvian Company was $1.

THE SUGAR-REFINERS.

The representatives of the sugar-refiners are much concerned because they understand that Senator Sherman proposes to attempt to secure the adoption of a resolution by the two Houses directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use the polariscope test pending investigation of the general question of the the tariff question by the Tariff Commission. Such a resolution, they say, would nullify the decision of the United States Supreme Court, at least temporarily. The sugar interest will use all their influence to prevent the adoption of such a resolution, and are already at work in their efforts to defeat it. They are themselves the authority for the statement that Mr. Sherman contemplates such action. Mr. Sherman has certainly made no announcement of his purpose.

THE STAR-ROUTE SHAMS.

It now seems probable that there will be a still further postponement of the trial of the star-route cases. This is rendered necessary by the fact that the Government has as yet been unable to discover the whereabouts of John W. Dorsey. More time is desired to make further search for him before the Government concludes, in default of finding him, to proceed with the trial without him. Bench-warrants have been sent to different States from Maine to Texas, and the nearest intimation so far as known that the Government officers have regarding him, is that he is in Canada or Mexico, or, doubtless, beyond the jurisdiction of the court. The Government is reluctant to proceed to trial without him, for the reason that if he should be found after the trials have begun the Government would be obliged to incur great additional expense.

THE DEATH OF GEN. BARNARD,

of the engineers, will eventually promote Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. Gen. Barnard was on the retired list, and his place will probably be filled by the retirement of Col. McComb, and this will advance Gen. Weitzel on the retired list.

"WORKING" THE GOVERNMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—United States Marshal Russell, for the Western District of Texas, was arrested here today for presenting fraudulent actual-expense accounts in connection with the transportation of nine prisoners from San Antonio, Tex., to Chester, Ill. He traveled on free railroad-passes and charged for full fare, and also charged for guards never employed. It is understood several Deputy-Marshals and some private banks are implicated in this fraud on the Government.

Russell has been here some time seeking reappointment to office. He was released on $2,000 bail, Robert G. Ingersoll, his counsel, becoming his bondsman. He says there was no diversion of funds, but simply a failure to deposit in a public depository, he placing his funds in a private bank. The alleged overcharge on transportation was for charging at the usual rates the fare of persons who had passes or free tickets which were given to Russell personally, and not as a courtesy to the Government.

REPRESENTATIVE DIBBLE,

whose seat is contested by Mackey, of South Carolina, asks an investigation, alleging that the trial of the election cases at Charleston has shown that the contestant, after securing testimony to support his claim to a seat, materially changed that testimony in the record.

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS

of domestic breadstuffs from the United States for the ten months ended April 30, 1882, $157,546,121.

THE PRESIDENT HAS APPROVED

the act providing for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians of Kansas.

PERSONAL.

S. P. Rounds, the Government Printer, has arrived with his family from Chicago.

Mr. Defrees is very low. His recovery is considered impossible.

APPOINTMENTS.

B. F. Allen and J. D. Martin have been appointed Gagers in the Fifth Iowa District.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

The State Department has advices from Brazil proposing the removal of 10 per cent export tax on coffee sent to the United States.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

The friends of the Hennepin Canal are yet undecided whether to try to append the bill to the River and Harbor bill, or to put it through on its own merits.

THE PRESIDENT

is experiencing great difficulty in selecting the Tariff Commission. The majority will be moderate protectionists, and probably ex-Secretary Kirkwood will be Chairman.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Teller's course relating to the Indians is meeting with general approval, and it is believed that life in the Indian country will be rendered more nearly safe under his course than ever before.

BLAINE.

It is said that Blaine is supporting Senator Mitchell in his revolt against the Stalwarts in Pennsylvania, and that he will be also heard from in the canvass in Ohio, New York, and many other States, making things lively for the Stalwarts generally.

JUDGE ELA DISMISSED.

Special to Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Ela, it seems, will have to go. Postmaster-General Howe sent him an official letter commanding him to collect his traps and leave. Judge Ela says that he will ask the Secretary of the Treasury for his interference in the matter, but Post-Office Department officials want to know what Secretary Folger has to do with their building.

YOUNG'S ARCTIC SCHEME.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Master Lucien Young, of the navy, who desires to go to the Arctic regions, under the provisions of Mr. Calkins' bill, says that his plan is entirely feasible, and will incur no special risk of loss of life. He proposes to keep near shore. He would make two depots for supplies in case of a retreat—one on the western coast of Greenland and another further north, at Lady Franklin Bay. He would then keep up the Greenland coast until he struck the northern limit of navigation, and stop, with the ship as the base of supplies. He would then send out parties on the land, and, if the end of the land was reached, on the ice pack, establishing small depots. This would be done during the fall and winter, so that the next spring the party would make a dash for the pole, following the line of the depots left the fall previous, to insure protection against starvation and enable them to travel fast, unincumbered by stores. He has the opinion of various Arctic travelers that his plan is the most feasible devised so far for the successful penetration of the polar regions. He expects to find a more moderate climate at the pole than for some distance to the south of it.

C. C. WASHBURN.

Touching Expressions of Sorrow at His Late Home in Wisconsin.

State Buildings Enveloped in Sombre Draperies and Flags at Half-Mast.

An Official Proclamation by Gov. Rusk Relating to the Sad Event.

Appointment of a Committee to Meet the Remains in Chicago This Evening.

The Body Will Be Taken to La Crosse, Where the Funeral Will Take Place Thursday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 15.—The news of the death at Eureka Springs, Ark., last evening, of ex-Gov. Cadwallader C. Washburn was not generally made known here until this morning. The feeling of sorrow is general, for this city was his home for many years, and here his great benefactions to the cause of science, education, and charity were made. He was regarded at the Capital as in many respects the model Governor of Wisconsin. Gov. Rusk this afternoon issued an official proclamation relating to the event, in which he speaks of the great worth and high character of the deceased, and the loss which the State and Nation have sustained in his death, and ordering that the Capitol, the executive offices, and the great chair which Gov. Washburn had made expressly for his own use while occupying the executive office, should be

DRAPED IN MOURNING FOR THIRTY DAYS;

also, appointing a committee, consisting of ex-Govs. Dewey, Lewis, Taylor, Ludington, and Smith, Chief-Justice Cole, Secretary-of-State Tomine, the Hon. Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, and the Hon. J. C. Gregory and Gen. David Atwood of Madison, to meet the remains at Chicago on their journey from Eureka Springs, and to conduct them to La Crosse, where they are to be interred on Thursday next. There will also be a military escort of twenty men from the Lake City Guard, under command of Adjutant-General Chapman, which will accompany the body from Chicago to La Crosse, where it will be relieved by the two military companies of that city, under command of Col. Moore. Gov. Rusk has also invited the Judges of the Supreme Court, the State officers, the Board of Regents and faculty of the State University, and a committee to be selected by the State Historical Society to attend the obsequies. The military escort, officials, and various delegations will leave Madison at noon tomorrow by special cars on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, General Manager Merrill having tendered the services of his line to the party.

THE REMAINS AND THEIR ESCORT

will leave Chicago for La Crosse at 9 o'clock tomorrow night by way of Milwaukee and Portage.

This evening the faculty of the State University held a meeting and appointed a committee to represent them, as did also the State Historical Society. The university, the State departments, and the Historical Society rooms will be closed on Thursday, the day of the funeral. Adjutant Gen. Chapman this evening issued a general order for the customary badges of mourning at all armories of the Wisconsin National Guards for the next three months; also for suitable salutes and color displays on the day of the funeral. The order also refers to the distinguished military career of Gen. Washburn, who attained the highest rank given to any non-professional soldier during the late War. Throughout today half-staff flags have been displayed from all city, county, State, and Government buildings in the city, as well as the hotels, business buildings, and many private residences. These tokens of respect will continue until after the funeral.

THE PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MADISON, May 15.—It becomes my sorrowful duty to announce that Cadwallader C. Washburn, Governor of the State of Wisconsin for the years of 1872 and 1873, died at Eureka Springs in the State of Arkansas, on the 14th day of May, 1882, and I commend to the people of this State the study of his exemplary character and the emulation of his useful life in all his private business and relations during his long career as a member of Congress; through his patriotic service in the late War as Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General; from the faithful discharge of his duties while Chief Executive of the State, and as the generous founder of the Washburn Observatory, and the liberal donor to public charities. In the discharge of every duty and in the fulfillment of every trust, in public or in private, his aim was always noble and exalted, and by his illustrious and honest service he has more than repaid for every honor conferred upon him. His pure and spotless character, his eminent and unblemished service, both civil and military, and his magnanimous and philanthropic conduct have endeared him in the hearts of all good citizens. While the people will cherish the memory of his noble nature and generous deeds, and will ever revere the example of his illustrious and successful life, it is also befitting that they lament this unmeasurable loss, and do some public reverence to the honored dead.

Now, therefore, as a token of public veneration and grief, I do designate and appoint the following citizens of the State a committee to meet the remains at the borders of the State and attend the funeral obsequies of the departed: Ex-Govs. Nelson Dewey, James T. Lewis, William R. Taylor, Harrison Ludington, and William E. Smith, Chief-Justice Orasmus Cole, Secretary-of-State Ernst G. Tomine, the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, the Hon. David Atwood, and the Hon. J. C. Gregory.

As a further manifestation of the sorrow felt by all, and as a mark of respect, I direct that all the State offices be closed to public business on the day of the funeral; that the National flag be displayed at half-staff on the Capitol building at Madison until sundown on the day of the burial, and that the building be draped with emblems of mourning for the period of thirty days.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

J. M. RUSK.

By the Governor:
ERNST TOMINE, Secretary of State.

THE REMAINS.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., May 15.—The remains of ex-Gov. Washburn left here for La Crosse, Wis., this morning. They will be accompanied to Chicago by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, where they will arrive Tuesday night, and where they will be met by citizens of Wisconsin and Minnesota. There was an emotional and sympathetic service at the Perry House at 8 o'clock this morning. A prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. McElwee, of the Presbyterian Church, when the choir sang "The Sweet By-and-By."

THE NEWS AT RACINE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., May 15.—The news of the death of ex-Gov. Washburn, although not unlooked for, is received here with profound sorrow. Flags are displayed at half-mast on the courthouse and on vessels in the harbor.

THE DUBLIN ASSASINS.

Further Operations of the Mysterious "Shamus," in St. Louis—A Second Letter—How "Shamus" Looks and Acts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Chief Kennett received another anonymous letter from "Shamus" yesterday in reference to the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke. It is written equally as well as the first, and deprecates the action of the Chief in publishing the other, stating that while due allowance is to be made in cases where information is sent in anonymous letters, yet it was neither the part of wisdom nor prudence to publish such a letter without having thoroughly investigated the claims of the writer to credence and reliability. A feature of the letter which would indicate unsoundness of mind on the part of the writer is that he insists upon pardon being immediately obtained by the Chief for one of the murderers. In the letter received yesterday it is stated that prompt action is necessary on the part of the Chief, as the emissaries of the English Crown will immediately possess themselves of the communication and have it printed in the English papers, and take such action as may cause the assasins to seek other means of concealment than those they have heretofore adopted, and also to search new places of refuge. Besides that, suspicion would be immediately directed against himself. He concluded by urging prompt action, saying that he feared that he was already suspected by some, and urged the Chief to meet him at an appointed place at 9 o'clock last evening, and to indicate his acceptance of the offer to confer together over the matter by inserting a personal in the *Post-Dispatch*. The letter also contained a clause telling the Chief to beware of treachery. This letter was not received until it was too late to have the personal inserted, and the Chief, compelled by prior engagements, deputized a trusty officer to meet "Shamus," and make any arrangements he might deem safe and sanctioned by a sense of justice. At the appointed hour this officer was seen wending his way westward on Pine street, but was soon lost view of. Later in the night a *Globe-Democrat* reporter met him on Fourth street, and, after considerable exertion, succeeded in inducing him to reveal his experience in search of the mysterious stranger. As related by the officer, the stranger was to be recognized by a curious device on his breast, but, perhaps, in consequence of Chief Kennett's failure to insert the required personal in the evening paper, this token was not exhibited. The officer had scarcely arrived at the designated spot when a tall, well-built, fine-appearing man emerged from the shadows of the opposit side of the street and walked hastily to where the officer stood, but passed on ahead and stood for a few minutes in the shade of a tree, fumbling with his breast pocket and with his face averted. In this attitude he remained but a little while, and, after glancing hastily around and scanning the officer from under his brow, he departed as hastily as he had come, and was again lost in the shadows of the adjoining houses. Once in the dark, he walked briskly along the street without apparently noticing that he was being followed, for he never turned his head. A street-car soon drove by, and he swung himself on the rear platform as though he weighed but a hundred pounds and possessed all the agility of youth. The officer who had closely followed him on the opposit side of the street observed this rapid move, and followed the car on a run for two blocks before he overtook it. All that was left for him to do was to boldly enter the car and carefully scrutinize the features of the man for the purpose of future identification. This was done, but scarcely had he seated himself, and while paying his fare to the conductor, than the stranger, who was seated on the rail of the rear platform, swung himself quickly on to the sidewalk. The officer was forced to do likewise, but, to avoid arousing suspicion, rode on the car a half block, and then got off on the opposit side. He entered a doorway for the purpose of watching the stranger's approach, but when the latter arrived at the corner of Seventh and Pine streets he disappeared mysteriously. He had the appearance of a well-to-do citizen, weighed about 225 pounds, was about 6 feet two inches tall, with large, round smooth-shaved face, and wore a black frock-coat, gray pants, and low round hat. What his object is, or what has driven him to resort to the strange method which he has adopted of securing the assistance of Chief Kennett, it is hard to determine, if it be not insanity, but the secrecy and mystery of his actions time alone will explain.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region, fair weather, light, variable winds, and stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer, fair weather, light, variable winds, shifting to southerly, and stationary or lower pressure.

The Upper Ohio River will fall.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is lowest on the South Atlantic coast and highest in the Lake Superior region. Occasional rain has fallen in the Atlantic Coast States. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed. Light northerly winds prevail in the Lake region and New England. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Lower Lake region and New England. In other districts it remained nearly stationary. East of the Mississippi River it averages 15 degrees below the mean for the month. Fair weather is indicated except in the South Atlantic States, and Wednesday fair weather in the Middle States and New England.

CHICAGO, May 15—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn.	Weather.
Albany	56	50	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Alpena	48	40	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Bismarck	71	58	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	50	47	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	64	57	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	86	69	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	61	47	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	41	42	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	59	52	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	46	45	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	59	52	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	..	50	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	70	70	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Denver	58	57	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	62	50	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Detroit	50	43	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	68	57	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	59	..	......	......	....	....
Duluth	51	43	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	49	43	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Escanaba	49	42	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	57	41	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	50	48	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	69	52	S.W.	Light	.13	H.rain
Fort Custer	62	52	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	73	56	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Galveston	74	71	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	46	36	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	69	55	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	58	47	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	60	51	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Las Animas	69	58	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	63	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	69	59	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	59	52	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Little Rock	73	62	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Marquette	42	38	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	69	60	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	44	44	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	65	56	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	64	58	W.	Light	*—	Clear.
North Platte	68	63	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Omaha	67	56	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Oswego	48	43	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	59	48	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	73	65	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Port Huron	38	36	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	63	..	......	......	....	....
Rochester	50	46	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	78	63	E.	Light	0	C'ldy.
Sandusky	48	44	N.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	68	53	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	73	56	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	60	50	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	61	54	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	62	56	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	67	57	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Stockton	88	69	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	50	45	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	76	63	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Yankton	67	58	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Washakie	58	45	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.127	42.9	83	N.	8	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.103	44.8	72	N. E.	12	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.116	44.3	59	N.	14	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.134	43.0	68	N. E.	5	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.146	42.5	64	N.	5	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 47.2.
Minimum temperature, 39.2.
Mean daily barometer, 30.091.
Mean daily thermometer, 43.2.
Mean daily humidity, 63.7.

A Heavy Fall of Snow in Northern Georgia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15.—Vennor's prediction as to cold weather has been realized in this section. The weather has turned quite cold, and overcoats and furs are a part of everyone's outfit. In North Georgia last night there was quite a heavy fall of snow.

THE COCHET CLAIM.

Hevener Testifies as to How It Got to America—Shipherd Owns "a Share and a Half of the $1,200,000,000."

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The Cochet claim was the subject of inquiry today in the case of James D. Mantrop, charged with embezzling 3,000 shares of the stock of the Denver City Consolidated Mining Company and of disposing of the stock and holding on to $4,500 belonging to Peter Hevener. Hevener testified that he negotiated for the purchase of the Cochet claim, estimated value $1,200,000,000. In 1879 he found one of the heirs in Lima named Galacias Cochet, age about 34 years. He obtained from a Mr. Landreau information that Galacias had a right to the claim as the heir of his father, who discovered the guano. He made a contract with Galacias Cochet and then hunted up the record of his baptism. The registry set out that the son of Alexander Cochet and his wife Comanche was baptised at 1 year of age by name Galacias, and the witness had him identified. Dr. Franklin Stewart testified that he purchased a share of the Cochet claim from Hevener, and sold a share and a half of the claim to Shipherd.

OBITUARY.

Amos Gould, of Owasco, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—Amos Gould, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Owasco, died last night, aged 74 years. He was the first Mayor of the town, and President of the National bank from its organization.

Mayor Manly, of Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.—Mayor Manly died today. He was an officer of artillery (Confederate) during the War.

The Father of United States Senator Morgan.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—The father of United States Senator John S. Morgan, of Alabama, died here today, aged 94.

Death of the Surveyor-General of the Confederate Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 15.—Dr. H. H. Hubbard, late Surgeon-General of the Confederate army, died here this morning, aged 55 years.

WHAT IT COST TO HANG DEVINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 15.—It cost McLean County $3,000 to hang Devine and pay the expenses of his two trials in this county.

Young, old, and middle-aged men and women get health and strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

RELIGIOUS.

Completion of the Labors of the Methodist Bishops at Detroit.

Their Plan of Episcopal Visitation for the Fall Conferences.

Five New Bishops to Be Chosen by the Southern Methodist Conference.

The Plan of Visitation as Arranged by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who have been in session here the past week, adjourned today, having arranged their plan of Episcopal visitation for the fall conferences as follows:

Alabama Conference, at Medower, Nov. 30, Bishop Foss presiding.
Austin, San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 23, Bowman.
Black Hills Mission, Deadwood, Colo., Aug. 24, Merrill.
Bulgaria Mission, Sistoff, Bulgaria, Sept. 22, Foster.
California, Oakland, Sept. 21, Hurst.
Central Alabama, West Point, Dec. 7, Foss.
Central China Mission, Kin Kiang, Oct. 4, Bishop not yet designated.
Central German, Toledo, O., Aug. 30, Andrews.
Central Illinois, Lexington, Sept. 27, Harris.
Central New York, Ithaca, Oct 11, Peck.
Central Ohio, Sidney, Sept. 13, Warren.
Central Tennessee, Morris Chapel, Nov. 16, Warren.
Chicago, German, Milwaukee, Oct. 5, Wiley.
Cincinnati, Dayton, Sept. 6, Bowman.
Colorado, Colorado Springs, Aug. 3, Foster.
Columbia River, Baker City, Ore., Aug. 18, Hurst.
Dakota Mission, Parker, Oct. 5, Foss.
Delaware, Centerville, Md., July 20, Foster.
Denmark Mission, Odensee, June 16, Harris.
Des Moines, Winterset, Sept. 13, Wiley.
East Ohio, New Philadelphia, Sept. 27, Peck.
East Tennessee, Morristown, Oct. 19, Simpson.
Erie, Warren, Sept. 27, Simpson.
Foo Chow, Hing Kwa, China, Nov. 8, Bishop not yet designated.
Genesee, Olean, N. Y., Oct. 4, Warren.
Georgia, Resaca, Nov. 23, Foss.
Germany and Switzerland, Frankfort-on-Main, June 7, Harris.
Holston, Chattanooga, Oct. 12, Simpson.
Illinois, Lincoln, Sept. 20, Warren.
Indiana, Sullivan, Aug. 24, Simpson.
Iowa, Muscatine, Sept. 6, Wiley.
Japan Mission, Yokahama, July 6, Bishop not yet designated.
Kentucky, Louisville, Sept. 21, Andrews.
Minnesota, Owatonna, Oct. 4, Merrill.
Montana Mission, Bozeman, July 21, Hurst.
Nebraska, place not fixed, Sept. 7, Merrill.
Nevada, Reno, Sept. 28, Hurst.
New Mexico Mission, Albuquerque, Bishop not yet designated.
North China Mission, Peking, Sept. 8, Bishop not yet designated.
North Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 14, Merrill.
North Ohio, Millersburg, Sept. 6, Warren.
Northwest German, Demars, Ia., Sept. 21, Merrill.
Northwest Indiana, Michigan City, Aug. 23, Peck.
Northwest Iowa, Sheldon, Sept. 21, Foss.
Northwest Norwegian, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 28, Merrill.
Northwest Swedish, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, Peck.
Norway, Laurvig, July 6, Harris.
Ohio, Ironton, Sept. 20, Harris.
Oregon, Albany, Aug. 23, Hurst.
Pittsburg, Indiana, Pa., Sept. 27, Andrews.
Rock River, Aurora, Oct. 4, Harris.
St. Louis German, Belleville, Ill., Sept. 7, Simpson.
Savannah, Atlanta, Dec. 13, Foss.
Southeast Indiana, Indianapolis, Aug. 23, Wiley.
Southern California, San Luis Obispo, Sept. 7, Hurst.
Southern German, Sequin, Tex., Nov. 30, Bowman.
Southern Illinois, Mount Vernon, Aug. 30, Simpson.
South India, Calcutta, Nov. 15, Foster.
Sweden, Goteborg, June 22, Harris.
Tennessee, Brownsville, Nov. 23, Warren.
Texas, Hempstead, Dec. 14, Bowman.
Upper Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Sept. 20, Wiley.
Utah Mission, Salt Lake City, July 13, Hurst.
West German, Sedalia, Mo, Aug. 13, Bowman.
West Nebraska Mission, place not fixed, Sept. 31, Merrill.
West Texas, Columbus, Dec. 7, Bowman.
West Virginia, Clarksburg, Oct. 4, Andrews.
West Wisconsin, Portage, Sept. 13, Andrews.
Wisconsin, Fond du Lac, Sept. 27, Wiley.

Proceedings in the General Conference of Southern Methodists at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South today a letter extending fraternal greetings was read from Bishop Wood, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and also a letter from the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Church, recently held in Washington City.

A minority report was submitted from the Committee on Temperance recommending that further legislation on the subject would be unwise and is not necessary.

The question of the election of Bishops was then considered, and the conference agreed by a vote of 130 to 106 to elect five new Bishops, and their election was made the special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow.

A memorial was presented asking definit action as to an annual collection for the American Bible Society.

Harrison, the Revivalist, Will Conduct an Iowa Camp-Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 15.—Harrison, the boy preacher and revivalist, has been engaged to conduct a series of religious meetings at the Clear Lake Camp-Meeting Grounds, commencing July 5.

Connecticut Valley Congregationalists.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.—The Connecticut Valley Congregational Club has formed, with ex-Gov. William B. Washburn as President.

The Methodists.

The Methodist preachers met as usual yesterday morning, Dr. Hitchcock presiding. The Rev. J. B. McGuffin conducted the devotional exercises. The Business Committee reported the order for two weeks from date to be a discussion upon the subject, "The Ministers' Work for the Summer," to be led by the Rev. Mr. McGuffin.

The Rev. B. R. Duval, of the Virginia Conference, was introduced. He has for sale a small work written by himself recounting his sufferings from the War and his subsequent missionary efforts in Mexico and Honduras.

The order of the day was a paper by the Rev. C. B. Zimmerman, on the subject, "Has Science Formed a New Basis for Morality?" The reverend gentleman denied that it had, but he stated that the meanderings of science in this effort had been so rail-fenced that they have been extremely hard to follow. The hitherto chief foundation of morality had been the belief in the existence of God. This was a fact that none would deny, even atheists admitting that the belief had done much to elevate morality. Mr. Zimmerman expressed the conviction that the country, being never more moral in its history than it is today, stood in little danger of the tone of its morality decaying through the worming of atheism or agnosticism.

The Baptists.

The Baptist clergy held their regular weekly conference yesterday at the Grand Pacific, with the Rev. A. K. Parker presiding. The Rev. J. S. Dickerson read a prelude on "Unmerciful Mercy," setting forth the evil results that would arise from the wholesale pardoning of criminals, now carried on throughout the country by Executive officers. It was resolved by the conference to request the publication of the paper in the *Standard*.

Mr. B. F. Simpson, a student at Morgan Park Seminary, presented the main paper of the day on "The Theory of Development, as Applied to History," which was afterwards briefly discussed.

The session closed with the announcement that the fifteenth annual commencement exercises of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary would occur May 18, 19, and 20. The fifteenth annual alumni dinner will be given at the Palmer House on the 22d inst. at 2 p. m.

Dr. Worrall.

The Rev. Dr. Worrall, of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, leaves this week for a visit to his old home at Covington, Ky. He will preach one more Sunday here, and about the 1st of June remove to his new charge, the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, in New York. The Eighth Church people are already casting about for a good man to succeed Dr. Worrall. It is hinted that Dr. Chichester, who preached for them several times last summer, will be the man.

The Congregationalists.

The Congregational Union met at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and received a report from the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, on the recent Home Missionary Committee meeting in New York. Nothing else was done.

ST. LOUIS WHEAT FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 15.—Two barge loads of wheat from St. Louis passed the city tonight on their way to Minneapolis to supply the mills.

RELIGIOUS.

letion of the Labors of the
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Plan of Episcopal Visita-
ion for the Fall Conferences.

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e Southern Methodist Conference.

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urch.
T, Mich., May 15.—The Bishops of the
t Episcopal Church, who have been in
here the past week, adjourned today,
rranged their plan of Episcopal visita-
he fall conferences as follows:
a Conference, at Medower, Nov. 30,
oss presiding.
, San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 23, Bowman.
Hills Mission, Deadwood, Colo., Aug. 24,
ia Mission, Sistoff, Bulgaria, Sept. 22,
nia, Oakland, Sept. 21, Hurst.
Alabama, West Point, Dec. 7, Foss.
China Mission, Kin Kiang, Oct. 4, Bish-
designated.
German, Toledo, O., Aug. 30, Andrews.
Illinois, Lexington, Sept. 27, Harris.
New York, Ithaca, Oct. 11, Peck.
Ohio, Sidney, Sept. 13, Warren.
Tennessee, Morris Chapel, Nov. 16,
-German, Milwaukee, Oct. 5, Wiley.
nati, Dayton, Sept. 6, Bowman.
io, Colorado Springs, Aug. 3, Foster.
ia River, Baker City, Ore., Aug. 10,
Mission, Parker, Oct. 5, Foss.
re, Centerville, Md., July 20, Foster.
rk Mission, Odensee, June 16, Harris.
oines, Winterset, Sept. 13, Wiley.
hio, New Philadelphia, Sept. 27, Peck.
ennessee, Morristown, Oct. 19, Simpson.
Warren, Sept. 27, Simpson.
ow, Hing Kwa, China, Nov. 8, Bishop
esignated.
e, Olean, N. Y., Oct. 4, Warren.
a, Resaca, Nov. 23, Foss.
ny and Switzerland, Frankfort-on-
ne 7, Harris.
, Chattanooga, Oct. 12, Simpson.
, Lincoln, Sept. 20, Warren.
, Sullivan, Aug. 24, Simpson.
Muscatine, Sept. 6, Wiley.
Mission, Yokahama, July 6, Bishop not
nated.
cky, Louisville, Sept. 21, Andrews.
sota, Owatonna, Oct. 4, Merrill.
na Mission, Bozeman, July 21, Hurst.
ska, place not fixed, Sept. 7, Merrill.
a, Reno, Sept. 28, Hurst.
exico Mission, Albuquerque, Bishop not
nated.
China Mission, Peking, Sept. 8, Bishop
esignated.
Nebraska, Fremont, Sept. 14, Merrill.
Ohio, Millersburg, Sept. 6, Warren.
west German, Demars, Ia., Sept. 21,
west Indiana, Michigan City, Aug. 23,
west Iowa, Sheldon, Sept. 21, Foss.
west Norwegian, St. Paul, Minn., Sept.
ll.
west Swedish, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7,
y, Laurvig, July 6, Harris.
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India, Calcutta, Nov. 15, Foster.
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SCANDAL.

St. Louis Religious Circles Much Excited Over a Preacher's Conduct.

He Started for the South for the Benefit of His Health.

On the Train He Met a Lady, Whom He Proceeded to Insult.

Her Piteous Appeals for Protection Promptly Responded To by a Monte Man,

Who Ornamented the Reverend Gentleman's Physiognomy with Two Black Eyes.

St. Louis Religious Circles Excited Over a Scandal, in Which a Prominent Clergyman Is Alleged to Have Figured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Religious circles are much exercised over disgraceful revelations as to the conduct of the Rev. George A. Lofton, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, a high-salaried and distinguished divine of this city, on an Ohio & Mississippi railway-train last Friday night. On that night he left St. Louis for a trip to Florida, his health having recently failed him. He returned to the city unexpectedly at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on an accommodation train with a pair of black eyes and looking as though badly broken up. Passengers on the train and railroad employés today told the tale of the pastor's shame. It appears that Dr. Lofton left the city Friday night on a trip for his health. The papers duly chronicled the fact, and his parishioners gave him a farewell adieu as he started on a Southern tour to recuperate. All went well until he reached Odin, Ill., when passengers begin to tell the story. It seems that

A LADY WAS ON THE TRAIN

in the Southern sleeper. She sat in the back seat, and soon after Dr. Lofoton entered the car and took a seat directly in front of her. A passenger or two sat on the other side of the car. Dr. Lofton, according to the story, was under the influence of liquor. He soon began gazing back at the lady in a way to attract attention. Soon after he got up, walked back, and took his seat next to the lady. For a moment while the Doctor and lady talked nothing was heard, but in a minute the lady and bystanders state that Dr. Lofton reached his arm around her and tried to draw her to his bosom, while he whispered in her ear. The Doctor is a strong, powerful man, with a long arm.

THE LADY SCREAMED

and succeeded in evading the ministerial grasp. She ran out of the Pullman sleeper and into the Louisville car, which was the next behind. There she ran in, in tears and wringing her hands in a most disconsolate manner. When asked what was the matter, she stated that a tall man in the next car had grossly insulted her in word and deed. The men gathered around her and assured her that they would protect her at all hazards. Just at this moment Dr. Lofton was seen passing out of the back door of the sleeper and into the Louisville train. The lady screamed in terror, and the passengers assured her that she would be protected. The Doctor entered the car and one of the passengers said, "Why did you insult this lady?" "What is it your business?" replied the Doctor. Another passenger made inquiries, when the minister

REPLIED WITH A TRIPLE OATH

that it was no one's business, and "What have you got to do with it?"

"Just this: That lady says you insulted her: that you are following her up to repeat the insult."

"You mind your own business, damn you," said Preacher Lofton, attempting to advnoce to where the lady was standing crying bitterly.

"I'll make it my business," said the man, and he hauled off and hit the Doctor square between the eyes. The minister of the Gospel reeled back against the water-cooler and staggered under the blow. The man who hit him meant business, and struck him as hard as he could. Nobody on the train knew the shoulder-striker, but it was soon afterwards learned that, queer enough, he was a monte man, who was traveling in a quiet way on the train, and that he declared that

HE WOULD LET NO SON OF A GUN INSULT A WOMAN

in his presence. The curious fact that a monte-dealer should have been called upon to defend a lady against the attacks of as prominent a clergyman as Lofton caused much comment, and is the most singular fact in connection with the affair. The Doctor was taken to a seat and held there, while the lady was escorted to the sleeper. She shuddered as she passed the man who insulted her, and almost ran out of the door to get away from him. While in the sleeper she demanded that she be immediately put off the train. Conductor Reiman tried to pacify her, but she sobbed bitterly, and declared that she must leave the cars. "Oh, I can't stay on the train with that man," she said. "I'll see that he does not come in here again," said Conductor Reiman. "Oh, do, for God's sake," said the lady, whom Mr. Reiman does not know, but whom he describes as

EXTREMELY LADY-LIKE, WITH HANDSOME FEATURES,

and possibly 35 years of age. She was on her way to Louisville and Bowling Green, and lives at Richmond, Mo. Through her tears she demanded to know who her assailant was, as she wanted to publish him as he deserved. Although she had bought a berth in the sleeping-car, she refused to retire, and sat up all night weeping bitterly. Indeed, she would not have remained on the train at all, and Conductor Reiman was making preparations to give her a stop-over check at the nearest station, when Mr. Bacon, the Division Passenger Agent of the line, went to her and succeeded in quieting her so she concluded to remain on the train. The porter was instructed to lock the back door and keep out Dr. Lofton, yet

THE LADY GAZED BACK NERVOUSLY EVERY MINUTE,

and started every time a noise was heard at the door. Lofton made several attempts, the conductor states, to again enter the sleeper, but was not permitted to do so. His baggage was brought out to him and he was told that he must not attempt to do so. Conductor Reiman and other officials acted in a most gentlemanly manner. They only took such steps as were necessary to protect the lady, but this they did in the most persistent manner and in a way that all spectators commend highly. Finally Dr. Lofton concluded that he would leave the train, and he did so at Vincennes. At that place he remained all day Saturday. The fuss in the car was seen by several people, among them Gen. W. T. Sherman and family and a large number of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, who were on the train. It caused

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT,

and more than one gentleman insisted that the reverend gent should be more roughly handled, one party yelling out, "Kick his whole head off!" Mr. Reiman, the conductor of the train, makes the following statement.

"The gentleman said he got on the train Friday night, at St. Louis. At Holden we took on the Southern sleeper, in which the lady was sitting. I did not see the insult to the lady, but several passengers told me Dr. Lofton, who had been sitting on the seat in front of the lady, moved into her seat, sat down beside her, and put his arm around her waist. I was told so by the lady and several other witnesses. The lady repeatedly told me that the man had most outrageously insulted her, and that

THE INSULT

was so grievous that she could not even hint at the nature of it. Before the trouble occurred, the man, who was large and portly, with a big beard, was sitting in front of the lady, and he had a bottle of beer beside him in the seat. When the lady rushed out into the next car he followed, carrying the bottle with him. I saw the label, and I am sure it was beer. He followed her into the car. Passengers interfered, and a man—I don't know who he was—struck him in the face as he attempted to go toward the lady. Then we took her into the sleeper, and I insisted that he should not enter there again. He tried, and made a pass at me as if to hit me. I put him down in a seat and went in to talk to the lady, telling her we would protect her in every possible way. She insisted on leaving the train, and cried so bitterly that

WE ALL PITIED HER

most heartily. She was finally persuaded to remain, but she sat up all night, and declared that she was afraid to go to bed. We assured her that the door was locked, and that the man couldn't get in; but this only partially assured her."

"Was Dr. Lofton drunk?"

"The man had a strong odor of drink about him; he was evidently intoxicated."

"What happened afterwards?"

"Well, after I had spoken with the lady I went in where he was, and he asked me where he was and what he had done to be kept out of the sleeper. 'You have grossly insulted a lady,' said I. 'I have done nothing of the kind,' said he. 'Well,' said I, 'I have the evidence of the lady herself, and of several passengers to the effect that you did. I am well satisfied of that fact. You remain here and

DON'T ATTEMPT TO GO INTO THE NEXT CAR.'

I left him," said Conductor Reiman, "and soon after I came to where he was again. I had previously sent him all his luggage out of the sleeper. 'Well, what do you want now?' said he, very abruptly. 'What did you say?' said I. 'You have got all I have,' said the man; 'what more do you want?' I understood this to mean that he had lost something and that I had taken it, so I insisted that he should tell me what he meant. 'You have got all I have,' he reiterated. 'He has got all his property in his boot-leg,' said a passenger. I laid down my lantern and insisted he should look in his boot-leg. 'I've nothing there,' said he. 'You look, will you?' said I. I insisted, and he

WENT DOWN INTO THE LEG OF HIS BOOT

and pulled out his watch and chain and other articles. I told him to put on his watch and chain, which he did, and, after stowing away the rest of his effects, I left him, with a caution never again to accuse me of taking anything belonging to him. Soon after that he left the train at Vincennes, Ind."

Conductor Washburn, of the train on which Dr. Lofton returned to St. Louis, makes the following statement:

"Yesterday morning a gentleman got on my train at Flora, Ill. His eyes were blacked, and he tried to conceal the fact with green goggles. He was very much under the influence of liquor. Several of the passengers told me he was the man who had insulted the lady on the train on Friday night. He showed me a ticket to the South, said he was on his way for a vacation, and

HE HAD GOT INTO TROUBLE,

and was going back home. He pulled out his papers, and I saw all his letters addressed to Dr. George A. Lofton, St. Louis. I asked him why he acted in this way, and why he was intoxicated. He told me that when a boy he had been a pretty hard case; that he had learned to drink then, and he had never got over the habit; that it had caught him this time. He had a ticket to Florida, I think, which would run out today. He had money, which was rolled up in a lump and clutched together just as a drunken man would put it in his pocket. He was intoxicated all the way down—at least was well under the influence of liquor."

Dr. G. A. Lofton was seen at his residence, 126 South Fourteenth street. He was found in bed, with

HIS EYES BADLY DISCOLORED,

and he appeared to be suffering. When told the story he declared that it was a gross exaggeration and wholly untrue. The story as reported was repeated to him in the presence of his wife.

"It is false. I left home Friday night. I am worn out with nervousness, and took the trip to rest. I sat down in front of a lady, and finally began to talk to her. I thought I might have met her before. I fell into conversation with her. She told me she had been visiting in Missouri; that she was on her way to Bowling Green and Louisville. I had a pleasant talk with her, and she arose and went away. I thought she went to the ladies' toilet-room.

"Did you put your arm around her?"

"No, sir. I may have had my arm on the back of the seat, but if I touched her I do not know it."

"Did she go away

AS IF YOU INSULTED HER?"

"No, not at all. The first thing I knew of that matter was when the porter of the sleeper came to me and accused me of insulting a lady. I jumped up and went to the next car to find the lady, but as I entered the door four or five men confronted me, and one of them immediately struck me in the face. I think three or four struck me in all. They kept her in the car, and, although I denied the matter, they would not let me see the lady or make any explanations."

"Do you know who struck you?"

"No, but the man who did so sat next to me and rode part of the way after the thing was over. I told him who I was, and asked him if it was probable that I would

PUT MY ARM AROUND A LADY'S WAIST

in a public car."

"What did he say?"

"He said no, and that he would not have struck me but that I cursed him and made an attempt to draw a pistol."

"Did you do so?"

"No indeed. I never uttered an oath in my life, and I am sure I had no pistol."

"Doctor, the eye-witnesses say you were intoxicated."

"I was not at the time the trouble occurred. When I left home I had a bottle of rock and rye with glycerine, which Dr. Cadwallader put up for me, and its use may have affected me some. But I was not drunk."

"Yes," said Mrs. Lofton, "I put that bottle of rock and rye in his valise myself Friday night when he left here. He has not been able to sleep for some time. He has heard the clock strike from 6 o'clock to 6 o'clock every day for the last six weeks at least. Opium, chloral, or any of these things have no effect on him, and

I HAVE LATELY TRIED WHISKY,

which has caused him to sleep at times."

"The conductor of the train on which you came down yesterday says you were also intoxicated then."

"I lost my bottle of rock and rye in the melee. When I got to Vincennes I was terribly broken down by the excitement. I got some whisky to make me sleep at Flora yesterday. The hotel proprietor got some whisky for me, and I may have taken too much, or it may have risen to my head; but I was not intoxicated."

"The trouble occurred Friday night, and you never insulted this lady."

"No, indeed, I did not. I will take a solemn oath on that. I remembered all that occurred as well as I remember who I am now. I do not wish to reflect upon the lady, but I thought at the time it was a confidence game, and these parties caused the quarrel in order to rob me.

I LOST MOST OF MY MONEY—

at least $50. I don't know what became of it."

Dr. Cadwallader stated that Dr. Lofton was suffering severely from nervous prostration, and was really very sick in body, and that his mind was almost prostrated. The church discipline among the Baptist congregations is different from that of any other denomination. Each church is a law unto itself, and is not accountable to any other body for its acts. Consequently Dr. Lofton's case will come before the Third Baptist Church, and there will be no appeal from the decision of that body. There is no Central Council in the Church which can take cognizance of such cases. Dr. Lofton has been in the pulpit of the Third Baptist Church for the last five years. He came to St. Louis from Memphis, where he had a charge. He is a native of Georgia, married, and with one son. His salary is $3,000 a year.

Corrigan, at Dubuque, Ia., Sent to Jail for One Day.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 15.—The Sweeney-Corrigan seduction case, which has been before the court the past week, attracting great interest among the friends of both parties, was brought to a close today, Judge Bagg sentencing James Corrigan, the defendant, to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $300. The penalty was light, owing to extenuating circumstances. The parties are from Concord Township. Both are over 30 years of age. Last fall Corrigan was convicted in a civil suit for damages, which were placed by the jury at $5,000. The present suit was on the criminal charge.

ANOTHER "SUCKER."

A Resident of St. Paul, Caught by the Seductive Advertisement of a Horse Sharp, Is "Out" $750 in Cash.

From time to time THE TRIBUNE has taken the trouble to expose the operations of a gang of men who make a specialty of swindling in horse-flesh. These fellows advertise extensively, and their advertisements are paragons of cunningness. They announce that a lady whose husband has recently died or a gentleman about to go to Europe desires to dispose of a favorit team or single horse whose pedigree is always without fault, and which is guaranteed to be just as represented. The individual who desires to purchase is directed to call at the "private stables" which are located in the rear of some Michigan or Wabash avenue residence. The sharps rent a barn for a week or so, get rid of a worthless animal doctored up to look sound and good, receiving from two to four times its value, and then skip to avoid trouble. The last one to complain of trouble with this class of men is a gentleman who resides in St. Paul, and is at present in this city at the Palmer House. Some months ago he saw one of these advertisements, called at the number given, and was shown a team of horses with a pedigree that was simply stunning. The animals looked all right, and, upon the representations of the man in charge, he paid $750 in cash—their price—and went on to Canada, saying that he would return in a short time. A day or two ago he came back, but upon hunting up his team he found, or says, at least, that they were not the ones he paid for. He reported the matter to the police, and Detective Jim Morgan, the "horse-thieves' terror," arrested Frank Tarbox, who has been quite prominently connected with transactions of this character for a long time, being a partner of the notorious "Bill" Simpson. Tarbox admits receiving $750 from the gentleman, but says that the team is at his stable, No. 1731 Michigan avenue, awaiting the arrival of their owner. The case will be brought before Justice Wallace in the course of a day or two.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, May 15.—The Longfellow Memorial Association has issued a circular asking for contributions of $1 each for the purpose of permanently preserving the residence of the poet and erecting an enduring memorial to his fame on the grounds of his residence.

A reception was given tonight by the colored citizens of Boston to Gen. Robert Smalls of South Carolina. Gov. Long made an address.

THE NEW GRAIN ROUTE.

DALLAS, Tex., May 15.—Thirty car-loads of wheat, from California, passed through here tonight, en route to New Orleans, to be transshipped to Liverpool. This is the first shipment on a contract for 5,000 tons, to be delivered at New Orleans, where two vessels are waiting to receive it.

THE DUELISTS.

A Great Sensation in the Upper Circles of New York Society.

Departure for the South of Loubat and Turnbull to Settle Their Quarrel.

History of the Shameful Trouble Which Promises to End in Murder.

The Circular Which Turnbull Printed and Published in the Union Club.

A Challenge Offered by Loubat Immediately on the Issue of the Pamphlet.

NEW YORK.

A TRIP SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—It was reported at the Union Club today that Mr. J. F. Loubat had left town for the purpose of meeting Mr. Henry Turnbull on Southern soil in a duel, and that Mr. Turnbull had either followed or was about to follow. That Loubat has sent a challenge to Mr. Turnbull is positively affirmed by a friend of both of them. Mr. Loubat left the city last Sunday evening for Richmond, and passed tonight at the Exchange Hotel there. Other New Yorkers are registered at the same and other hotels in Richmond, and it is conjectured that the duel is set down for Wednesday, but a well-informed fellow-member with both principals of the Union Club thinks that that date is too early.

THE QUARREL

between Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Loubat began last November in the parlors of the Union Club, of which Mr. Loubat is one of the life members. There were present beside the principals Mr. Eben Kimball and Mr. Arthur L. Willing. No person present was a relative or particular acquaintance of a lady well known in society whose name Mr. Loubat mentioned in a way that Mr. Turnbull considered disparaging and resented. In a formal statement of the grounds of the quarrel he says: "Mr. Loubat made use of shockingly low and vulgar language, so revolting as to be unfit to be repeated here. I told him that any man that would make use of such a remark about a lady was a dirty, low blackguard, and that he was not fit to be a member of any club, and certainly should never be admitted to any gentleman's house." Mr. Kimball confirms this version of what Mr. Turnbull said. Mr. Willing says that what he heard Mr. Turnbull say was "that it [the expression used by Mr. Loubat] was the most blackguardly and ungentlemanlike thing" Mr. Turnbull had ever heard a man use in reference to such a subject. Whatever was said, Mr. Loubat, according to report, shrugged his shoulders and walked away, and a day or two later was gone on a trip to California that he had been contemplating.

Early this month Loubat returned from California, when correspondence between himself and Turnbull ensued, and the latter embodied them in

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR,

which was circulated at the club:

"NEW YORK, May 10.—The following facts speak for themselves: On or about the 28th of November last, during a conversation in the Union Club, at which were present Mr. Loubat, Mr. Eben Kimball, Mr. Arthur L. Willing, and myself, Mr. J. F. Loubat made use of shockingly low and vulgar language, so revolting as to be unfit to be repeated here. I told him then that any man who would make use of such a remark about a lady was a dirty, low blackguard, and that he was not fit to be a member of any club, and certainly should never be admitted to any gentleman's house. I have been in this city, with the exception of a few days, ever since, and have heard nothing nor received any communication from Mr. Loubat until Sunday, May 7, when I received a letter from him, of which the following is a copy:

"*Mr. Henry Turnbull, No. 5 West Thirty-second street, New York*—SIR: As you have returned from Washington, I hasten to inform you that Mr. C. R. Robert has said to me that you said to him at Mr. F. Stevens' ball (I being absent at the time) that you had told me on the 28th of November last, in reference to something you alleged that I had said, "that any man who used such an expression in regard to a lady was a dirty, low blackguard, and must never speak to you again." I at once told Mr. Robert that you lied when you made this statement to him, and have since given Mr. Robert the written proof that you had lied. I now write to you to tell you that you lied when you made the above statement, and that you lied knowingly and maliciously. I further notify you that I am going to give the same publicity to this letter that you did to the lying statement you so industriously circulated during my absence. J. F. LOUBAT.'

To this letter I replied as follows:

"'UNION CLUB, May 8, 1882.—*J. F. Loubat, Esq.*—SIR: I have received your letter of Sunday, May 7. Its contents confirm to me the estimate which I formed of you on the occasion to which you refer, which I expressed to you at the time, and of which I do not now retract one single word. You have again placed yourself as you did then beneath the notice of a gentleman, and I would treat your insolent communication with the contempt which it merits were it not for the statement set forth by you that you had written proofs of my having told a falsehood, or, as you choose to call it, "that I lied." I demand the written proofs in original or copy in the hands of my friend, Mr. King, who will deliver you this letter. HENRY TURNBULL.'

"On the morning of May 9 a friend of Mr. Loubat handed Mr. King an open letter and said that Mr. Loubat had requested him to ask Mr. King to take a copy of it, which was as follows:

"'NEW YORK, May 6, 1882.—MY DEAR LOUBAT: I have your note of the 5th inst., in which you said that you were informed by Mr. C. R. Robert that Mr. Henry Turnbull told him at Mr. F. Stevens' ball that he (Mr. Turnbull) had said to you on the 28th of November last, in reference to something which he alleged you had said, that "any man who had used such an expression in regard to a lady was a dirty, low blackguard, and must never speak to him again." You request me, as I was present on the occasion referred to by Mr. Turnbull, to state whether such words were used to you or not. In reply I beg to state that the words above quoted were never used to you in my presence. Yours very sincerely,

"'ARTHUR L. WILLING.

"'J. F. Loubat, Esq., Glenham Hotel.

"'The following are copies of letters I received from Mr. Arthur L. Willing and Mr. Eben Kimball in reply to my notes addressed to them to state what they heard me say to Mr. Loubat on the occasion referred to:

"'NEW YORK, May 8, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 8th inst. asking me to state what I had heard of your remarks in conversation between yourself and Mr. J. F. Loubat at the Union Club on or about the 28th of November, 1881, at which I was present. My best recollection is that you said to Mr. Loubat, in reply to an expression he had used, that it was the most blackguard and ungentlemanlike thing you had ever heard a man use in reference to such a subject. I remember nothing further being said by you to Mr. Loubat. Yours truly, ARTHUR L. WILLING.

"HENRY TURNBULL, Esq."

"UNION CLUB, May 8, 1881.—*Henry Turnbull, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of today requesting me to state to you what I heard you say to Mr. J. F. Loubat in conversation on certain remarks of his during a coveration at which I was present on obout Nov. 28 last, I have to say that I heard you make the statement that any man who would make use of such a remark about a lady was a low, dirty blackguard, and that he was not fit to be a member of any decent club, and certainly should never be admitted into any gentleman's house. Yours very truly,

"'EBEN KIMBALL.'

"In the afternoon of May 9 I received a letter from Mr. Loubat, of which the following is a copy:

GLENHAM HOTEL, NEW YORK, May 9, 1882.—*Mr. Henry Turnbull, No. 5 West Thirty-second street, New York*—SIR: Your note of the 8th inst. was handed to me last evening very late. In reply I have to state that I have no intention of being drawn into any, or of continuing, an abusive correspondence which can have no useful result. I have, out of respect for Mr. O. H. King, permitted him to take a copy of the written proof you ask for through him. Of the rest of your letter I can only say that such letters are only written in cases where the writer expects to maintain his position by other means than words, or where, as in this place, the law shields and protects him from any personal responsibility. J. F. LOUBAT.'

"To the above I replied as follows:

"'*J. F. Loubat, Esq.*—SIR: You have, as far as five months back, used in the Union Club language unworthy of a gentleman, and for which I then and there, in the presence of witnesses, expressed my contempt and loathing for you. As you did not think proper to resent my language at that time, I deny your right to any further notice on my part at this late day. I should not have replied to your first ungentlemanly communication if you had not asserted that you had written proofs of your unwarrantable attack on my veracity. I close herewith any further correspondence with you, retracting nothing of what I said on that occasion. HENRY TURNBULL.'

"On the afternoon of May 10 a letter addressed to me in the handwriting of Mr. Loubat was left by a messenger boy at my house, which I at once returned to him unopened. Although disliking much to give publicity to any private matters, the notification of Mr. Loubat in his note to me of May 7, that he would do so, and the fact that he has carried out that intention, leaves me no alternative than to give the correspondence in full, that it may be known from the evidence admitted what the expressions were I used on him, and how utterly false his unwarrantable attack on my veracity was. 'HENRY TURNBULL.

"'NEW YORK, May 10.'"

A PERSONAL FRIEND

of both Mr. Loubat and Mr. Turnbull said that on May 10, the date of the circular, Mr. Loubat sent a formal challenge to Mr. Turnbull, asking him to appoint a place of meeting, and that this was the note which was delivered to Mr. Turnbull by a messenger-boy, and which he returned unopened. After the receipt of Mr. Turnbull's note on May 8, Mr. Loubat was determined upon a hostile meeting. In his letter of May 9 he very broadly hinted that he expected such a method of settlement.

A MEMBER OF THE UNION CLUB

said: "The general opinion of the club is, that Mr. Loubat did very wrong in speaking as he did of the lady. She is well known in this city, though she lives abroad. She is married, and has children. It is said that Mr. Loubat once paid serious attentions to her, and was unsuccessful in his suit. When Mr. Turnbull reproved him for his remark he replied that he would not have made it if Mr. Turnbull had not asked him questions about his private business. Mr. Loubat regretted the remark very much, and the next day he called on the family of the lady and explained that he had done a wrong thing, and that he had not intended it seriously."

ANOTHER MEMBER

of the Union Club said this evening: "While I believe that there will be a duel eventually, I do not think Mr. Loubat has gone South for that purpose just now, unless it be that he went there to find a suitable ground, and make other preparations. He cannot very well fight alone. I have not seen Mr. Turnbull myself today, but I have been told he was at the club."

A SEARCH AMONG MR. TURNBULL'S FRIENDS

failed to find any one who saw him, although one of the attendants at the Union Club was sure he called there for a moment in the afternoon.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILMINGTON, May 15.—It is reported here that Loubat and Turnbull are about to fight a duel somewhere near Newark in the morning. A party of five supposed to be the principles and their assistants, arrived here on an afternoon train, purchased tickets for Newark, and are believed to have left on the evening train for that place.

DELAWARE.

RUMOR OF THEIR PRESENCE IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 15.—It is reported that Loubat and Turnbull, of the Union Club, New York, are in this State to fight a duel.

A PARTY OF FIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—A Wilmington dispach says that a party of five, supposed to be principals, seconds, and a surgeon, reaceed Wilmington this afternoon and took the 6 o'clock train for New York.

VIRGINIA.

AT THE RICHMOND HOTELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, May 15.—Mr. Loubat is at the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Brugiere, of New York, arrived at the same hotel on the late night train. Both have arranged to leave the city by the 7 a. m. train tomorrow. The New-Yorkers registered at Ford's Hotel are A. Morton Ferris and L. Ferris and Mr. Ahrer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEAR HARRISBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15.—A party of eight from New York, with cases suggestive of surgical instruments and duelling pistols, got off the limited express-train of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg tonight.

SUICIDE.

Self-Destruction of an Indianian Supposed to Have Been Deranged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 15.—This afternoon the body of a man was found hanging in the woods four miles from town. The discovery was made by a hunter named James, who was out after squirrels. The body proved to be that of Oswald Spitznagle, of Lafayette. He had been seen about the Town of Monitor for some days, and was thought to be slightly deranged. He was last seen alive at noon Sunday. When found he was suspended by the neck, a small cord being used for a rope.

Two Self-Murders at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—The suicidal mania has taken another start in this city. John Buettcher hung himself and John Baltmann committed self murder by cutting his throat today.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

A New Case of Small-Pox at Joliet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 15.—One new case of small-pox developed today, an infant at 64 North Bluff street. It was removed to the hospital, which now contains twelve patients afflicted with the disease.

Seven New Cases in Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 1037 Hinman street, No. 2410 La Salle street, No. 26 Gardner street, No. 150 South Halsted street, No. 730 West Eighteenth street, No. 207 Thirteenth place, and No. 377 Hermitage avenue. Deaths were reported from No. 1037 Hinman street, No. 65 Clayton street, and No. 265 Hurlbut street.

MATRIMONIAL.

Gordon and Grose, at Galesburg, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 15.—J. R. Gordon, Esq., one of our most prominent merchants, was married this morning to Miss Ada Grose. The ceremony was a private one, and the parties left immediately for Chicago, where they will spend a few days and then go East.

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

Adolph Harbaum, a young German reporter representing the *German-Amerika* of St. Louis, met his death last night in a sudden and horrible manner. While in company with a friend named Wentzel Bulick, of No. 555 Fifth avenue, he started for the West Side, and while crossing the Lake Shore tracks at Polk street he got in front of a train of freight-cars being backed down by engine No. 444, was knocked off his feet, fell under the wheels, and was instantly crushed to death. His horrified companion called for the Harrison street patrol-wagon and the mangled remains were removed to the morgue. His friends, who reside in St. Louis, and the Coroner were notified.

A NEW MINING COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 15.—Today articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State of the Racine Mining & Prospecting Company, to operate mining lands in Colorado; capital stock, $5,500.

The Delights of Hanging.

The late Gen. Martin Burke (says a correspondent who spent some time in Fort Lafayette) had a peculiar idea of agreeable conversation. His custom always of an evening, during the incarceration of one of the Confederates under sentence of death, was to call at the prisoner's cell door and expatiate upon the advantages and delights of the method by which the captive was to be be executed with those formerly in vogue.

"No shaky trap-doors that you need be afraid of tumbling through," the General would cry, warming with his subject; "no sickening sense of falling and bringing up short, and spinning round—no, nothing of that sort; but you are just standing here, and over there one of my men cuts a little piece of cord and down comes the weight and up you go, soaring like a bird, sir—soaring like a bird!"

They Knew Best.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

We endeavored to say the other day that one or two joints of hard backbone among the Democrats in Congress would be the means of generating a boom for 1884. Our compositors held a consultation with the proof-reader, and the result is a statement to the effect that one or two "pints" of backbone will accomplish the desired object. In this shape the paragraph has been going the rounds, showing that our gifted compositors and proof-reader know how to fill long-felt wants and things of that sort.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Green B. Raum and the Senatorial Canvass in Illinois.

Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton Bobs Up as the Young Men's Candidate.

The Situation in Pennsylvania According to Secretary-of-State Quay.

Alexander H. Stephens Will Be the Gubernatorial Candidate of the Georgia Independents.

The Senatorial Campaign in Illinois—Gen. Raum and Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton—Internal Revenue Matters.

Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue and a pronounced candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, arrived in the city Sunday morning, and left last night for Washington. Since he passed through the city some two weeks ago Gen. Raum has been feeling the public pulse in various parts of Illinois on the question in which he and his rival candidates are at present most interested. Having publicly announced himself as a candidate to succeed David Davis, and frankly stated his purpose of going forth through the State to see his friends and the people generally, he naturally found himself billed ahead, in show parlance, and met with a good house wherever he filled a date. His first appearance was at Peoria, his next at Springfield during the closing days of the extra session, and his next in Pope County, where he lives, and in other parts of the new Twentieth Congressional District. After remaining at home a few days he attended the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, and then ran up to Chicago to rest over Sunday and Monday, see some more of his friends here, and resume his return trip to Washington. Altogether, therefore, he has been kept very much on the go since he was here a couple of weeks ago, although he seemed to be as bright, fresh, cheery, and active as ever yesterday afternoon when a representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon him at the Grand Pacific and sat down to have a little chat with him concerning his trip and the all-absorbing topic among State politicians just now, to which it naturally led up.

In referring to his trip, Gen. Raum remarked that it had been a very pleasant one indeed. He had seen many of his old friends, made some new ones, he hoped, and, in short, had been very pleasantly received wherever he went. From his manner, perhaps more than from what he said, it was very evident that the General was extremely well satisfied over what he had done and what he had seen and heard during his rest for a few weeks from the cares of official life in Washington.

"Do you think, Gen. Raum," asked the reporter, coming down to the subject of the Senatorial succession itself, "that Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton is really and truly a candidate?"

"Yes, sir; I think he is. You will remember—everybody has heard of it—the objection in the minds of some people to the elevation of Gov. Cullom to the United States Senate, that it would make Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton Governor. The remark has been repeated so often that it is fair to presume it must have reached Mr. Hamilton. Now, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton is a man of a good deal of snap. Without pretending to know his feelings, it is very natural to assume that the objection referred to—it is an objection—seemed to be a reflection upon his supposed fitness for the Governorship. It would seem as if the Lieutenant-Governor, possibly a little piqued and restive under an imputation of this sort, and perhaps a little jealous under the circumstances, has decided

TO SHOW WHAT THERE IS IN HIM

by becoming a candidate for the Senatorship himself. As to the 'young-man' element in the party I know very little. I have heard of it, principally by references to what has been called a Senatorial syndicate at Springfield."

"Will not Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton's candidacy tend to create a division in what has been termed the Cullom forces?"

"I should suppose it would; and in case the Lieutenant-Governor should fail of success, I think it safe to say that his supporters would come to me rather than to Gov. Cullom, if it be true that the Lieutenant-Governor's candidacy is due to jealousy of the Cullom influence, and that Mr. Hamilton's supporters share that feeling. I have a great many warm friends in Bloomington, the home of the Lieutenant-Governor, and were it not for the support which the people of Bloomington and McLean County would very naturally and very properly extend him as their representative, I believe I might safely count upon receiving considerable strength from that quarter."

"There is another thing, General. Are you aware that in some quarters you are already referred to as the 'Whisky men's candidate,' in view of your alleged active interference in behalf of the bill to extend the bonded period, and from your official associations with the distillers as Commissioner of Internal Revenue?"

"Oh yes," replied the General, with one of his good-natured, good-humored laughs. "Yes. I have heard all that, and more too. I understand the 'temperance' papers have taken the matter up, and, with an intemperateness of utterance which would seem to be characteristic of some of these 'temperance' people, so called, have about as good as charged me with an undue liking for proof goods myself. Why, there isn't a temperance man in this city that doesn't drink more whisky than I do. In 1866, when I was a candidate for Congress from my old district in Illinois, during all that long campaign I never treated a man and was never treated myself. People said, 'Well, Raum don't drink,' and that ended it."

"But, as to this bill, General, and your alleged active interest in its behalf?"

"The facts, to state them briefly, are simply these: When the Ways and Means Committee of the House had this matter before them, and had discussed it in all its bearings, suggesting objections here and there, and taking position in favor of several changes in the bill, they requested me, as one familiar with the workings of the revenue system in all its various technicalities,

TO FRAME SUCH A BILL

as would meet their views. I put three of my assistants at work, and they prepared a bill covering the points which the committee desired incorporated. At the special request of the committee, I appeared and answered the questions that were put to me, just as the head of any other department would have done. That bill passed the committee unanimously, and was passed by 134 votes in the House. Now, I don't think Green B. Raum is so big a man that he could force any bill through the Committee of Ways and Means—composed of fifteen men, and some of them as able men on subjects of finance and revenue as there are in the country today—and then through the House of Representatives by 134 votes. During the discussion of the measure Congressman Butterworth, of Cincinnati, wrote me a note saying that he was inclined to favor the bill, and asking me to give him my views on it. This I did in a note of about ten lines. I volunteered nothing from first to last, but, when requested to appear before the committee, and afterwards to have a bill prepared which would meet what, in the committee's judgment was required, I did so, just as any other head of a department would have done, and should have done. And that is all there is in it, from beginning to end."

"People out this way, General, do not apparently understand the position in which you were placed in this matter."

"I mean that they shall understand it, though. A good many appear to forget that the Internal-Revenue Department collects taxes on other things than whisky. They might as well call me the snuff-manufacturers' candidate, the tobacco-manufacturers' candidate, or the cigar-manufacturers' candidate, for the reason that I am a part of the machinery which collects the taxes on tobacco and cigars. Without any disposition to engage in what is commonly termed 'blowing,' I think I may truly say that the department was never in as good shape as it is today. We are collecting 90 cents on the gallon, and there are no whisky rings. True, I have not treated the whisky men as thieves and robbers, nor do I conceive that I am Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the purpose of doing that. I have treated them as taxpayers, contributing to the support of the Government, and in my opinion it is the part of wisdom to bring about at least friendly relations between the Government which imposes the taxes and the people who have to pay them."

"The intimation, then, that you are the candidate of the whisky influence, or that there is any reason why they should tie themselves to you, is wholly unwarranted?"

"Why, entirely so."

"Will you be good enough to explain the alleged necessity for extending what is called the bonded period?"

"Briefly, the case is this: Under the present law, manufactured spirits can be warehoused and put in bond for a period not longer than three years. The moment they are taken out of bond, that moment the distiller is required to pay the tax. Now, what are the facts? The Eastern distillers and the Kentucky distillers have been overproducing, and the result is that the warehouses in those parts of the country are stored with about 75,000,000 gallons of sour-mash whiskies. The distillers of Chicago, Peoria, Cincinnati, and other places in the West have been and are making a cheaper grade of goods. The high-priced, fine sour-mash whiskies, under the present three-year bonded period, will have to be released in 1885—some of them in 1884.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

The market will be glutted with high-priced goods, the supply being greatly in excess of the demand, the prices of both kinds of goods will immediately drop. With fine goods so low, the cheaper grade will naturally be crowded out, because nobody would buy them when the fine goods could be had so cheap. When the Committee of the Western Distillers' Association came to Washington, some of them were opposed to any extension of the bonded period. When the other distillers showed them how they would be crowded out by the enormous surplus of fine goods suddenly unloaded on the market, they saw the difficulty. But this is a question which interests not only the whisky-producing class. No doubt the banks are carrying a large amount of this surplus product. If it were suddenly unloaded on the market, who knows, in the general tumble that would follow, what might be the result? Considerations of this sort have suggested themselves to some of the best minds in both Houses of Congress, and there can be no doubt that the question is a serious one."

In conclusion—for the General now remembered him of an engagement it was then time to keep—the reporter asked him when he would visit Illinois again. The General replied that he should be at the State Convention, which meets at Springfield June 26, and then off and on during the State campaign. With that the reporter bade him good-by. Some hours later Gen. Raum was on his way to Washington.

M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania's Secretary of State, Indorses the Republican State Ticket, Glorifies the Camerons, and Apparently Doesn't Think Much of the Independents.

Mr. M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania's Secretary of State, is in the city, the guest of some friends on the West Side. A TRIBUNE reporter met the gentleman last evening and had quite a pleasant talk with him upon the present political situation in the Keystone State. Mr. Quay is an important factor in Republican politics in Pennsylvania. For years he has been an adherent and a friend of the Camerons, and at one time he was the proprietor of the Beaver *Radical*, which was a power in politics in Western Pennsylvania during the period when he was its owner and editor. Beaver is Mr. Quay's old home, and from there he entered the political arena, in which he has been successful for a period covering some seventeen years. With the lamented Treasurer Mackey, Harry W. Oliver, the well-known Chris Magee of Pittsburg, and Congressmen Russell Errett and Henry M. Bayne, he has been figured as among those who held the Republican forces of Western Pennsylvania together until within a few years. In 1873 Gov. John F. Hartranft appointed Mr. Quay his Secretary of State. In 1875, when Gov. Hartranft was reëlected, he reappointed him; and while Mr. Quay was serving as Secretary of State he was appointed the Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, from which position Gov. Hoyt again selected him to fill the important trust he now holds.

"How is the State ticket viewed by the Republican masses?" asked the reporter, in opening the conversation.

"I think it is looked upon favorably," said Mr. Quay. "The convention was a harmonious one. Before it convened there was what might be termed a peace conference. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that the Stalwarts were desirous of carrying everything. In Pennsylvania, among those who are styled Cameronians, there is a desire to hold the Republican party together. The Camerons, while they are Republicans and leaders, are also patriots, and they believe that the country's future success depends much upon the holding intact and the general sucess of the Republican party within the next four years. The only difficulty in the convention was that we had not enough of the anti-Cameron element in it. The Mitchell movement is a new thing, started since I left Pennsylvania, after the convention had adjourned, and all that I know of it is that which I have seen in the papers. But talk about the machine—no man was ever clearer the creation of the machine than Mr. Mitchell. No one knew him in the State before he was taken up and made a United State Senator. The trouble is, he has not shown any extraordinary sense or aptitude as a Republican leader in the Senate. He has taken but little apparent interest, and appointments for his State have been made before he knew it. This has nettled him, and he has lost in influence for it."

"What power has he as a factor or leader in an Independent movement?"

"He has no power aside from his position as a United States Senator. As to his qualifications for a leadership, of course that will have to be proven. Here and there he may get a follower and supporter from an anti-Cameron man."

"Is not the movement of some strength in the region west of the Alleghenies?"

"From the present course of politics in Western Pennsylvania, I should say not. The regular Republican organization there is represented by the Cameron side of the party, and which is very strong. The idea of holding the party together there wields a stronger power than the political prospects of any man, and the entire disturbance, so far as I can discover, will be to strengthen Cameron. This will be simply a natural result, because the Democrats are at present laboring under the delusive idea that they will capture the State Government in November. The Republicans also have a pride in party success, and, rather than be defeated, the larger portion will follow the leadership of the men who are at the head of the Republican organization."

"Tom Marshall is opposed to Cameron, is he not? Has he any strength?"

"Tom Marshall is personally popular. He is a brilliant man. He has been out of politics for years. But he is very strong, because he is not objectionable to any wing of the Republican party. As a candidate for Congressman-at-large, he is big enough to cover the whole State."

"Won't the fact of his being a criminal lawyer militate against him throughout the State?"

"I think not. Tom Marshall has been an eminent member of the bar for years, and his record is a good one."

"How about Gen. Beaver, your candidate for Governor?"

"Gen. Beaver is a popular man, and deservedly so. He was a brave soldier. He was for Grant in 1880, but he was not a man who was known as a factional Stalwart."

"How about your candidate for Lieutenant-Governor?"

"That's Senator Davies, of Bradford. He was an out-and-out Blaine man in '80, and he was the man who bolted against Cameron, having been the defeated candidate for State Treasurer, which defeat gave occasion to the bolt and the Wolfe diversion of last fall. Our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, William H. Rawle, is a Philadelphia lawyer of prominence. He may lose some votes because of the action he recently took in the reform movement in his city. Senator Greer, of Butler, the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was rather friendly to Cameron, but he was in favor of the Blaine delegates in the State Convention of 1880, as against the instructions to vote for Grant."

"Then you do not regard your State ticket as Stalwart?"

"It is a Republican ticket. The efforts in the convention looked to having all the elements of the party represented on it. Rawle represents the Reform element of Philadelphia, he having been in sympathy with the famous Committee of One Hundred. Davis represents the faction known as the Continental Independents. There was still another powerful interest, which went off with Wolfe at the last election, outside of the party organization, and it was attempted to give this element a representation on the ticket by nominating Mr. Wolfe himself for Lieutenant-Governor. But the feeling was so bitter among the delegates, arising out of the occurrences of the last election, that it was found impossible to do it. The movement was made without the knowledge or participation of Mr. Wolfe, or any assurance from him that he would accept a position on the ticket."

"How does Mr. Wolfe stand towards the ticket?"

"That I can't tell."

"Is he allied with the Mitchell movement?"

"So far as I know, no. The fact is that as to Mr. Wolfe's position I know nothing at all."

"What are really the political prospects?"

"It is impossible to forecast certainly at this stage of the campaign. The election does not take place until November. A good deal depends upon local tickets and organization, but I have no fear but that the Republican ticket will be elected."

Coming back to Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Quay said:

"He was a member of the Peace Conference, and it was my understanding at the time that he and his associates upon the conference would support the regular ticket of the convention of the 10th of May if it was carried out in letter and spirit. What their views of the result now are I have no means of knowing, having had no communication with them since."

Alexander H. Stephens Will Be the Gubernatorial Candidate of the Georgia Independents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15.—A large number of Independent Democrats and Republicans, representing what is known as the Liberal party in Georgia, held a meeting here today, the purpose of which was to discuss matters pertaining to the interest of the new movement. It was decided, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the city, to postpone the mass-meeting advertised to be held at Atlanta June 1. Telegrams were received from Alexander H. Stephens stating that he would accept the candidacy for the Governorship tendered him by the Liberal party if said party saw fit to make him their candidate. This was exactly what the meeting wanted, and in compliance with this acceptance an address to the people of Georgia was drawn up, which will appear in full in tomorrow's papers, in which Mr. Stephens will be named as the candidate of the Liberals for Governor. It is thought that, while it has been known all along that Mr. Stephens was in harmony with the new movement, he came out at this early day to show that he could not be driven from the track by threats made daily by the Bourbon press of the State to the effect that he dared not become the candidate of the Liberals. It appears from this that Mr. Stephens' backbone is as stiff in his old age as it was in his youth. Opinion seems divided as to what the organized will now do. Some of those who have given the subject thought seem to think that the organized will come along and indorse him, knowing full well that Stephens can beat any organized candidate before the people, while others think that Mr. Stephens' action will cause a nomination to be made, and a hot fight between the Liberals and organized Democrats will be the result. It is safe to say in advance that Mr. Stephens' action is an unsavory dish for the organized to chew.

The Confirmation of Worthington as Collector of Boston Irritable to All but the Stalwarts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—The confirmation of Col. Worthington as Collector is irritable to the nerves of all but the extreme Stalwart wing of the Republican party, and whispers of an intention to make the November campaign a "hot" one are already heard. The Civil-Service Reform Association of Boston is the first organized body heard from, having taken action on the subject tonight. The resolution adopted are to the point. They are:

Resolved, That by the nomination and confirmation of Roland Worthington as Collector of the Port of Boston the most important Federal office in New England has been given to one who is chiefly known to the public as the principal proprietor and manager of a newspaper which has always been notorious for its outspoken ridicule and abuse of the cause of civil-service reform and for its strenuous support of the spoils system.

Resolved, That the 10,000 business men of Boston, whose petition in aid of civil-service reform has recently been presented to Congress, were entitled to more consideration than has been shown them when one whom they have known mainly as the chief scoffer against the cause whose success they deem to be vital to the future good government and prosperity of the Nation, is selected from their midst to fill the most conspicuous and important Federal office in their city, an office where he will have power to put in practice the obnoxious theories he has steadily maintained.

Resolved, That the hundreds of thousands of earnest men all over the country who have hoped and labored that the repeated indorsements of civil-service reform in party platforms and by public men might not prove to be merely empty words see in the elevation of Roland Worthington to the position of Collector of the Port of Boston an almost formal avowal by the President and by a majority of the Senate that they have no real sympathy with the cause of civil-service reform, and that from them no honest effort in behalf of that can hereafter be expected.

Resolved, That this association calls upon the people of Massachusetts to elect as their representatives in the next Congress men who are really, and not in words only, in sympathy with the cause of civil-service reform, and will work for its advancement, and who will not aid in securing office for those who ridicule that cause, and will disregard its principles in their official acts.

A Long Contest in the Lafayette, Ind., City Council Over the Election of a Chief of the Fire Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 15.—The City Council by resolution tonight declared vacant the office of Chief of the Fire Department and proceeded to ballot for a successor. The council is a tie politically, but the Republicans scattered three votes to prevent the Democratic Mayor voting. One hundred and thirty ballots were cast without result. At half-past 12 a motion to procure refreshments was voted down, and balloting continued.

The Greene County, Illinois, Democracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., May 15.—The Greene County Democratic Convention was held in this city today. H. C. Withers was indorsed for Congress, F. M. Brides for State Senator, and Dr. Wilson for Representative. Lee R. Lakin was nominated for County Judge, William Morrow for Sheriff, John Jones for Clerk, Richard Short for Assessor, W. P. Gilmour for Commissioner, George W. Thompson for Coroner, and W. J. Roberts for Superintendent of Schools.

Stormy Session of the Democratic County Convention at Marshall, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 15.—In the Democratic County Convention today delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to vote for Dr. W. H. McNary for State Senator, and delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for Edwin Harlan for Congressman. The session was very stormy.

The Pennsylvania Split.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Four Representative districts in this city tonight selected delegates to the Independent Republican State Convention.

The Maine Republican Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., May 15.—The Republican State Convention will be held June 13, instead of June 15.

FIRE RECORD.

Chicago Fires.

The alarm from Box 357 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was to summon the department to No. 197 North Halsted street, where Mary Delaney's frame dwelling was about to succumb to a fire of unknown origin. Damage light. No insurance.

The still alarm to Engine No. 20 at 9:05 last evening was caused by a small fire in a shed in the rear of No. 607 Elston avenue. No damage.

The alarm from Box No. 853 at 7:10 last evening was caused by fire on the roof of William Householder's residence, No. 39 Gardner street. Damage $15, covered by a policy in the Hamburg & Bremen Insurance Company.

Joseph Smith, of Pinkerton's watch service, discovered fire on the third floor of No. 142 East Lake street at 10 o'clock last night, and turned in an alarm from Box No. 19. The place is occupied by Clarence W. Nichols, manufacturer of feather dusters, and the fire originated from sparks from a small furnace. Damage nominal.

In running to the fire Engine No. 17 ran into a Milwaukee avenue car at the corner of La Salle and Lake streets, and turned it half way around, so that it stood across the tracks. The conductor of the car had his hand slightly cut, but beyond this there was no damage.

At Rochester, Minn., Loss $8,000, Insurance $5,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 15.—An incendiary fire was discovered at 11:15 last night in an unoccupied dwelling house owned by William Buck. Notwithstanding the promptness of the fire department and despite their most strenuous efforts, it caught the Mansard roof of the Park Place Hotel, but was nearly extinguished when the water from the fire-cistern gave out and necessitated the removal of the fire-steamer to another and the laying of a new line of hose. Before this was accomplished it had gained such headway that it could not be extinguished. The personal property was mostly saved. Loss, $8,000; insured for $5,000.

At Peoria, Ill., Loss $15,000, Insurance $6,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—The cooper-shop of J. Hutchison & Co. burned down this afternoon. The fire originated in the engine-room. The total loss on buildings, machinery, and stock is estimated at $15,000, on which there is $6,500 insurance, as follows: Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., $1,300; Queen, of London, $1,300; American, of Philadelphia, $2,300; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $600; Standard, of New York, $1,000. The loss was a total one.

Fire in a Packing-Room at Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15.—Fire in the packing-room of the Eagle Cotton Mill, in Allegheny City, this evening, damaged the building and machinery to the amount of $12,000. A large number of operators at work when the fire occurred barely escaped with their lives. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

At Hersey, Wis., Loss $20,000, No Insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—Henry Peters' saw and stave mill at Hersey, Wis., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

A Creditor for Nearly a Million Wins a Point in One of the Great Suits.

NORWICH, Conn., May 15.—Winthrop De Wolf, Receiver of the Franklin Institution for Savings, of Providence, R. I., brought suit some time ago against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company before the New London County Superior Court, and on the 8th of June, 1880, received judgment against the company for $902,695. July 8 following De Wolf filed a certificate of lien for said judgment upon all the real estate of the company in Connecticut, including the Baltic Mills. De Wolf then brought complaint in the Superior Court against the Sprague Manufacturing Company and Z. Chaffee, Trustee, to foreclose the lien, and also that a trust-deed to said Chaffee should be set aside as against the petitioner. Demurrer was filed for misjoinder of the parties defendant, and also that the complaint disclosed no sufficient ground for the relief sought. The Supreme Court today overruled the demurrer, held the bill sufficient, and required the defendants to answer.

THE CONDITION OF BISHOP FOSS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 15.—Bishop Foss seems slightly improved this morning, though the physicians say his case is very critical. His mind is clear, and the symptoms of blood-poisoning are not so pronounced. The critical period in the fever appears to have passed, and, notwithstanding the complications of erysipelas and a sprained ankle, his physicians are more hopeful than for several days.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Opera Company. "Patience."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Eric Bayley's Comedy Company. "The Colonel."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Audran Opera Comique Company. "The Snake-Charmer."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Charles E. Ford's Comic Opera Company. "The Mascotte."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposite Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Buffalo Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

SLIGHTLY warmer and fair weather for the Upper Lake region today.

ALD. LAWLER'S list of committees was voted through the Council last evening by the full caucus strength, in spite of the efforts of the Republican minority, aided by two respectable Democrats, to secure a revision of the list. Statesman Lawler may well inquire what the people are going to do about it. The people, having elected a bummer and scalawag Council, need not be surprised to see all the important committees packed with bummers and scalawags. It is one of the legitimate results of the last city election.

REPORTS from thirty-seven counties in Illinois—based, however, upon the conditions which preceded the heavy rains of last week—show a more than average prospect for winter wheat, and in general a fair outlook for the Illinois farmer. Corn-planting has been greatly retarded by wet weather, and a great deal of replanting will doubtless be necessary, but there is plenty of time left for an abundant corn crop. From the Northwest comes the gratifying information that the spring wheat sown previous to the recent heavy rains has sustained no serious damage, and the prospects are in the main excellent.

THE death of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn has produced profound regret among the people of Wisconsin, to whom Mr. Washburn was endeared by his exalted character, his sterling integrity, and great generosity and public spirit. Gov. Rusk, properly appreciating the sentiment of the State in this regard, has issued a proclamation announcing Gov. Washburn's death in terms of the highest eulogy, appointing a committee of Wisconsin's most eminent citizens to receive and escort the remains to La Crosse, where the obsequies will take place, and directing that the State offices be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the Capitol building be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

THE details of a mournful calamity which occurred Sunday evening on Lake Calumet at the Town of Pullman are given in our columns this morning. In the teeth of a fresh gale an excursion party of twelve set out for a sail in a pleasure-boat, which was capsized by the wind and waves, and in spite of heroic efforts to rescue them the entire twelve perished. The efforts to succor them were made in full view of hundreds of agonized relatives and friends on shore, but the lack of suitable boats and of skillful men to work them rendered the rescue impossible, and darkness soon shut out the fearful scene. The victims were nearly all employed at the Pullman Car Works, and the force with which the terrible blow falls upon a number of hitherto happy homes must excite universal sympathy.

THE David Davis bill erecting intermediary Courts of Appeal to relieve the United States Supreme Court passed the Senate on Saturday by a handsome majority. The opposition to it in that body was factious but unavailing. It now remains to be seen how the bill will be received in the House. There are but two classes of Representatives who will oppose it. The Southern Bourbons may be inclined to opposition because it would result in the appointment of eighteen new Republican Judges, and some of the narrowest minded lawyers may antagonize it on the ground that it will cheapen litigation and reduce fees. But other considerations will influence both these classes if they will give the subject some thought. The Democrats, always hoping to come into power, should reflect that there will be just so many more additional Judgeships for them if their hopes shall ever be realized. So the lawyers may console themselves with the thought that if litigation in such case be cheapened it will also increase the number of cases, and clients may be induced under the operation of the new bill to carry cases to the higher courts who would never think of doing so now. It is a matter of an ordinary lifetime to hope for a final decision from the United States Supreme Court under present clogged-up conditions. The famous Dickens lawsuit of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce stares every would-be plaintiff in the face or any one who becomes involved in an appeal from the United States District Court as things now are. It will be in the interest of the legal fraternity to agree upon some shorter road to a final judicial settlement. The Davis bill is altogether the best plan that has been devised for the lawyers, as it will cause very many more men to commence suits, because they will foresee a termination to their cases within a reasonable time. Now they see none.

THE confirmation of Roland Worthington as Collector of the Port of Boston, the most important Federal office in New England, has proved a bitter dose to the Civil-Service Reform Club of Boston, and has called forth a series of resolutions adopted by that organization denouncing in strong terms Worthington's appointment and confirmation as an open avowal by President Arthur and his supporters in the Senate that they have no sympathy with the cause of civil-service reform. Worthington's nomination was confirmed yesterday by a vote of 38 yeas to 14 nays, the latter including eight Republican and six Democratic Senators. The two Senators from Massachusetts sought in vain to rally a successful opposition to this appointment, the most distasteful one—no doubt intentionally so—that the President could possibly have made. They were disappointed and defeated in their efforts to oppose the principles of civil-service reform against the Senatorial fondness for standing "solid" with the Executive dispenser of patronage. But Messrs. Hoar and Dawes show no signs of tendering their resignations. They have been beaten in this fight, but have plenty of vigor left with which to renew the fight under conditions less favorable to the success of machine methods.

CRISES in Egypt seem to be as thick as Bedouins in its deserts. No sooner is it out of one than it is into another, and England and France are kept on the *qui vive* with their war vessels, which hover about the shore of Egypt to no special purpose, as neither of them can do much until Germany speaks the word of consent. The present crisis evidently is the outgrowth of the submission of the power to the army by the Khedive. Arabi Bey, its leader, has carried matters with a high hand. Immediately upon assuming authority he broke up the Ministry and increased his army. He organized a Chamber, and has ruled it ever since. He has put in his own Ministry, and, though he has succeeded in steering clear of any active interference with the finances, the fact itself that Egypt was dominated by the army instead of by the Khedive has disturbed them more or less. Such an illegal and illogical condition of things it was evident could not last long. The culmination has come, and once more the French and English war ships are on the alert. As Arabi Bey and the Ministry now have determined to depose the Khedive and drive out the foreigners, England and France evidently have to do one of two things: either support the Khedive or abandon the bondholders. It may be safely affirmed that both England and France will hold on to the money-bags to the last—unless Turkey and Germany interfere. A Turkish army full of German officers and having Germany's moral support is not a pleasant subject for English or French contemplation, especially with Austria and Italy looming up in the background.

THE VALUE OF WAGES.

The Senate of the United States some time ago directed the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to furnish a report showing the comparative rates of wages of the working classes in different countries, together with the rates of wages in this country. Mr. Nimmo, the Chief of that bureau, makes a report that it is impossible to furnish the information desired, and he therefore communicates to the Senate such information as is given him by the proprietors of various protected manufacturing establishments.

Referring to the several statements made by Consuls of the United States, most of which have been published, the Chief of the bureau reports "that the published data upon the subject of wages is not contemporaneous, that the hours of labor differ in the several countries, and that the organization of labor is different. Wages paid in different countries are more or less affected by arrangements in regard to the boarding of operatives and providing tenements for them, by the relative extent to which production depends upon human skill, and upon the use of machinery, and the fact that wages in certain industries are paid not upon the basis of time, but upon a basis of the product of labor. Then, again, the earnings of labor are greatly affected by the degree of regularity of employment and by the requirements and regulation of trades-unions and manufacturers' associations."

Accompanying this report are statements by several manufacturers of silk, iron, cotton, and other goods, to the effect that the wages paid for labor in the United States are 100 per cent greater than is paid for like work in England. These statements, however true technically they may be, were not considered sufficient by Mr. Nimmo to warrant him in making officially a like statement.

The mere sum of wages in dollars and cents does not furnish an answer to the question, What are the comparative rates of wages given in various countries under circumstances and conditions widely different? Thus, ten years ago the currency of the United States was greatly depreciated, and it would be unfair to charge that an American mechanic was getting $3 per day at a time when the money he was paid in was really worth but 80 cents on the dollar.

A primary question in the estimation of wages is the value of the dollar in which the workman is paid, and the value of the dollar is only to be estimated by its *purchasing power*. How much will the day's wages purchase in rent, fuel, food, and clothing, and of the other essentials to life and comfort? When $2 per day will furnish a man with the bare means of living, and the cost of living advances to $3 per day, then the $2 per day is greatly insufficient, far more so than if his wages was $2 per day and the cost of living was $1.50 per day. The cost of living, therefore, is as essential to any comparison of the rates of wages as is the amount of wages paid to the workman.

In comparing the amount of wages paid in Boston, Pittsburg, and Chicago, the differences in the cost of living in those cities are a proper and vital point in the consideration of the question, and so the question of how much a given sum of money will buy of the necessary things of life in Manchester and Chicago must be ascertained before any clear comparison can be made as to the value of the wages paid in those cities.

There is just now in all parts of the country an almost unanimous demand by the working classes for an advance in the rate of wages, and as unanimous a protest against any reduction of the present rates, the reason given being that the present wages received by them are inadequate to their satisfactory support. This representation is not made by any one branch of industry but by many of them. In the face of this general declaration, does any one believe that the wages in this country are really 100 per cent greater than are paid in England? If they are, it follows that the cost of living in this country is also 100 per cent greater in this country than it is in England. The Massachusetts Board of Labor Statistics estimated that at the close of 1881, five months ago, the purchasing value of a dollar, as compared with the same date in 1878, was in groceries 91 cents, provisions 80 cents, fuel 69 cents, dry goods 91 cents, rents 65 cents, and in board 87 cents.

This comparison was with the cost of living in the particular items as compared with the cost of the same items in Boston in 1878, after the general rise in prices of that year.

How do prices in these items compare with those abroad? The American wage-worker now pays probably 50 per cent more for rent than does the Englishman; he pays for woolen clothing, and for clothing of all kinds, including hats, boots and shoes, 40 to 50 per cent more; for household furniture of all kinds, 50 per cent more; all kinds of tools, implements, etc., 60 per cent more; for food during 1881-'82, the price in this country and England was almost the same, the price here being too high to admit of its being exported, except in small quantities; amusements, and beer cost twice the price in this country that they command in Europe. The average workman expends from month to month in cost of living, rent, fuel, light, provisions, clothing for himself and family, and light beverages all that he receives for his labor, and this sum he claims is insufficient for a satisfactory or comfortable support for himself, wife, and children.

The American protected workman seems to be receiving twice as much wages as the free-trade Englishman; but his money only goes half as far—it possesses but half the purchasing power of his so-called "pauper-labor" competitor across the water who works without any tariff to hamper or protect him.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, though an exaggerated specimen of wild protection, had too much regard for the integrity of his official position to indorse the irresponsible representations got up by certain classes of the manufacturers for effect on the tariff question, and therefore wisely declined to make even an attempt to compare the rates of wages paid in various countries. The circumstances which govern the value of wages are too many and too varied to be overlooked, and when reduced to actual demonstration might, as they undoubtedly will, show how hollow and how scandalously dishonest are the professions so clamorously made that the enormous protective taxation is intended to benefit rather than impoverish the wage class of the people.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

THE TRIBUNE'S New York correspondent is in a position to gather pretty accurate information about the inside political workings in that State, and several times during the past few weeks has reported curious complications among the Stalwart leaders. The situation is perplexing because Mr. Arthur, though President of the United States, has apparently been unwilling to surrender the direction of his party in his own State, and has met with unexpected opposition. There is no doubt that Arthur was an expert and efficient manager when he was in personal command of his forces. He has a knack for manipulating delegations, trading with the factions of the Democratic party, and controlling votes by sections. But he has been surprised to find that his accession to the Presidency has not increased, but rather impaired, his influence; and according to latest accounts he is about ready to acknowledge that he can't shape affairs to suit himself, and turns to Conkling with the plaintive cry, "Help, Cassius, or I sink!"

Gov. Cornell has been the *bete noire* of the Conkling-Arthur combination. Cornell has not been popular with this clique since Conkling failed to secure a reëlection to the Senate. During that struggle Arthur was subservient to Conkling's orders, but Cornell seemed to understand that Conkling had made a fatal mistake and refused to work in the traces. Indeed, Cornell entertained a hope at one time that he might succeed either Conkling or Platt, and he was freely denounced as a "traitor" in the Conkling camp. It was probably natural that the Conkling forces should declare war against Cornell, and Mr. Arthur, backed by the prestige and influence of the Presidency, supposed he would have no difficulty in crowding Cornell out of the Gubernatorial race. This proved not to be so easy a task as Arthur imagined. Folger is said to have been fixed upon first as the Administration candidate for Governor, and was sent back home to feel the party pulse. Folger's mission was not encouraging, and he returned to Washington with the impression that it would be extremely difficult for him to procure the nomination for Governor, and, in fact, that he would do well not to risk the attempt. Then it appears that the project was conceived of running a "Half-Breed" candidate, in order that the Stalwarts might claim rare generosity in case of success and evade responsibility in case of defeat. Collector Robertson was selected as the candidate for this business. But Robertson is a wily politician himself. It is said that he did not absolutely reject the proposition, but he would not agree to resign the office of Collector until after he should be elected Governor. He did not propose to take any chances for the benefit of the Arthur-Conkling crowd. So this plan miscarried, for Robertson would remain on the hands of the Administration in case he should fail to be elected, which would be embarrassing. After a good deal of vacillating Mr. Arthur is said to be all at sea, and in the meantime Gov. Cornell has been strengthening his hold upon the party organization until it is very doubtful whether he can be deprived of a renomination.

The apparent failure of Mr. Arthur to manipulate the politics of his State to suit the purposes of his faction is now attributed to his timidity in using the Federal offices to further his plans. This has led to the rumor that Conkling is to be asked to become Premier to the Administration, with absolute power to reward friends and punish enemies. Arthur sees a popular way to bring this about by recalling Lowell, Minister to England, who is in disfavor with the Irish of New York on account of the position he assumed toward the Irish-American "suspects." In that case Frelinghuysen could be sent to England and Conkling be made Secretary of State. It is hinted that Conkling is willing to take the position under the terms proposed, partly because he has found his law-practice disappointing, and partly because the change would restore him to active politics in a place of command. He would probably proceed to revolutionize the Government offices in New York and provide for henchmen of his own, who could be trusted to carry out directions from headquarters. It is suggested, however, that this heroic treatment of a desperate case would come too late to overturn the arrangements Cornell has already been able to make to secure his own nomination.

Of course there is nothing authoritative about any of these rumors, and Mr. Arthur has changed his base so often that there is no assurance as to what he will or will not do. But it is pretty evident that, whether Gov. Cornell shall succeed or whether he shall be forced out of the way to make place for some one of Mr. Arthur's plans for controlling the State Committee and the delegation to the National Convention in 1884, these intrigues are not calculated to advance the interests of the Republican party in New York State. The Independent vote of the State, which is constantly growing in dimensions, can hardly fail to be impressed with the conviction that selfish purposes and unworthy practices are controlling party affairs, and there is apt to be a good deal of "scratching" at the next election, whatever interest the Republican party may be compelled to represent. It is fortunate that equally disgusting squabbles may always be confidently expected on the Democratic side in New York State, and still more fortunate that the politicians of that State do not control the political destinies of the country. The pretensions of both Arthur and Cornell to the control of New York's vote in the next Presidential Convention, with a view to dictating the nomination in 1884, are equally absurd; and it is only to be deplored that the interests of the Republican party in New York are placed in jeopardy by personal and factional intrigues which will prove to be unavailing in their intentions upon the country.

THE BONDED-PERIOD WHISKY BILL.

Senator Beck's speech in favor of the bill to extend indefinitly the bonded period for distilled spirits is an able presentation of that side of the case. The integrity of Senator Beck cannot be questioned. His knowledge of the laws relating to the tax on distilled spirits is very extensive and accurate. He has also the advantage in this argument of Commissioner Raum's support. Nobody is better able to judge of the probable effect of a new revenue law than Commissioner Raum. When he says, as he does, that the pending bill could by no possibility promote fraud, it must be admitted there is room for an honest difference of opinion. There has been a good deal of intolerance exhibited on both sides in the discussion of this question. The opponents of the bill assumed too hastily that it could not have been introduced with honest intentions. The friends of the bill rested their case too much on mere assertions of the ignorance of those who objected to its passage. Beck fell into the latter error yesterday. He said Folger and Windom had demonstrated conclusively their ignorance of the internal-revenue laws and their practical operation in the collection of the taxes on distilled spirits.

The principle of the bill, as explained by Beck, is that the tax should be paid when the article enters into consumption, and not before. No fraud ever has been committed after the spirits have been deposited in bonded warehouses. The system of tracing the spirits is so complete that the history of every barrel may be compiled from the records in Washington. The distillers or Government officers, or both together, could not commit frauds in bonded goods without causing their instant detection at Washington. The statement that there are $67,000,000 now owing on whisky in bond Beck says is absurd. All that portion of the whisky which shall be exported will be free of tax, and if any shall be destroyed by fire or flood the tax will not be collected on it. Nothing is owing that has not been paid. The provision of the new bill making allowances for evaporation is a mere transcript of the English law, and it is based on a just principle. Beck believes that the proposed law would vindicate itself within a year if it should go into operation.

The speech of the Kentucky Senator had a theatrical rather than a practical value. The whisky-men, it is well understood, have agreed to compromise. They will take a five-year bill rather than contend for a longer period with the chances much against their succeeding. The opponents of the indefinit-period bill are likewise agreed that a five-year bill will be safe and reasonable. It will afford the distillers a respit of two years, while it will protect the Government against loss by great overproduction and depreciation of prices. The Finance Committee has agreed upon such a bill, and will present it to the Senate tomorrow.

The investigation of the alleged subscription of money to promote the passage of the indefinit period bill will not come to anything. Senator Windom had no idea of entering upon so large a subject when he introduced his resolution. He did not offer it as an original proposition, but as an amendment to Voorhees' resolution of inquiry as to his own personal conduct. When the Voorhees resolution was voted down there was a demand that the Windom amendment should be offered as an independent measure, and this was done. Senator Windom was misled by the statement that a large sum of money had been subscribed by the whisky men for an unknown purpose. This money, as the readers of THE TRIBUNE know, was called for by the exporters' pool, the formation and intentions of which were publicly announced long ago. Senator Windom had not heard of the exporters' pool, and, as the assessments were made while the bill was pending, he assumed there was some connection between the two facts. It is too soon to say that his inference was not correct. Certainly the absolute control of so large a fund by a body of distillers deeply interested in procuring legislation by Congress may have operated as a strong temptation upon the trustees to put some of it where it would do the most good. But there is not a particle of evidence that they yielded to temptation, and even if they did it would be difficult to connect the circumstances so as to make out a case of corruption. There is not a suspicion that the vote or action of any member of Congress has been improperly influenced.

Though the investigation may not come to anything, persons interested in an honest administration of the revenue laws rejoice that it has been instituted, and trust it will be vigorously prosecuted until it touches bottom. The agitation which has resulted in the defeat of the indefinit-period bill and the substitution of a five-year bill has already been amply justified. Five years is enough for an experimental period. This is manifestly a species of legislation in which it will be well to move slowly.

A VERY important bill respecting the patent laws was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday under a suspension of the rules. The bill provides that no act for damages or proceedings in equity shall be sustained, nor shall the party be liable under present laws for the use of any patented article or device when it shall appear on the trial that the defendant in the proceeding or trial purchased said article for a valuable consideration in open market. The vote on the passage of the bill was 155 to 48, or more than a majority of all the members elected, and more than three to one of those who voted. This bill will be a very popular measure in the Western States, where innocent purchasers of patented articles have been subjected to most harassing and costly suits brought by parties whose claims to the patents have not been completely established. There is no reason why people who in good faith buy patented articles publicly offered for sale should be made to suffer for the fault or the misfortune of the dealer who sells to them. The annoying inquisitorial and oppressive litigation which has been carried on against innocent farmers in the barbed-wire and drive-well cases ought not to have been authorized by the laws of the country. Patentees have a sufficient remedy against the persons who unknowingly infringe upon these patents and offer the products for sale. The vote of the House is an indication of the intensity of public feeling on this question. It is doubtful, however, whether the bill will go through the Senate so easily. The representatives of corporate monopolies are strongly intrenched there. It is hardly to be expected, for instance, that Senators who, like Wood-Pulp Miller, of New York, have valuable patents of their own will take disinterested views of the proposed law. When Senator Allison last week, during the discussion of the Court-of-Appeals bill, moved to put holders of patent and copy rights on the same footing with other suitors in the United States courts, the motion was defeated by a vote of 27 nays to 24 yeas. The bill will, therefore, be closely contested in the Senate. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, who introduced it, and advocated it in a pithy speech, is chiefly entitled to the credit of its passage in the House.

THE NEW YORK CLUB SCRIMMAGE.

The ways of members of New York clubs in matters of etiquet touching personal insults are past finding out. Our dispatches a day or two since contained the stirring details of a personal misunderstanding between Messrs. Loubat and Turnbull, members of the Union Club, growing out of such choice epithets as "blackguard" and "liar" applied to each other, and neither has yet pulled the nose nor punched the head of the other. Indeed, the original offense lies so far back that there is now little danger of any nose-tweaking or head-punching on either side, and yet the whole Union Club is stirred to its foundations by the belligerent aspect of the two members.

It appears that several months ago Mr. Loubat, in conversation, spoke of a lady in very doubtful terms. Mr. Turnbull, a friend of the lady, resented the remark in vigorous terms, after Mr. Loubat had departed. There are two versions of his epithets, one to the effect that Loubat was "a dirty, low blackguard," and the other that his speech was the most blackguard and ungentlemanly one he had ever heard. In the enunciation of these two opinions, Mr. Turnbull was temporarily safe because Mr. Loubat was not on the ground. There is also a distinction with a difference between them. If Mr. Turnbull meant to intimate that Mr. Loubat was a blackguard, the latter should unquestionably have punched him on sight. If he meant to intimate that the speech was a blackguard, a technicality at once arises in the shape of a confusion of language which the gilded youth of New York would probably seize upon at once, though in the ruder West the punching act would have promptly commenced. But it happened that Mr. Loubat did not hear of the epithet for several days, and when he did he heard of both versions at once. They at once produced a confusion in his mind, and after thinking the matter over several days he could not arrive at a decision. Then he went to California and was absent several months. He must have deliberated upon the matter all the time he was there, for when he returned to New York he boldly acted upon the question by remarking that if Mr. Turnbull called him a blackguard, then Mr. Turnbull was a "liar" and a "malicious liar," which it will be noticed is very much in the style of the late Horace Greeley's "You lie, you villain, you lie!" though it lacks the emphasis and ring of the latter because it had been kept so long. A lie boldly and breezily thrown out on the moment has an effervescence like a glass of champagne freshly drawn, but a lie that has remained in New York several days, made the journey to California and returned, is very much like the same glass of champagne after it has stood half a day.

At the same time it will be observed that Mr. Loubat had been called a blackguard by Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Turnbull had been called a liar by Mr. Loubat, an interval of three months existing between the two. Mr. Loubat's head had been waiting to be punched all that time, and Mr. Turnbull's nose had been waiting to be pulled. And yet the logical sequence of this somewhat unusual use of the English language did not follow on the spot, nor has it followed since. Mr. Turnbull simply addressed a confidential letter to each member of the club informing them of the remark of Mr. Loubat and notifying them that he should not notice Mr. Loubat, whereat we are informed that the whole club was torn up to its foundations in wonderment at what would turn up next. As nothing more serious can result than that Mr. Loubat will not notice Mr. Turnbull, we see no special reason why any member of the club should be astonished. If a member of their club is called a blackguard, *sub rosa*, and it takes the other three months to pluck up courage sufficient to assert that No. 1 is a liar, and No. 1 devotes several days and large quantities of stationery to notify the club, not that he is not a liar, but that he will not notice No. 2, it does not seem necessary even for the most timid member of the Union Club to fancy that its rooms will be steeped with the gore of either of these gentle combatants. The most sanguinary result that can follow is that Messrs. Turnbull and Loubat will come and go, unconscious of each other's existence, the one content to wear the brand of blackguard and the other that of liar, each one being an object of interest to the *jeunesse doree* of the club and much sought after by the gentle creatures of the other sex who are content to be defended by carpet knights. The prompter though cruder ways of the West are infinitly better. If the Union Club is all torn up by this terrific combat in a sheep pasture, what would have been its condition if Loubat and Turnbull had been from the Far West, or had settled their little unpleasantness in the stand-up and fire-flying style of that barbarous region, where a lie starts a fight as quick as a match starts powder. The gentlemen in lavender ties and mauve pants may have the advantage in culture, and pose, and the languid stare, but when it comes to a first-class fighting lie they botch it dreadfully. Western brawn settles a lie in about two minutes and a half. A community which hangs a man for getting euchred on a lone hand would make it very unsafe for a man who waits three months after being called a blackguard, or for the man who indites epistles by the ream to those who are not concerned in the transaction after he is called a liar. The Western fashion may not be cultured or elegant, but it is more direct and satisfactory, and saves time.

STATISTICS of population compared with representatives in the legislative bodies of the leading countries of the world show that the United States, with the largest population, has the smallest number of legislators. For her nearly 50,000,000 of people she has 369 Senators and members of Congress, while the figures for European nations are these: Germany, 45,000,000, and 397 delegates; England, 34,000,000, and 658 members of Parliament; France, 36,000,000, and 950 Representatives and Senators; Spain, 17,000,000, and 387 Deputies in the Cortes; and Austria-Hungary, 35,000,000, and 1,609 members in the two Houses.

ACCORDING to the *Practitioner* a simple and effective remedy for removing the pain of wounds caused by burns or scalds is a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda in either plain or camphorated water. To apply the remedy, all that is necessary is to cut a piece of lint or old soft rag, or even thick blotting paper, of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded parts, and to keep it constantly well wetted with the sodaic lotion so as to prevent its drying. By this means it usually happens that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even in much less time. When the main part of a limb, such as the hand and forearm or the foot and leg, has been burned, it is best, when practicable, to plunge the part at once into a jug or pail or other convenient vessel filled with the soda lotion, and keep it there until the pain subsides, or the limb may be swathed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously soaked in the saturated solution and kept constantly wetted with it, the relief being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold.

A CONTEMPORARY has collated from the statistics of American imports the custom-house valuation of those articles which may be classed as luxuries, which were imported during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, for the purpose of showing the increase of the consumption of that class of goods since the long period of depression which ended during 1879. The list is as follows:

	1879.	*1880.*	*1881.*
Books	$ 1,764,914	$ 2,173,171	$ 2,560,588
Carriages	$ 56,524	88,395	138,749
Gold and silver watches	845,779	1,388,446	1,947,873
Diamonds	3,875,804	6,705,692	8,380,071
Feathers	973,258	1,856,628	1,839,258
Fancy articles	2,468,000	3,858,735	5,245,043
Furs	2,773,291	3,823,969	4,270,161
Jet	174,364	1,352,553	223,216
Musical instruments	590,234	892,178	1,386,892
Paintings	1,050,092	1,959,962	2,210,944
Silks	23,630,411	31,460,947	32,377,226
Spirits and wines	6,050,707	7,578,281	8,762,762
Tobacco	5,675,407	6,179,238	6,474,988
Carpets, woven whole	166,865	118,601	371,681
Brussels	100,678	102,337	213,724
Velvet carpets	11,621	31,540	71,674
Hosiery over 80 cents per pound	322,766	468,114	827,508
Total	$50,530,595	$69,538,727	$77,242,368

These figures indicate an increase of expenditure for foreign luxuries in two years of nearly $27,000,000, or 56.8 per cent. One third of the entire increase of the value of the imports of last year over those of the previous is due to luxuries. The imports for January and February were the largest on record, the articles classed as luxuries serving to swell the volume more than everything else. This indicates that we are changing our staples for foreign luxuries. The retail price of those goods with high duties and high middle-man profits added swell their cost to consumers more than 100 per cent. The 77 millions lost cost the buyers more than 150 millions. The bulk of the stuff was bought by non-industrial women, who spend money in the most profligate manner, but work none and produce nothing, and don't contribute a cent towards paying for these luxuries.

ANOTHER electric railway, which is the second there, has just been constructed in Berlin and formally opened. It has a grade of 1 in 30, which is perhaps the steepest incline in the country. The motive power is led to the cars by two thin wire ropes, about twenty-five centimètres apart, and attached to the telegraph poles. These wires are capable of propelling one small eight-wheeled carriage. Compared with the first line, the system used in this, while more complex, secures greater economy in the use of the current.

BETWEEN Thursday's sunset and Friday noon the Fish Commission sent from Washington 1,000,000 shad and 2,000,000 herring to Austin, Tex., to be placed in the Colorado River, 300,000 shad to Farmville, Va., to stock the Appomattox, 300,000 to the Rappahannock, and 300,000 to Harper's Ferry for the Upper Potomac. The work of the entire season will probably embrace the distribution of about 80,000,000 shad, besides innumerable herring.

THE prospect is that every county in the new Fifth Congressional District of Illinois (De Kalb, Kane, Boone, McHenry, and Lake Counties) will present a candidate for the nomination. De Kalb already presents Mr. Elwood, Kane Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Sherwin, McHenry Judge Smith, and we learn that it is proposed in Lake County to present Mr. Steel, the President of the Waukegan National Bank.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JAMES B. WEAVER, the Iowa Greenbacker, contradicts the report that he has been having political negotiations with Senator Voorhees and other prominent Democrats. "I did write Senator Voorhees," he says, "a personal letter concerning Iowa politics, but it is not of the character indicated in the dispatches nor of any interest whatever to the public."

THE Rockford *Daily Gazette*, edited by Col. Eastman, has "absorbed" the *Daily Journal* of that city, and is about to be enlarged and otherwise improved. There is room for one good daily in a small city like Rockford, and the new editor is going to furnish it.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Louisville races began yesterday. People who enjoy being broke should start for Louisville at once.

A Circassian girl has eloped from a New York museum, but as the police in Ireland have been notified, her capture is only a matter of time.

After June 15 there will be no postage upon newspapers in Canada, and malicious people can worry those whom they do not like without expense.

Frank James writes to a Missouri paper that he is "on the avenging trail." If this is so the trail ought to have the sympathy of all respectable people.

A Washington paper says that "President Arthur sleeps but four hours a night, and looks exceedingly harassed and wearied." The President evidently does not read the Washington papers.

The Judges of the Washington Court have taken another week in which to decide whether Guiteau killed President Garfield. After awhile Guiteau will probably begin to have doubts about the matter himself.

An exchange says that "a bee, flying into the open mouth of a Colorado man, stung him in the throat. The swelling choked him to death." Whether the bee died of delirium tremens or disappointment is not stated.

Lord Crawford, a Scotch nobleman, appeared at Prince Leopold's wedding in a Highland costume, and wore a pair of green spectacles. It is now plain why the Prince was obliged to use a cane in walking to the altar.

Fourteen students attending the university in Lincoln, Ill., have been suspended for visiting saloons, playing billiards, and drinking. Young men who will wholly neglect base-ball, boat-racing, and sidewalk-smashing cannot expect to become cultured scholars.

A dispatch from Montreal says that "Marie Louise Hall, aged 15, was sent to the reformatory for three years at the request of her mother, who deposed that her daughter was leading a vicious life. After being committed the prisoner made a deposition charging her mother with bigamy." As the mother and child are doing so well it would seem that the old man ought to be saved.

"I will come back," Love cried, "I will come back."
And there where he had passed lay one bright track
Dreamlike and golden, as the moonlit sea,
Between the pine wood's shadow tall and black.
"I will come back," Love cried—ah me!
Love will come back.

He will come back. Yet, Love, I wait, I wait;
Though it is evening now, and cold and late,
And I am very weary watching here so long,
A pale, sad watcher at a silent gate,
For Love who is so fair, and swift, and strong,
I wait, I wait.

Hush! on the lonely hills Love comes again;
But his young feet are marked with many a stain,
The golden haze has passed from his fair brow,
And round him clings the blood-red robe of pain;
And it is night: O Love—Love—enter now.
Remain, remain.

—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

Dr. Woodward, one of Garfield's physicians, is reported seriously ill in Europe in consequence of the strain to which he was subjected during the President's illness.

Col. Neil Dennison, the elder son of ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who went to Cleveland several years ago, is mysteriously missing. His friends are extremely anxious about him.

The Rev. C. A. Johnson, of Hamilton, Ontario, was "repeatedly cheered" the other evening when he declared from the pulpit that the sun moves from east to west around the earth.

Miss Anna Foster, the youngest daughter of Gov. Foster, of Ohio, is to be married in a few weeks to Mr. Mussey, the Governor's private secretary. They will make a bridal journey to Europe.

This pretty little story is going the rounds of the press: Two ladies who were girls together in Washington in 1865 have not only changed names with each other, but official rank also. The daughter of Secretary Zachariah Chandler is the wife of Senator Eugene Hale, and the daughter of Senator John P. Hale is the wife of Secretary William E. Chandler.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the well-known astronomer of Washington, has received notice of his election as an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, of Dublin, in recognition of his services to science.

Charles Dudley Warner writes that brigandage is disappearing from Italy. "My own explanation of the change," he adds, "is that the brigands have gone to keeping the hotels in Sicily, and take it out of the travelers in a legal but more thorough manner."

Mr. William A. Sweet, who owns a large farm just outside the Syracuse City line, in the beautiful Onondaga Valley, has offered it as a free gift for a city park, and he has further offered to be one of a number of moneyed men to make it available for that purpose.

Mr. Harry Hall, celebrated in England as a painter of horses, died recently of paralysis. Nearly all the leading English sportsmen of the last forty years commissioned him to paint their most famous studs, and German, Austrian, French, and even Russian sportsmen sent for him to paint their favorits.

A Vermont paper relates that a farmer living near St. Johnsbury hired a Frenchman to work for him. The first morning the Frenchman was called at 4 o'clock for breakfast. After eating a hearty meal, he arose from the table and remarked: "This best place I ever get into. Two suppers in one night. Hurrah for bed again," and retired, not appearing again until 8 o'clock.

Commenting on the amount of moralizing as to New Haven society which has grown out of the Jennie Cramer case, the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says: "Any one who knows anything about New Haven society knows that it is nothing if not stiff, fastidious, and exclusive. The Malley boys are respectively the son and the nephew of a vulgar but pushing and money-making Irish storekeeper. They wear fairly good clothes, and one of them has had a little schooling and more pocket-money than was good for him. But neither of them ever set foot in New Haven society, or in his wildest dreams thought of such a thing as within the range of possibilities."

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

A Wealthy Resident of Dayton, O., Dies Suddenly on Board a Steamship in New York Harbor—A Suspicion that He Was Poisoned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., May 15.—Robert Kilworth, an old resident of this city, died on board of the steamship Abyssinia in New York on the 11th inst. on the return trip from England, where he had been able to secure property of about £25,000 value left him there. His relatives were notified, and directed the American Express to take charge of the remains and effects and ship them to this city. The remains arrived today, and word was received that all his effects had been taken in charge by Kilworth's nephew, who was with him. His relatives say that there is no such person known to them as a nephew, and the condition of the corpse leads to the supposition that Kilworth's death has been caused by poison. A post-mortem examination has been ordered by the heirs and the Chief of Police here has telegraphed for the arrest of the nephew, if he can be found. Kilworth was a man of about 65, a native of England, and a resident of Dayton for the past forty years, where he had amassed a considerable competence. Last summer he was notified that by the death of a grand parent at Kilworthine, a small town near Liverpool, he was probably the next heir to the estates. The town was named after his family, and the deceased was born and bred there till he came to America. He sailed last August for England, and has since been engaged searching for information and establishing his identity as heir to the estate. This was understood, through letters received from him, to have been satisfactorily arranged before he started on his return. The vessel was quarantined one day in New York, and his death was quite sudden that day. He had written previously that his health was good, and this, in connection with the disappearance of his effects, with which it is claimed were valuable papers establishing his claim to the Kilworth estate, confirm the relatives in the suspicion of foul play. Before leaving home he made a will dividing his property among several heirs. It is their intention to have the matter investigated to the bottom.

KILLED HIS SISTER.

An Insane Man Beats His Sister to Death with a Club.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 15.—The wife of Representative Belden was fatally beaten by her brother, James Noble, last evening, thus adding another to the long list of crimes recently committed by insane persons who ought to have been placed under restraint. Noble has been affected with periodical fits for some time, and two days ago became violently insane. Two men were employed to watch him, but last night while they were temporarily absent he sprang from his bed and rushed at his mother, threatening to kill her. The old lady ran out, and Noble, jumping through the window, ran into the yard, where were seated Mrs. Belden and her boy. Noble picked up a large club and rushed for the boy. Mrs. Belden seized the boy, and her arms were around him when Noble reached them and struck Mrs. Belden on the back of the head several times with the club, felling her to the ground. She was picked up and borne into the house. Noble ran into the street shouting that he had killed his sister, but was finally secured and brought to the house by four men. He will be taken to the Northampton Asylum today. Mrs. Belden is the daughter of Robert Noble, a prominent and wealthy farmer, and has three children.

SOCIETY.

The Iowa Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 15.—Delegates are arriving in the city tonight to attend the reorganization of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., which takes place tomorrow. This is the so-called loyal faction, which has the commendation of the Supreme Lodge, and the strife between it and the State faction is waxing very bitter.

The Wisconsin Pioneers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 15.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pioneers' Association will be held at Madison on Wednesday, the 7th of June. The membership includes all persons who were residents of the Territory prior to the adoption of the State Constitution in 1848. The meeting will be addressed by President John H. Rountree, of Platteville, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, and others.

THE ASSASIN.

A Denial that the Petition for a Commutation of Guiteau's Sentence Is Being Numerously Signed in Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—The statement that the petition which has been circulated in Boston for a commutation of Guiteau's sentence has received numerous signatures is denied in some quarters. Several prominent physicians say that they believe it will not make much headway here. The position taken by many physicians seems to be that Guiteau is medically insane, but that as he has been decided after a fair trial to be responsible for his act and sentence having been duly pronounced, it should be executed.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Notary Law of Missouri Declared Unconstitutional.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—The *Post-Dispatch* special from Jefferson City says: "The Supreme Court has declared the present Notary law unconstitutional. The last Legislature, in the spring of 1881, passed a bill limiting the number of notaries in St. Louis to 100, and legislating those who held the position of notary out of office. Under this decision the notarial acts and deeds of the past eighteen months become involved in doubt as to legality. The full effect of the decision is not yet understood."

A NORTH CAROLINA FESTIVAL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 15.—The 107th anniversary of the declaration of independence made by the citizens of Mecklenburgh County will be celebrated Saturday with great éclat. Senator Bayard delivers the oration, Senator Vance the address of welcome, and Senator Ransom reads the declaration.

SENATOR BEN HILL'S CONDITION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 15.—Latest advices from Eureka Springs state that Senator Ben Hill, though apparently slowly improving, is in a condition to excite doubts as to his ultimate recovery. The cancerous affection in his throat has a more healthy appearance, but many fear he came too late for permanent relief.

DECORATION-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 15.—This evening there was a large meeting of veterans to make initial preparations for Decoration-Day. The occasion will be appropriately observed here.

FOREIGN.

Parnell, by Speeches and Interviews, Endeavoring to Explain His Peculiar Attitude.

The Dublin Murderers Evidently Secure from Immediate Arrest.

Introduction of the Much-Vaunted Arrears-of-Rent Bill in the Commons.

The Tenant's All to Be Taken—One Additional Subsidy for the Landlord.

In Order to Get Even This, the Terrible Repression Bill Must First Pass.

England and France Apparently Acting Very Decisively in the Egyptian Matter.

Loss of a Turkish Transport, with Nearly Sixty Lives, in the Bosphorus.

THE IRISH.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Herald's* special says: The *Herald* correspondent had an interview with Parnell in the House of Commons tonight in regard to his explanations as to what preceded his release from Kilmainham. Parnell made the following statement:

"For some time before my release from Kilmainham on parole to attend the funeral of my nephew in Paris, I, in common with all of my fellow-prisoners, had been very much impressed with the grave situation which appeared imminent for the Irish people. We saw evictions daily increasing in number, of poor people utterly unable to pay rents, 7,000 persons having been evicted during the first quarter of this year without being readmitted as tenants. We had every reason to fear that during each ensuing quarter

THE NUMBER WOULD INCREASE

in arithmetical progression. For instance, in the second quarter of last year the number of evictions was three times as many as in the preceding quarter. Thus, taking the proportion of increase of last year as a guide for this year, there would be 21,000 persons evicted for the current quarter, and possibly many more, as we know that the greater proportion of smaller tenants in the Counties of Sligo, Donegal, Leitrim, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and parts of Roscommon, where the famine reached such an extent in 1879-'80, had merely settled temporarily with their landlords by paying them six and twelve months' rent on account. They were still liable for arrears to the extent of from three to five, and in many cases seven and eight years, and in some instances fifteen years; and that, as time went on, if no settlement of the arrears question took place they would be

LITERALLY TURNED OUT IN THOUSANDS

during the coming winter. I may mention that the Land League had done its best to relieve these poor evicted tenants at vast expense during the winter, but that we found it absolutely impossible to do anything for more than a tithe of them, the remainder being left on the roadside or having to go to the workhouse. That was the position of the tenantry. On the other hand, outrages were daily increasing in number and gravity. We were threatened with this Coercion bill, which had been introduced in the House. The situation summed up, then, was

WHOLESALE AND DAILY INCREASING EVICTIONS,

stringent and even severe coercion, with savage retaliation. I expressed these views while passing through London to my friend, Capt. O'Shea, member for Clare, and stated to him generally the measures that I considered necessary in order to lighten and disentangle the situation. On my return to Kilmainham I received a letter from Capt. O'Shea saying he was coming to see me on the subject of my conversation. In order to save him trouble I put my views on paper in a letter, which was read in the House this evening. Capt. O'Shea, however, did not receive that letter in time to prevent my coming to Kilmainham. He visited me in prison, and obtained my permission to show the letter to one person. But it was not to quit his hand, and was otherwise to be regarded as strictly private and confidential. Had

THE POLICY INDICATED IN MY LETTER

been carried out the changes in the situation in Ireland would have been this: Evictions would have been stopped, smaller tenants would have been saved by wiping off their arrears, all tenants would have had their rents made lower than Griffith's valuation, and, in the meantime by proprietary clauses suggested by me, they would after a little time have been enabled to purchase their holdings by annual payments something like 20 per cent less than Griffith's valuation, spread over fifty-two years. In my opinion, as well as that of ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons in Ireland, this would have been a final settlement of the land question. Had it not been for

THE UNFORTUNATE AND DREADFUL OCCURRENCE OF SATURDAY WEEK

I am confident this would have been achieved this season. Furthermore, the Government would have been enabled to abandon coercion, and would have returned to the constitutional rights of the country. We should have been able to co-operate with the Liberal party in passing several measures of reform which are of the utmost importance for both Ireland and England, such as county government, the extension of the representative system, and the extension of the franchise to the householders. Laws would undoubtedly have been passed in a few years for the granting to us of a more or less complete form of national self-government. Such is the abstract of my policy and my motives."

PARNELL'S EXPLANATION IN THE COMMONS.

Special Cable.

LONDON May 15.—The *Herald's* cable says: A boisterous scene was created in the House of Commons this evening by the sudden disclosure of the terms of what has now become known as the "Treaty of Kilmainham." Mr. Parnell himself undertook the task of enlightening the House upon the matter with the view of setting himself right and making the matter square for everybody. Mr. Parnell, who is believed to have been in Paris for the last three days, had just come from presiding at a meeting of the Irish party to consider what action they should take on the new Coercion bill. The meeting, however, had separated without doing any business, inasmuch as the bill, which ought to have been in the hands of the members by Saturday had not yet been issued. This delay was thought to have been due to changes in the text, rendered necessary by the representations which

THE IRISH JUDGES

have made to the Government, opposing the temporary abolition of trial by jury and throwing the onus upon the judicial bench. Mr. Parnell, in the middle of the question time, rose and asked permission to make a personal statement, which he proceeded to do by reading

A LETTER FROM HIMSELF DATED KILMAINHAM JAIL, APRIL 28,

and addressed to Capt. O'Shea. In this letter, which was of considerable length, Mr. Parnell expressed regret that Mr. O'Shea had left the Albert Mansion before Mr. Parnell reached London, at the time of his parole, inasmuch as, after their previous conversations, he deemed it proper that Mr. Justin McCarthy should be put in possession of views which he had expressed. These views are that, on the question of arrears, a settlement had become imperatively essential, and if this were of a satisfactory kind it would enable the Irish party to show

THE SMALL TENANTS

that they were being met with justice and generosity, from which he confidently hoped that, by the efforts which they would then strenuously and unremittingly be able to make, outrages and intimidation would be stopped. Aid in the form of a loan, however, would not be admissable, and would be rejected, no matter what the number of years for payment might be. As regarded further ameliorating measures the leaseholders must be put upon the same footing as ordinary tenants in the matter of fair rent.

IN THE COMMONS—PARNELL'S FORMER VIEWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Commons Parnell read a letter he wrote to O'Shea, the Home-Rule member for the County Clare, before his release, and which is to the effect that reforms of the Land act in regard to arrears of rent, purchases, and leases are necessary, and that on the completion thereof the Land League would do all possible to suppress outrages in Ireland.

Forster asked that the whole of the letter be read.

O'Shea then read a paragraph omitted by Parnell stating that if the reforms specified were made the Land-Leaguers might act cordially with the Liberals in support of Liberal principles.

The reading was received with cheers from the Opposition benches.

The Attorney-General for Ireland announced that the Sub-Inspector in command of the police when the crowd was fired upon at Ballina during the rejoicings over the release of the "suspects" had been relieved from duty.

GLADSTONE INTRODUCED THE ARREARS BILL.

He explained that the bill was limited to tenancies up to £30, Griffith's valution. The bill will be administered by the Land Commission, which will be assisted by the County Court Judge, before whom the tenant will be

OBLIGED TO PROVE INABILITY TO PAY THE ARREARS.

Either the landlord or the tenant may apply to the commission. The bill only deals with two years' arrears, and requires the tenant to

PAY ONE YEAR'S ARREARS

from November, 1880, to November, 1881. When that is paid the whole remaining arrears will be canceled. The Government will

CONTRIBUTE THE REMAINING RENT

from the residue of the Irish Church surplus fund, the estimated amount of which is £1,500,000. There is no reason to believe that the claims on the Government's contribution will exceed £2,000,000. The remaining £500,000, therefore, would be made up from the consolidated fund.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BILL

will depend upon the progress of the Repression bill, which cannot be displaced.

A FORMAL PROTEST

from a number of Irish Judges against certain provisions of the Repression bill has been received by the Government through Earl Spencer. It recommends empowering special juries to return a verdict by a majority instead of the proposed special commissions.

THE COERCION BILL.

The text of the bill for the repression of crime is published. The alien clause contains a provision that an alien expelled from Ireland may subsequently be expelled from Great Britain.

Considerable difference of opinion exists between the Parnellite members on the subject of the new Coercion bill, several being in favor of withdrawing from Parliamentary discussion of the measure altogether.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The Common Council offers a reward of £500 for the conviction of the persons who placed the canister of powder on the railing of the Mansion House.

AN IMPORTANT CLEW TO THE ASSASINS.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, May 15.—It is now learned from police sources that a secret informer has given valuable information which will aid materially in discovering the Phoenix Park murderers. The informer states that five men fully armed were in wait on the east side of the Viceregal lodge, while four more were in the cab at the entrance, making nine in all who were active participants in the affair. Had ordinary officers been present at the time of the attack they would probably have been outnumbered and assasinated. It is said the feeling in police circles now is that the information they possess gives them a clear clew to the whole matter.

THE ASSASINS.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, May 15.—The assasins dispersed when the car was returned to the stable on the night of the murder. The police merely suspect who the driver is. They have a man under surveillance, and he may be arrested, but the detectives have no chance of bringing home his guilt unless an informer comes forward. Persons who witnessed the flight of the assasins have been shown the car, horse, and suspected driver, but their evidence as to identity is conflicting and unsatisfactory.

Rush, who, it was stated, drove the car containing the murderers, is a car-owner. He was questioned as to whether any of his cars were missing, but without result. The police make no progress in the case.

The police have discovered that the car in which the murderers escaped was hired by a stranger from a stable in the southern part of the city, and was returned about 8 o'clock on the evening of the murder. They hope to be able to trace the driver.

Hope of ever discovering the murderers of Cavendish and Burke is beginning to evaporate.

AT CORK.

CORK, May 15.—The fund for the reward of the apprehension of the assasins of Cavendish and Burke is now £5,000.

Robert Dowdall was arrested today on the arrival of the train from Dublin, under suspicion of being concerned in the Dublin murders. His face was scratched.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE SITUATION.

Special Cable.

CAIRO, May 15.—Mustapha Fehmi has refused to accept the Presidency of the Ministry. The Khedive, who was inclined for a moment to yield, now, after consultation with the Notables, declines a compromise with the Ministry. Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber, has received a telegram from the Sultan expressing the highest approval of the attitude of the Notables, and commanding them to continue the same course. The English and French Consuls saw Arabi Bey today, and said they would hold him responsible for order. The attitude of the army still causes anxiety. Signs are not wanting that the Anglo-French accord is a sham. This encourages Arabia. Any weakness on the part of England would be fatal to her prestige.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 15.—In the House of Lords today Granville stated that the Government's policy in regard to Egypt was the maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan and liberty for the Christian population. They were in accord with the French Government, which disclaimed any intention to arrogate any preponderating influence. It was announced that the French and English squadrons had gone to Suda, on their way to Alexandria.

TURKISH IRONCLCDS.

It is stated that the Turkish Admiralty has been ordered to prepare twelve ironclads and several transports for sea in connection with the crisis in Egypt.

THE SULTAN'S THREATS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The Porte has telegraphed the Egyptian Ministry that a convocation of the Chamber of Notables without the sanction of the Khedive is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. The Sultan desires the maintenance of the status quo and acts contrary to orders of the Khedive which are in conformity with the wishes of the Sultan will entail heavy responsibility upon the author.

THE CONSULS TALKING BRAVELY AT LAST.

CAIRO, May 15.—The English and French Consuls have informed Arabi Bey that he will be held responsible for the safety of Europeans. Arabi Bey has replied that there would be no danger so long as the present Ministry remained in power. The Consuls afterward informed the Khedive that the English and French squadrons were expected to arrive immediately in Egyptian waters, and that, as they might have to make some serious demands, it was necessary there should be a Ministry with which they could treat. The Consuls, therefore, represented that if the Khedive did not feel strong enough to form a new Cabinet he should allow the present Ministry to remain.

SUPPORTERS OF THE KHEDIVE.

The commandant of the citadel and several of the officers have declared for the Khedive.

MUSTAPHA FEHMY

has refused the Presidency of the Council.

THE SQUADRONS.

PARIS, May 15.—The French squadron from the Piraeus will join the British squadron from Corfu at Crete. The British and French Governments have sent identical notes to the Powers, stating the measures determined upon relating to Egypt.

BRITISH NEWS.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, May 15.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade of the past week, says: On sound and well-cultivated land wheat regained a healthy appearance. The prospects of the larger proportion of the remainder are indifferent to bad. All other crops look remarkably well. The grain trade is extremely dull. Prices are weaker. Sales of English are increasingly difficult. Foreign breadstuffs are generally weaker. Flour is dull and quiet. At London the supply is heavy. Prices declined 6@10 pence. Oats weaker; cargoes very quiet. Ten fresh arrivals, four withdrawn; five sold and four remain, of which one is California and one red winter. Sales of English wheat during the week 35,915 quarters at 46 shillings 11 pence per quarter, against 34,110 quarters at 44 shillings 10 pence per quarter the corresponding week of last year.

HORSES SCRATCHED.

Lorillard's Iroquois has been "scratched" from all engagements at Ascot. Powhattan and Nemo have been "scratched" for the Derby, and Hiawasse "scratched" for the Oaks Stakes.

THE AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION

is announced. Its object is to form representative British crews to compete against foreign and colonial crews.

HANLAN

sails tomorrow for home.

A GREAT LOSS BY FIRE.

The tanning works at Galshiels, Scotland, burned: loss, £100,000.

THE CATALONIA.

The steamer Sarmatian reports that she towed the steamer Catalonia 240 miles, and then, having taken off the mails and 122 passengers, left her in longitude 42, making eight knots an hour under steam.

FAILURE IN LONDON.

Jackson & Graham, upholsterers, of London, have failed. Liabilities, £200,000.

ROME.

A BISHOP FOR GRAND RAPIDS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A cable from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Holy See has ratified the request that the Diocese of Detroit might be divided. A new Episcopal See has been erected for Grand Rapids. The Bishop has not been named. The new diocese will have jurisdiction over all the western or Lake Michigan side of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

FRANCE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

PARIS, May 15.—During the past four months the imports increased 78,000,000 francs, and the exports 131,000,000—chiefly manufactures.

UNION GENERALE.

The Tribunal of Commerce delivered a judgment in the case of Union Génerale. The last issue of shares is declared illegal, and the bourse sales thereof are annulled. Unpaid installments on the old shares are ordered called up at the rate of 250 francs per share.

SPAIN.

REMARKABLY HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Secretary of State of Spain telegraphs the Consul General here to inform the trade that the price of wheat at present is in Andalusia (Seville and Cadiz) from $3.50 to $4, in Castile, Estremadura, and Arragon $3 to $3.50, in Alicante and Murcia $2.75 to $3 per farrega. A farrega is one and six-tenths bushels.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK ILL FOR REASONS OF STATE.

BERLIN, May 15.—The attack of neuralgia from which Bismarck is suffering will confine him to bed at least a week. It is probable that his illness will tend to further the Government's plan proroguing the Reichstag until autumn.

SIX HUNDRED JEWS

started today for America.

TURKEY.

A LOSS OF NEARLY SIXTY LIVES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The Captain, first officer, and fifty-five of the crew of a Turkish transport ashore in the Bosphorus perished.

INDIA.

INCREASE OF TEA SHIPMENTS.

CALCUTTA, May 15.—The shipments of tea to America and Australia the present year will probably amount to 2,000,000 pounds.

NEBRASKA.

The Legislature Deluged with Resolutions for Investigations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 15.—The prospect of a short and quiet session of the Legislature grows beautifully less as the time passes, and the indications now are that it will lengthen into a month at least. The investigation of the Omaha riot will no doubt protract the session, and this, together with the several investigations which have been and will be sprung from day to day, will keep the legislative pot at boiling heat until the close of the session. Today United States Senator Van Wyck put in an appearance, and, as his name has been pretty freely used in connection with charges of a grave nature preferred against certain members of the House and Senate he will no doubt use his influence to secure for himself and friends a thorough investigation of the charges preferred. The latest sensation of the session was brought out this afternoon by Lieut.-Gov. Carns, President of the Senate, offering a resolution through Senator Perkins, of Knox County, asking for an investigation of scandalous charges preferred against himself by J. C. Roberts, member of the House from Butler County. The latter makes affidavit to the fact that he (Roberts), while Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, was approached by Carns with an offer of $5,000 if he would use his influence and power as a legislator for the railroads, and that he (Roberts) refused to be thus purchased, whereat Carns is alleged to have said in the language of the affidavit: "I would always regret it, for that when I went home I would be abused by the wretches asses any way, and that if I accepted I could let them go and be independent and have a nice home and be well fixed." Carns courts the closest investigation, and to this end he offered the resolution, which was adopted. Roberts declares himself fully able to sustain the charges he has made, but considering the fact that he is reputed to have sold out the whiskyites last winter, receiving $500 for being absent at the critical time, his word is not of the best, and this is not all. It is said that a resolution affecting Secretary-of-State Alexander will be offered tomorrow which will settle his Gubernatorial aspirations, and also quiet a similar ambition entertained by Shedd, Speaker of the House. Altogether the prospects for a complete turning over of things political are good, and no man can tell where or when the lightning will strike next.

CASUALTIES.

Another Case of Accidental Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 15.—While Alexandder Nicholas, George Merl, and Joseph Schnee, three boys 15 to 16 years of age, were out hunting yesterday, Merl's gun was discharged while he was trying to start a bird. The whole charge of shot entered the head of young Schnee, who was sitting near by, killing him almost instantly. Merl gave himself up to the police authorities this evening and was locked up. The other companion declared it to have been a case of accidental shooting.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion at Marshfield, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTAGE, Wis., May 15.—A Marshfield dispatch says that the stave-mill owned by Syme Bros. & Mauer, while in fine running order, was completely demolished about 9 o'clock this morning by the bursting of the boiler. A boy named Bert Weeks was killed instantly, and two men named James Owen, of Hartford, Wis., and Lossenger, of Marshfield, were badly scalded. Neither is expected to live. Total loss about $3,500. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

One Hundred and Twenty Persons Killed at McAllister, Indian Territory, by the Recent Cyclone.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 15.—A Fort Smith special says that the total of the killed and wounded by the recent cyclone at McAllister, Indian Territory, foots up 120. Of these fifteen are already dead and others cannot recover. Many will be maimed for life.

Two Schooners Wrecked and Their Crews Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 15.—The schooner Trial and all on board was lost in Placentia Bay.

An unknown schooner and crew foundered in Fortune Bay.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, May 15.—The Baltic, from New York, and the Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Arrived, the De Ruyter and Waesland, from Antwerp, and the Polaris, from Hamburg.

Clothes-hampers and scrap-baskets. Wakefield Rattan Co., 200 Wabash av. Best.

NEW YORK.

Ratification of the Pooling Agreement Between the Cable Companies.

Western Union Now Appears to Have Control of Ocean Telegraphy.

Rates for Messages Promptly Doubled by All the Cable Lines.

Another Firm Victimized by the Alleged Cotton Frauds of Green & Co.

Castle Garden Enlivened by the Arrival of Seven Boat-Loads of Immigrants.

Bothwell's Peculations—Defalcation of a Long Island City Official—Senor Passe—Obituary.

THE CABLE COMPANIES.

RATIFICATION OF THE POOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The long-pending pooling agreement between the cable companies was finally ratified today, and coincident with that arrangement was made public the statement that Gould's new cables had formally passed to the control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The basis of the cable pool was fixed two months ago. The matter of details has been the cause of much delay, and Dr. Norvin Green said tonight that modification has been by discussions over the cable almost daily since the first of last month. The contract, he said, was not in complete form until within the past week. Today was the earliest day at which a ratification of the agreement could take place. In addition to providing for the pro rata distribution of net earnings through the new pool, all the cable companies have joined in executing

A NEW AGREEMENT

with the Western Union Telegraph Company—a "supplemental agreement," the companies term it, for there previously existed contracts under which the several cable companies were bound to the Western Union either by direct contract or by agreements with companies swallowed by the Western Union. The Anglo-American Cable Company was bound to the Western Union; the French Cable Company was under contract to the American Union Telegraph Company and the Direct Cable Company was held by leases to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. To secure compliance with all of these existing contracts, differing materially in their terms and provisions, was found by the Western Union Company to be difficult, if not absolutely impossible. Subsequent to the Gould consolidation of the telegraph companies,

SUITS WERE BEGUN TO SET HIS SCHEME ASIDE,

the suits being brought in the names and interests of the District and French Cable Companies, claiming that coalition with the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific and the American Union would work serious damage to all cable interests except those of the Anglo-American Company, already held by the Western Union. The agreement ratified today was the outgrowth of efforts towards compromise. President Green stated that, while in its general provisions the new agreement does not substantially differ from the old, it is advantageous to the Western Union in that it gives tolls on all messages over all the wires of all the cable companies. This, he estimated, would increase tolls by at least $40,000 a month. The Direct and French Cable Companies relinquish their wires leased to New York, over which messages were formerly sent east without toll.

AGAINST THIS GAIN BY THE WESTERN UNION,

that company gives up a rental from the cable companies amounting to $17,000 a year. The lease of the new Gould cables by the Western Union has long been mooted. The terms of the lease are in substance that the Western Union shall pay to the cable company $700,000 a year, equal to 5 per cent on the $14,000,000 of the cable company's outstanding stock. The Gould people have estimated that the new cable company's pro rata share of the pooled earnings will reach $1,000,000 annually. That share, whatever it may be, goes, by the agreement of today, to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the latter company having to pay operating expenses and keep up repairs. The cable

DID ITS FIRST REGULAR BUSINESS TODAY,

the rate being fixed at 50 cents a word from the start. The advance to the same figure from the 25-cent rate by the other companies will be made next Monday. This doubling of the established charge is but the natural consequence of the further strength to the monopoly by the latest pooling arrangement, and bringing of the new cable into the Western Union system. President Green said, touching this agreement with the Gould cable company, that the question of profits to the Western Union from the new contract was "dependent wholly upon the luck we have in escaping breaks in the cables. If repairs of consequence are frequently demanded our contract may not be a paying one." He stated that an office of the Western Union Company is to be established at once in London. It will be located beside the Bank of England.

THE COTTON FRAUDS.

MORE VICTIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Bliss, Fabyan & Co., dry-goods commission merchants at No. 117 Duane street, have been victimized to the extent of $30,337 by the alleged cotton frauds of Green & Co., of Columbus, Miss. The firm have brought suit in the Supreme Court against the People's Savings Bank of Mobile, Ala., for the recovery of the above amount, and upon their application Judge Donohue has granted an attachment against the bank, as it was claimed that the bank had funds in this city. It appears that between April 26 and May 10 the firm paid the sum named above on three sight drafts, all drawn by Green & Co. on the plaintiffs in the name of Wright Bliss & Fabyan (the former style of the firm, to the business of which they succeded), in favor of

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF MOBILE, ALA.,

as payee. Each draft was accompanied by a bill of lading and invoice, and all were previously indorsed by the bank and presented to and collected from the firm. The bills of lading were made by the White Line Central Transit Company, signed by L. Green Jr., agent, acknowledging to have received from Green & Co. 500 bales of cotton, indorsed Green & Co. In paying the drafts they relied upon the indorsements thereon, and believed that the bills of lading and invoices attached were genuine. It is alleged that the bills of lading were false; that the cotton was never shipped or received by the White Line Central Transit Company; that Green, who signed them, was not the agent of the company at the time of signing; that

THE SIGNING WAS UNAUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY

and fraudulent. The information was obtained from the White Line Central Transit Company, which denies that it ever received the cotton, and claims that the bill of lading was fictitious. The cotton was due at Boston some time ago, but has not arrived. Green has absconded. The firm have demanded payment of the bank of the $30,327, and offered to return to them the drafts, bills of exchange, and invoices, but the bank refused to pay back the money. The attachment has been served on the Mechanics' National Bank, which is the New York correspondent of the People's Savings Bank of Mobile, and supposed to have some of its funds on deposit.

CASTLE GARDEN.

ARRIVAL OF SEVEN BOAT-LOADS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—There was an air of bustle and business about Castle Garden today that cheered outsiders and perplexed employés. Seven ocean steamships landed 6,781 immigrants at Castle Garden this morning. These were the France, from Liverpool, with 1,295; the Amsterdam, from Amsterdam, with 1,555; the Spain, from Liverpool, with 1,261; the Geiser, from Copenhagen, with 768; the Waesland, from Antwerp, with 825; the De Ruyter, from Antwerp, with 703; and the Polaria, from Steinburg, with 977. Yesterday 1,775 passengers were landed from two steamships, and last week the total number landed was 17,374. The total for the first fifteen day this month is 42,215, while for the corresponding time in May, 1881, the number was 32,436. The total number of immigrants landed at this port since the 1st of January is 180,501. In the corresponding time last year 197,717 were landed. The number of immigrants landed today exceeds that of any other day since May 19, 1873, when 7,852 came ashore. Mr. Jackson, the Superintendent, says he expects that before the 1st of June nearly 60,000 more passengers will be landed, or about 4,000 a day.

J. R. BOTHWELL.

HIS SHORTAGE ABOUT $50,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Stockholders of the Stormont Mining Company are paying voluntary assessments of 25 cents a share to bridge over the difficulty caused by the misapplication of funds of the company by J. R. Bothwell, its Secretary and Treasurer. As the company has 200,000 shares, the assessments will amount to $50,000—an amount sufficient to pay the deficiency in the treasury of the company. Meantime an investigation of its condition is progressing. It is uncertain whether or not the assessments will be returned to the different stockholders after the settlement of the difficulty, or whether Mr. Clark will be compelled to pay the $50,000 that Mr. Bothwell is charged with misapplying for the benefit of the other companies heretofore mentioned. As Clark was a partner, he can, of course, be held responsible for Bothwell's irregularities.

ABSCONDED.

THE WATER COMMISSIONER OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A report gained currency today that William McBride, Water Commissioner of Long Island City, had absconded, and interested parties were not long in finding that it was true. He took with him a considerable sum belonging to private individuals and companies. McBride was a contractor, and lived at Bowery Bay. He left his home Wednesday morning, and none of his acquaintances saw him after that. He was building a stable for Steinway & Sons and six cottages for William Steinway, of New York, at Steinway Settlement, opposite Port Morris, and only Wednesday morning drew $500 at the office of Steinway & Sons on the plea of a pressing need of it to meet bills. He borrowed heavily of Police-Commissioner Williams; William McWilliams, contractor for mason work, of Astoria; and William Bradie, the plumber of Bowery Bay, within a week or two. These gentlemen met Mr. Steinway at his office in New York today and

FIGURED UP THEIR LOSSES.

Mr. McWilliams' loss was estimated at $5,000, Mr. Williams' at $4,000, Mr. Bradie's at $3,000, and the Messrs. Steinways' at $1,500. Mr. Steinway and the firm of Steinway & Sons would have been heavy losers—probably to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000—had they not been secured by mortgages on houses owned by McBride. It was also learned that McBride was indebted to New York sash-manufacturers and to a lumber-dealer in good-sized sums. As nearly as could be ascertained McBride took $20,000 away with him. He was Treasurer of the Steinway Avenue Improvement Company; but, as he could draw money only on the order of two others besides himself, he secured none of its funds. Not long ago McBride was given $3,500 by Steinway & Sons to apply on account, one-half of which he was to turn over to Mr. McWilliams for mason-work, but he kept it all.

SENOR PASSE.

SEARCHING FOR A RECORD OF HIS DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—At the request of an agent of the Spanish Consulate the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for over eight years past were searched today for a record of the death of Señor F. Asten y Passe, which is believed to have occurred in this city some time in 1874 or 1875. Señor Passe was of Spanish birth, and an officer of the Spanish army for a number of years. He deserted the army and went to South America, where he entered the army of the Republic of Bolivia. He rose to high rank in that army, and was elected President of Bolivia. In 1874 he came to the United States incognito, and is supposed to have died in this city or in this neighborhood either in that year or 1875. His family are anxious to establish the fact of his death, if it be a fact, conclusively, and with this object they requested the Spanish Consul to have the records searched. The search proved unsuccessful.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOSEPH M'CUTCHEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Dr. Joseph McCutchen, a distinguished physician of Faribault, Minn., died last evening in Brooklyn at the residence of his nephew, Dr. William Gilfillan, under circumstances of a peculiarly sad nature. He arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the steamer Germanic, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and was met at the wharf in New York by Dr. Gilfillan and a friend, who found him in a semi-conscious condition. He was able, however, to realize the fact that he was among his own kin and in tender, loving hands. It was deemed best to remove him to Brooklyn at once, and he was taken to Dr. Gilfillan's home, where he lingered in a comatose state until 10 o'clock at night, when he passed away. The deceased gentleman was

APPARENTLY WELL WHEN HE SAILED FROM EUROPE,

and remained in good health until the steamer was three days out at sea, when he was prostrated by a disorder of the brain. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country while quite a young man, and settled in Vevey, Ind. He subsequently removed to Faribault, Minn., where he discontinued his professional occupation, and engaged in the business of banking, accumulating thereby an ample fortune and becoming a large holder of real estate. About two or three years ago he took a trip around the world, returning to Great Britain last spring, and spending the remainde of the time in visiting relatives and friends in England and Ireland. He was unmarried and 72 years of age at the date of his demise.

ITEMS.

A RUN ON A JERSEY CITY BANK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A large crowd of depositors assembled at the Provident Institute for Savings in Jersey City today and commenced drawing out their deposits as soon as the doors opened. Mr. Kingsland, the President, who attempted to commit suicide, is still alive. The bank people say they can sustain the run until all demands are paid. Up to noon today about $50,000 had been paid out.

BRADY, OF MOREY LETTER FAME.

The *Tribune* says: "The man Brady, who falsely represented Lindsay in the attempt to bolster up the Morey letter forgery, is now in this city, and has made a full confession of his connection with the matter and the action of William M. Price, of Maryland, and his confederates. The day of reckoning is probably near at hand for some of the conspirators."

THEY WILL HAVE NONE OF TILDEN.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Young Men's Democratic Club, after an angry debate, laid on the table a resolution proposing the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for Governor.

THE CULINARY ART.

The first exhibition of the American branch of the Universal Union Culinary Art opened tonight.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

The steamship America, proceeding to sea, got her rudder foul, and anchored inside Sandy Hook.

POOL.

At pyramid pool Jacob Schaefer defeated Lambert, 11 to 8; Doukleman defeated Bessunger, 11 to 8; Frey defeated Jacob Schaefer, 11 to 8.

COMING OVER TO GET LICKED.

Tug Wilson is coming from England to fight Sullivan, the champion.

PRICES OF WHEAT ABROAD.

The Spanish Consulate in this city has received telegraphic information from the Secretary of State at Madrid, Spain, that the prices of wheat in that country at the present time are as follows, the quotations being per fanega, the fanega being about one and one-tenth of a bushel: In Andalusia (Seville, Cadiz), from $3.50 to $4; in Castile, Estremaduro, and Arago, from $3 to $3.50; in Alicante and Murcia, from $2.75 to $3.

THE COOPERS.

President McAdoo, of the Coopers' Union of New York, accompanied by a committee, waited upon the coopers in the employ of O'Donnell Brothers, barrelmakers, in Jersey City, today, and ordered them to strike for an increase of $3 per week. Some of O'Donnell's men were disinclined to yield, but their fellows, under the lead of McAdoo, forced them to consent, and at noon 225 men had laid down their tools. The O'Donnells say they will not accede to the demand. With their over-time the men are making from $17 to $19 per week.

GAMBLING ON THE GREEN.

It Is Still Carried On, Among Other Places, on the West Side—A Raid with No Other Results than a Give-Away—"Tommy's" Account of the Descent and the Escape.

A suspicion that gambling has been going on at Dyer & Smith's rooms, at No. 179 West Madison street, induced the Desplaines street police to raid the place last night, but when they got into the rooms they were deserted, and nothing was left for them but to go back to the station or resume their posts. The result might have been otherwise had it not been for the fact that the presence of the police was given away to the gamblers in time to let every one escape. A TRIBUNE reporter, who circulated about in the crowd just after the departure of the police, overheard a conversation between a couple of gentlemen whose dress, actions, and mode of speech proclaimed them as members of the fraternity.

"What's up, Tommy?" inquired one of them, as he approached his friend who was leaning against the door-jamb with his hat tipped over his nose and his pose suggestive of meditation.

"Notten much. Coppers been up-stairs. That's all."

"The h—l you say. Coppers? Did they get anybody?"

"Not much, they didn't. They might 'un, if they'd been fly. There was about seventy-five of the boys up-stairs, when Jimmy came rushin' in, and said: 'Scoot; the cops is downstairs.' Everybody made a break an' got out the back way by the time the cops was comin' in the front."

"They must 'a' been d—d slow."

"That wasn't the trouble. You see, when the cops first come, they climbed up into the Parker Building, thinkin' it was the stairway to our place. One of them had a crowbar on his shoulder, and another feller had a sledge, and when Jimmy seen that, he took a tumble and give us the office. You bet we skipped. I had a bet of $4.50 with a feller, and I guess I'd lost it if the coppers hadn't come. So I'm satisfied."

This was all of the conversation the reporter heard, for the men mounted the stairs leading to the gambling-rooms, and as they were followed by a number of others, the probabilities are that playing was resumed very shortly.

FINANCIAL.

Passage by the Tennessee State Senate of the Bill to Settle the State Debt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—The bill settling the State debt at 60 cents on the dollar, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent interest, passed the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 14 to 11. The *Morning Banner* editorially will say: "The passage of the State settlement by the Senate on its second reading is a virtual end of the matter. It will pass the House by a handsome majority. The unholy alliance will poll a minority vote respectable in number. We congratulate the State and the people upon this result. It is not a party measure. It is a measure which will result in advantage to the entire people of the State, and even to the unhappy men who oppose it. It is one of the blessings of a wise measure that it falls like the rain from heaven upon the just and the unjust alike, upon advocates and opponents. While it is not a great measure, each party desires success. Democracy has an easy way to a complete triumph. Let but its State convention treat it as a settled matter, to be faithfully carried out, accepted as final, and the Democracy will have no trouble with the honest masses, and it will not be troubled by the time-serving leaders who will continue agitation. Passed by the Legislature, we believe it will turn out most to its credit and receive the highest approbation in the future. It will not meet with enthusiastic acceptance, and is not of a nature to involve wild enthusiasm. It will be quickly and surely accepted as placing Tennessee squarely on the way to new progress."

Dakota Bonds Commanding a Premium in the Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., May 15.—The last Dakota Legislature authorized the issuance of $50,000 of 6 per cent bonds for the construction of a Territorial Penitentiary, which was begun last fall, and $14,000 of the bonds brought something over three cents premium. Today bids were opened for the remaining $36,000, with the following results: C. E. Judd, Canton, D. T., $36,000 at 3 per cent premium—highest bid; S. B. Coulson, Yankton, $10,000 at 2¾; First National Bank of Yankton, $36,000 at 2¼; Kearsarge National, Warner, N. H., $2,000 at 2¾. This, together with the fact that the Territory has no outstanding warrants and over $30,000 in the Treasury, indicates a very healthy condition of Dakota finances.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Opinions of the Philadelphia Papers on the Recent Republican State Convention.

Press (Rep.).

The convention rose to the full hight of a great occasion. It displayed the same glowing spirit which quickened the party with moral power in its earlier days. It faithfully represented the Republican manhood and the Republican aspirations of our grand old Commonwealth. It made the strongest ticket, adopted the strongest platform, and did it all in the strongest way that was possible. The nomination of gallant Gen. Beaver with one acclaim, his brave and manly speech, the broad and elevated declaration of principles, the spontaneous uprising for the lion-hearted, independent Tom Marshall, a complete ticket without a stain, the compulsion of good slates to meet a high demand, and the smashing of all slates to go still higher—all this makes a brilliant and auspicious opening for the campaign.

A TICKET HARD TO DEFEAT.

Times (Ind.).

It would be idle to say that Cameron's, Republican State ticket is not, as a whole, conspicuous alike in the fitness and availability of its candidates. It is a ticket that regulation Democracy cannot defeat; but it is a ticket that an advanced Democracy, with honest government proclaimed as its cardinal article of faith and assured by the recognized patriotism and integrity of its candidates, can defeat. That is the situation in a nutshell.

WORTHY OF SUPPORT.

Inquirer (Rep.).

The ticket is, altogether, almost excellent. The sole objection that can be made to it is that it was nominated by a convention selected by and directed to obey the commands of Senator Cameron. With one exception, better men were never placed upon a State ticket in Pennsylvania, and the only questions for Republicans to consider is if it will be wise for them, or for any of them, to oppose a ticket of such great excellence, and thereby defeat the Republican party certainly in 1882, and probaly in 1884, simply that they may humiliate Senator Cameron. For ourselves we do not consider that he is worthy of such distinction and consideration as that result would give him. The ticket is a good ticket, absolutely worthy of common support, and should be supported by every loyal Republican voter.

PARTLY GOOD, PARTLY BAD.

Ledger (Ind.)

The nominations for Governor, Gen. Beaver, and Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Rawle, are worthy of hearty approval. Those of Senator Davies for Lieutenant-Governor and Senator Greer for Secretary of Internal Affairs are not, but should get a heavy score of disapprobation. Of the nomination for Congressman-at-Large, Thomas M. Marshall, nothing more can be said than it is an average party nomination—no more, no less.

FAILURE OF THE WOLFE BARGAIN.

Record (Ind.)

Long before the Harrisburg Convention assembled the nomination of Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre County, for Governor, was regarded as certain. So large a majority of the delegates went to the convention with instructions for him that an attempt to throw him off the ticket would have resulted in almost inevitable failure. There was but one contingency against his nomination, and that was in the fear on the part of a majority of the convention that it would meet with the determined resistance of the Independents. To avoid this danger it was resolved to conciliate the Independents by putting Wolfe on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. But, in spite of the most persistent efforts by the regular leaders, this part of the program has resulted in disaster. The bargain was too open and flagrant, and the convention, to the credit of the majority be it spoken, had too much self-respect to ratify it. Beaver is nominated. Wolfe is contemptuously cast aside, and the Independent movement is as formidable as ever. Mr. Thomas M. Marshall, the nominee for Congressman-at-Large, is the most pronounced and faithful Independent on the ticket. He is a fine stump speaker, a popular man, and a capable politician, disposed to think and act for himself.

NO EASY VICTORY PROBABLE.

North American (Rep.).

The gentlemen selected are all reputable men, of fair abilities and high personal character. But it would be worse than folly to neglect to give early warning that it is a ticket that will have no easy march to victory, unless the Democratic party shall commit one of its usual stupendous blunders, and throw success into the hands of its opponents. That it will do so is happily quite probable; but in the event that it does not, it may be as well to look the facts in the face. And the facts are that this ticket will from one end to the other of the Commonwealth be assailed as a very flagrant repetition of the usual despotic domination with which the conventions of the Republican party are controlled.

GEN. BEAVER INSINCERE.

Telegraph (Ind. Rep.).

It would appear, upon the surface, that Mr. Cameron has won a sweeping and substantial triumph. But things are not always what they seem, and the man who ruled Wednesday's so-called convention with unparalleled audacity and tyranny will probably find set before him, at an early day, a feast of Dead Sea fruit. Gen. Beaver, in his carefully-prepared speech accepting the nomination for Governor, talks grandiloquently of himself as the candidate of the people and not of the "bosses," and yet out of his own mouth he stands convicted of monumental insincerity—having in a recent interview stated that he did not become a candidate for nomination until after a satisfactory consultation with Mr. Cameron. He had determined not to become a candidate without Mr. Cameron's approval. He now desires to parade as the people's candidate, but would not undertake, no matter what his supposed popular strength, to fight the people's battle against the "bosses," either in or out of convention. Enough said. Don't let us have any more false pleading or double-shuffling about Gen. Beaver's relation to Mr. Cameron.

PHILIP C. GARRETT'S VIEW.

Interview in the Press (Rep.).

"I think that Gen. Beaver's is a better nomination than would have been got from Cameron if it had not been for the Independent movement. But his nomination is undoubtedly the work of Cameron, and Cameron's nomination is certainly distasteful to the Independents. They demand recognition. Their strength warrants recognition in the nomination for Governor, but it has not been given. Cameron has conceded only those offices which he thought would have the least effect upon his reelection to the United States Senate, such as Congressman-at-Large and the Judgeship. The concessions do not weaken his power as the political dictator of the State. The Harrisburg platform is empty, and the ticket does not bear out the principles of the Continental Conference. Senator Cameron has always worked against those principles, and his ticket bears out his past policy, the end being to retain his own power."

SIDE SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

There were a great many amusing incidents behind the scenes at the stage in the convention. When the reform platform was being read and the plank was reached on civil-service reform, declaring for removals from office for cause only, Marshal Rutan waved his hat, exclaiming, "That suits me exactly; I am in now and I want to stay in." When the plank about caring for Indian children was read, Senator Tom Cooper hurried around to Editor Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and exclaimed: "That was what I was afraid of. Send Smith and all the other Half-Breeds off to a reservation and care for them there; it would be the best place for them." When the plank on political assessments was read, Collector Scull, of Somerset, called out, "That should have been adopted sixteen years ago, when I was first appointed." After the adoption of the resolutions Tom Cooper and Editor Smith, Half-Breed, went off into a corner for a quiet little chat. Cooper began: "Do you think that will fetch them, Smith?" "Of course it will; only you have gone too far, Tom." "How and in what way?" "You cannot pay printing bills during a State campaign. The printers must live, and where can you get your money if the officeholders don't get up a campaign fund for you?"

ALLEGED DAMAGES.

Suit Against a St. Louis Newspaper by Prof. Fanning for Unfavorable Criticism of His Collection of Water-Color Pictures.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Prof. William H. Fanning, whose sale of water-color pictures in Chicago some few months ago will be remembered, has sued the *Evening Chronicle* and William Marple, of this city, for $15,000 damages, which he claims was done him by the publication of an article in the *Chronicle* which criticised in a wrong way the pictures he had on sale. Depositions were taken today in the suit, when it was developed that the article in the *Chronicle* had been written at the request of Marple, who is a local artist, and who had announced a sale of pictures just before the arrival of Prof. Fanning in this city. The latter in his testimony today, stated that while in Chicago and Cincinnati he had met with the best treatment at the hands of the local artists, but that upon his arrival here he had been received upon all sides with rebuffs, and the article published had not only ruined his sale, but had damaged his reputation in Chicago and Cincinnati, where he is well known. Henry B. Pettes, a leading artist here, deposed that Fanning had come here at his request, and his pictures were from the best galleries in Europe.

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A SAIL-BOAT HORROR.

The Town of Pullman Plunged into Grief and Mourning.

Twelve of Its Residents Drowned Sunday Evening in the Calumet Lake.

Many of the Residents Witness the Struggle for Life from Their Homes.

Two Rescuing Parties Have a Narrow Escape from the Same Fate.

The residents of Pullman, the beautiful and enterprising little city which has sprung up on the west shore of Calumet Lake, were sad and heavy-hearted yesterday, owing to an unusually terrible and fatal accident which happened the night before. By the capsizing of a small sail-boat on the lake ten men and two boys in the employ of the Pullman Company were thrown into the water, and almost before the very eyes of a large crowd on the shore, and despite a double effort made to rescue them, miserably perished, some by drowning and some by exhaustion and cold.

The names of eleven of the unfortunate party have been ascertained, but as yet the identity of the twelfth cannot be fixed. They are as follows:

Capt. Napoleon Bucklin.
Benjamin F. Bucklin.
James H. Bucklin.
John Leslie Smith.
William H. Oliver.
George Doerr.
Charles F. Pierce.
H. T. Moore.
W. O. Burns.
—— Foster.
—— Davis.
Unknown.

The story of this particularly sad accident is briefly this: Capt. Bucklin and Mr. Smith were joint owners with an old gentleman named Bewey, living at Kensington, of a small sloop-rigged sailboat, which they and their friends used for fishing and pleasure excursions on the lake. The boat was always in great demand of a Sunday, and Capt. Bucklin, who was about the only mariner in the party, had agreed to set sail Sunday evening with a specially invited party. It was the intention to cross the lake to Irondale, and after spending the early evening there return home about 10 or 11 o'clock. The boat was anchored beside a frail little pier of pine planks which projects out into the lake from a sawdust bank immediately back of the Pullman planing-mill, located at the southeast corner of the settlement. There were nearly a score of people on this little knoll of sawdust when the start was made.

THE WIND WAS BLOWING A GALE from the northeast, and occasional gusts were so violent as to nearly lift a person off his feet. The little lake, which is not more than three and a half miles long by one and a half miles wide, and quite shallow, except in parts, was lashed in fury of waters. The bystanders seeing the party making preparations for a sail endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose. Capt. Bucklin and one or two others in the party were somewhat disposed to regard the undertaking dangerous, but as Mr. Smith and the majority of the party were anxious to go, and did not think anything serious was to be apprehended on so small a body of water, the Captain consented to accompany them. The party was getting aboard at 6:45 o'clock, when one of their number, Mr. James A. L. King, started back to the town to get an overcoat. The others had agreed to wait for him, but by the time he returned to the beach they had already set sail. The unseaworthiness of the craft in such a gale was apparent from the moment the sail was hoisted, and when only about 150 or 200 yards from shore a sudden gust of wind careened her away over on one side, where she seemed to stagger for a time. No one on shore expected to see her righted again, but even as they looked the sail seemed to catch a gust of wind from a slightly different quarter, and the boat went scudding before the gale at a rapid rate of speed. The boat appeared to be well handled, and, though it sadly tossed about on the waves, all went well until a point about a mile southeast of the starting-point was reached. Here a sudden gust of wind, stronger than the first, completely capsized the boat, and submerged the mast and sail. The entire party were

THROWN INTO THE CHILL, COLD WATER, and no doubt some of their number here sank to rise no more. The majority managed to save themselves for a time by clinging to the sides and bottom of the upturned boat, and under Capt. Bucklin's directions made a concentrated effort to right her. They were only partially successful, however, for as soon as the mast and a portion of the sail was lifted from the water the gale was such as to send the boat through the water with such force as to greatly add to the danger in which the survivors found themselves. In fact, it is believed that two of the eight persons then clinging to the boat lost their lives at this juncture.

The capsical was witnessed not only by the horror-stricken little party on the beach, but by numerous people from the windows of their homes in the town. The alarm was given from door to door, and in a very short time the sawdust heaps were crowded with people. The wife and daughter of Capt. Bucklin, who had witnessed everything from the windows of their home, and others who knew they had relatives abroad, came rushing down to the beach frantic with grief. The scene was one never to be forgotten by the present generation in Pullman.

The men on the beach at the time of the capsizal were few in number and unskilled in navigation. But this did not prevent them from hastening to the resue of their drowning friends. A six-oared racing-shell, a small row-boat, and two frail and untrustworthy flat-bottomed sail-boats were all there was at their disposal. The two former were manned, but they were scarcely fifty feet away from the shore when they were obliged to put back. The shell was nearly swamped, and the row-boat could not have proceeded much farther. Capt. Charles Bronson, an intrepid sailor, then jumped into the larger of the two sail-boats, and called for volunteers to assist him. Only one man—Frank Braymer—responded, and he was old and wholly ignorant of a mariner's duty. The two men loosed the boat from her moorings and set sail, amid the prolonged cheers and prayers of the large crowd which by this time had gathered upon the beach. At very nearly the same time a party of construction laborers on the railroad set out on a similar errand of mercy in the smaller boat, but they seemed wholly unable to direct her course, though they did their best to head directly for the swamped and sinking boat. Capt. Bronson's boat was seen to approach very closely to the wreck, and then slowly drift away, but the mist and darkness which was rapidly setting in prevented the people on shore from seeing whether any one was saved. This suspense lasted until midnight or later, when Bronson and his companion returned to the town drenched to the skin and covered with swamp mud.

THE STORY WHICH THEY HAD TO TELL was heartrending in the extreme, and left no chance for a hope that some of the party might have safely reached the opposite shore. His trip was successful enough until he arrived within a very few feet of the upturned boat. He saw clinging to her Capt. Bucklin, his two sons, and at least three others whom he did not recognize. After several unsuccessful endeavors to close in with them, Capt. Bronson says he shouted to them to save themselves by swimming to his boat, but they all seemed too benumbed by the cold to trust themselves to the water. One only, the younger Bucklin, had the courage to make the attempt, but before he had got ten feet away his strength gave out, and, turning back, he threw up his hands and sank with a smothered shriek into the lake. Capt. Bucklin then directed Bronson to bring his boat to the bow of the other, and in this way head her off. Bronson started to do so, but his companion was wholly unable to aid him, and, after several times running the risk of being himself capsized, the boat was turned full in face of the wind. The boom broke, the sail was split and torn into tatters, and portions of it wound round about the mast, and he found himself at the mercy of the winds and unable to help himself, let alone the doomed ones clinging to the other boat. The two wrecks drifted apart, and pitiful were the wails which went up from Capt. Bucklin and his party as they saw their last hope of rescue vanish. Bronson's boat drifted into shallow water, and leaving her fast with her anchor in the mud, he and Mr. Braymer waded ashore and walked back to the town.

At about 1 o'clock in the morning a large yawl-boat belonging to the Pullman Company was manned by Dr. Rankin, Henry Lee, one of the Superintendents in the shops, E. A. Lavo, Frank Lindsey, and two others. Mr. Lee was an eye-witness of the accident, and was therefore able to locate the course in which the swamped boat and her human freight had drifted. He headed directly for the mouth of the Calumet River, which is very near the southeast extremity of the lake. There working north they found about 3:30 in the morning the capsized and waterlogged boat lying in about four feet of water in a little cove a few hundred feet north of the river. Close beside, in the same cove, they found the body of John L. Smith partially floating in the water, and directly beneath it the body of Ben Bucklin. Though vigilant search was made everywhere in the vicinity no other bodies were found. The boat did not appear to be at all damaged. Smith and Bucklin, it is thought, survived the others, and presumably were alive and still clinging to the sides when the boat reached the cove. They might easily have waded to a place of safety, but the length of time they were in the chilly water, and the terrible ordeal through which they had passed, had doubtless thoroughly unnerved them and left them limp and helpless. As they were about returning with the dead Mr. Lee caught sight of the sail-boat which had set out after Bronson. They had drifted away out of the course, and halloed back in response to a request to tow them in, that the boat had lost its rudder, and had become wholly unmanageable.

Immediately after the arrival home of these two parties two other boats started out on a search for the missing bodies. At 2:30 two other boats, manned by workmen in the shops, set out on the same errand and with the intention of remaining out until something was accomplished or until darkness drove them in. They had not been heard from at 5 o'clock, and very likely met with no success.

Coroner Matson and Deputy-Coroner Varges arrived at 2 p. m. yesterday, and immediately impaneled the following jury: Dr. H. O. Rockwell, foreman; W. A. Taylor, George Gillespie, Douglas Hoyer, George Fitch, and Adam Baer. Burial permits were issued for the bodies of Smith and Bucklin, and the inquest was postponed until Saturday at 1 p. m. to await further developments.

CAPT. NAPOLEON BUCKLIN was an old sea-captain from Maine. He lived near Gibson and at Shelbyville, Ill., previous to his coming to Pullman. He was employed in the truck department, was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and six daughters in Pullman.

Benjamin F. and Charles H. Bucklin were the sons of the above, aged respectively 18 and 12 years.

Mrs. Bucklin and her daughters reside in Flat "F," and from their window overlooking the lake were witnesses of the fatal accident that swept away the entire male portion of the family.

John L. Smith was a native of Bridgeport, Conn., and had been at Pullman about two years. He resided at Grand Crossing for several years, and was well known and respected. He was foreman in the erecting department of the car-works. He was the first Superintendent of the Sunday-school at Pullman. His father, R. H. L. Smith, lives at Grand Crossing, and works at Pullman. His first intimation of the awful occurrence was upon his arrival there Monday morning. The deceased leaves at Pullman a wife and two children, aged 2 and 4 years respectively.

William H. Oliver was a carpenter, aged 22, and leaves a wife and three young children at Pullman.

George Doerr, aged 14, was employed as elevator-boy, and leaves a widowed mother.

Charles F. Pierce was a carpenter, aged 46, and leaves a wife and four children in Blissfield, Mich.

H. T. Moore was a carpenter, aged 38, and leaves a wife and three children in Blissfield, Mich.

W. O. Burns was a carpenter, 22 years of age, and unmarried. He lately came from Washington County, Maryland.

—— Foster was a young man of 22 years, and leaves a widowed mother.

—— Davis was a painter, aged 45 years.

As before stated, the twelfth member of the party is as yet unknown, and the Pullman Company were unable to give any information.

James A. L. King, who was one of the party and went back after his overcoat, is positive that there were twelve in the boat when it left the beach.

The Pullman Company have given orders that no pains and expense shall be spared in the search for the bodies.

A subscription-list is already in circulation in aid of the families of the drowned men, and it is reported that arrangements are being made for their further provision.

AMUSEMENTS.

Eric Bayley and Company in "The Colonel" at Hooley's.

The favorable reports from other cities concerning Mr. Burnand's comedy, "The Colonel," drew a large and fashionable audience to Hooley's Theatre last evening to witness the first production of the piece in this city, and their verdict was one of decided approval. The enjoyability of the evening was not, however, so much due to the play itself as the sterling merit of the company presenting it, every member of which, with perhaps one exception, is an artist of decided ability.

"The Colonel" is a satire upon the prevailing craze for the so-called esthetic in art and dress which has pervaded England for a year or two, and some offshoots of which have been feebly manifest in this country. The plot is simple, and, while displaying no particular strength, interesting. A young married man, *Mr. Richard Forrester*, has for a mother-in-law *Lady Tompkins*, a very vigorous and self-assertive person. She has been enlisted in the army of esthetes by *Mr. Lambert Streyke*, an impecunious fraud who worships the lily in public and puts away vast quantities of Bass' ale and roast beef in private. Having gained *Lady Tompkins* to his cause, he sees to it that she converts her daughter, and the consequence is that *Mr. Forrester*, who is a mild-mannered individual, finds his home a very uncongenial place. He makes the acquaintance of *Mrs. Blythe*, a fashionable widow, and, while pretending to be on a fishing excursion to the country, is in reality comfortably ensconsed at a hotel, and enjoying the society of the widow. His friend, *Col. Wood*, whom he has not seen for five years, and who has been vainly seeking in foreign travel to forget his love for one who jilted him in Paris just before he left Europe, turns up unexpectedly and is fairly driven from *Forrester's* house by the formidable mother-in-law and *Streyke*, the latter foreseeing his scheme for marrying *Lady Tompkins* and securing *Nellie Forrester* as a wife for his nephew, *Basil Georgione*, will be upset if the *Colonel* is allowed to remain. At this stage in the proceedings *Forrester* is sent upon a fishing excursion by the mother-in-law, and goes straight to the house of *Mrs. Blythe*, where he always passes as *Mr. Fisher*. He sends word to *Col. Wood* to meet him there, and the latter finds in *Mrs. Blythe* his lost love. On the same day *Lady Tompkins* and her daughter call to see the widow in relation to an art school in which they understand she is interested, and the discovery of *Forrester* in his assumed character is the result.

This scene closes the second act of the play, and in the third and last one the troubles of all parties are amicably arranged. The hitherto down-trodden *Forrester* asserts his rights, his wife abandons esthetics, and the pretensions of *Streyke* are exposed.

Of the acting of Mr. Bayley as *Col. Wood*, Miss Therese Waldon as *Nelly*, and Miss Rachel Sawyer as *Mrs. Blythe*, too much in the way of praise can hardly be said, the result of careful training combined with natural ability being a performance of the parts taken by them that for smoothness and general merit is refreshing in these days of one-star-and-severel-sticks companies. Miss Mindha Bayley, while acceptable as *Olive*, is not the actress that the Chicago public had been led to believe her by the press opinions of other cities. The other parts are without exception well filled, and "The Colonel" will undoubtedly do a good business.

The Snake Charmer at the Grand.

For the opera of Audran's which was produced at the Grand Opera-House last evening it may at least be said in its favor that it is perfectly innocuous. The libretto does not depend on any coarseness for its "points," and for the superfluous amount of slang phraseology which is now characteristic the performers and not the librettists are responsible. The scenery is handsome and appropriate, while the costumes are really gorgeous and equal to any seen here. The chorus was large and effective, and performed its share of the work commendably, although not always thoroughly musical or kept up to the tempo. All of the music is pretty and some of it especially good and original. Yet it is lacking in catching melodies, and has not the sparkle belonging to "Olivette." Its leading melodies are fresh, and appeared to be heartily enjoyed by the large audience present. With all these points in its favor, it must be admitted that "The Snake Charmer" was not an unqualified success. At times it drags badly, and the music is spread out too much—made to cover more than its volume warrants. The story itself, which was given in full in Sunday's TRIBUNE, is lacking in strength and interest. It has been said of this opera that it furnished its composer the material for two others, and as now presented comprises only what was left after the borrowing process had been completed. There is much in the performance to render this story quite probable, and the gaps in the score have been apparently bridged over by semi-burlesque interpolations which do not materially add to the interest of the rest of the work. Some of the prettiest of the melodies were the "Lautern" chorus in the second act, *D'jemma's* "I loved him for himself alone," and "Tonight at midnight," in the same act, and the "If a Prince" and "Would I were a snake" in the first act. The Brahmin chorus at the close of the second act was well rendered, and both of the interpolated songs, "I think I'm tight, boys," and the "Charité," by *Prince Mignapour*, were received with great favor.

The company is a good one—much better than the usual run of such organizations. Catherine Lewis is not much of a singer, and has to point her finger at a good many notes which her voice does not reach, but she is an excellent actress and the best English opera bouffe style of singer on the boards. Miss Lily Post made a good impression and sang fairly well, at times surprisingly so. Her appearance is prepossessing, and she carried out her part with fidelity and spirit. For Miss Richardson not much can be said either vocally or dramatically. Mr. Greensfelder as *Astrakan* became more satisfactory as the play progressed. He has a strong bass voice and considerable animation, which might profitably be somewhat toned down. As *Nicobar*, Mr. McCollin has a good comedy part, and played it well, although rather too fond of injecting slang phrases into his lines. Mr. Lennox made a capital Chinaman and was very amusing, deserving praise for his consistent maintenance of his assumed rôle. It is possible that "The Snake-Charmer" may improve after further hearing, but it impresses us now as somewhat tedious and "draggy," if such an expression be permissible.

The May Festival Sale.

The sale of single seats for the May Festival commenced yesterday with a rush. At an early hour in the morning the line of buyers extended out into the street, and it remained in that condition all day long, many coming and going away, preferring to take their chances today rather than wait. The result of the first day's sale foots up $5,300. These figures, coupled with those of the season sale last week, show that the attendance will be immense, much larger than in Cincinnati, and possibly outstripping that in New York. The festival commences one week from today, and with pleasant weather there is no good reason why Chicago's first festival should not prove a remarkable success in every way.

John McCullough Chasing a Sneak-Thief Through a Hotel in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—John McCullough, the tragedian, is playing this week at the Grand Opera-House in this city. He arrived by a morning train, and having slept poorly during the night retired to his room soon after arriving to take a quiet nap. An hour later the guests of the hotel were astounded at seeing the distinguished actor flying through a hallway, half-dressed, and shouting "Stop him!" "Stop him!" It appeared that, after reaching his room, he divested himself of everything but his socks, shirt, and pantaloons, and placed his jewelry on a bureau at the farthest end of the room. Then he lay down on the bed, which was near the door, omitting to turn the key in the lock. As he lay dozing he was aroused by the sound of footsteps in the room. The window-shutters were closed and the room was quite dark. He jumped up and saw a man at the bureau. The actor made a tiger-like spring at the thief, at the same time crying out, "No you won't!" He grabbed the man, but the latter deftly jerked loose and darted out of the room. McCullough made after him through the hall, and on to the next story, crying "Stop him!" but the thief made good his escape. Agent Leman, who is a great admirer of the tragedian and chanced to witness the chase, says McCullough in that rôle greatly surpassed *Virginus* or *Macbeth*. The actor was much excited.

Dramatic and Musical Notes.

Milt Barlow, the minstrel, is a printer by trade, and when he worked at the case had few superiors.

The Union Square Company, after its season in Boston, will rest until August, when it goes to San Francisco. This will be the longest vacation the company has enjoyed for four years.

A fair audience was present at Haverly's Theatre last night when Haverly's comic opera company presented "Patience" with substantially the same cast as when the troupe was last here a short time ago.

Mr. McCullough played *Virginius* at the Detroit Opera-House last Thursday night for the benefit of Mr. E. D. Price, who has been his advance agent for two seasons, the result being a net profit of $1,000 to the beneficiary.

Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau are resting at Long Branch, after their long and somewhat arduous season. But Mr. Tayleure has persuaded them to play a summer engagement in the British provinces, and they start out in a couple of weeks, to remain gone about a month.

Mr. Edward E. Rice will put a new company on the road next season, to consist of some ten members, in a new piece of which he has great hopes. A number of the present members of his Surprise Party will enter the new organization; but it is rumored that he has lost Harry Dixie, that versatile actor having yielded, it is said, to the temptation of one of the handsome offers for next season made him by other managers.

The stage of a Providence (R. I.) theatre took fire the other evening, but a panic and rush for the door was averted by the manager, who, with great presence of mind, slipped to the front and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, we have prepared a pleasant surprise for you. An immense kettle of whisky punch is now being heated, and in a few moments waiters will pass through the hall and distribute it." After that the audience had to be pulled out one by one.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Iron Men at Pittsburg Looking a Bad Situation Squarely in the Face.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15.—The prospective troubles among the iron-workers will be settled by the close of the week. The different lodges of the Amalgamated Association sent representatives out to investigate the statements made in the reports of the manufacturers that the condition of trade would not justify an advance in wages. These investigators say they find the balance of trade is against them on account of the rulings on hoop-iron and other specialties, also that railroad companies are countermanding many large orders, and the demand for iron is falling off in almost every direction. The rollers and finishers were not anxious for an advance, but the puddlers and muck-rollers demanded the advance. It is now proposed to compromise by giving them an advance of 50 cents per ton without advancing the scale. Instead of paying all engineers the same wages, those who are competent machinists as well as engineers will be rated as first-class and paid $3 per day; all others second-class at $2.50. The lodges of the Amalgamated Association will hold meetings on Saturday next and vote on these propositions, and will vote in accordance with the report of their committees, the substance of which is given above. The manufacturers are willing to accept the terms, and are pleased at the conciliatory disposition manifested by the workmen.

Troubles Over Unloading Ore.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday paid a visit to the docks of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company in Bridgeport, where there has been trouble for some days regarding the unloading of ore from vessels. No men were found at work, union or non-union, though there is plenty to do, three or four vessels laden with ore being at the docks. Four or five policemen, with some of Pinkerton's men, are in the little office of the company, and have nothing to do but to stand around. Policemen are sometimes charged with being in sympathy with strikers, but that charge would not lie against those on duty yesterday. The policemen say those who refuse to allow men to work are a hard lot, and are egged on by the saloonkeepers in the neighborhood whose customers the union men are. The men who have been employed by the company all winter were getting 16 cents a ton for unloading, while the union offered to do it for 14 cents a ton. Gangs of the disgruntled union men are hanging around on the outside, sunning themselves on convenient boards, and occasionally visiting the saloons.

William Flemming, Pat Lawler, James Sollinger, and James Kane, who are alleged to be the parties who assaulted Herman Emmet, a man in the company's employ, were arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Walsh, where the cases were continued in bonds of $200 each to May 19.

The Tanneries.

The hands in the preparing department of all the tanneries in the city began a strike yesterday for higher wages, about 300 men stopping work. The men have been receiving $11 a week. They sent a communication last Thursday to the employers requiring an increase of $1 per week, basing their demand on the increased cost of living. Some of the employers were inclined to pay the increase demanded, but the majority of them claimed that if they did so this would be but the first move in a general demand for an increase throughout all the departments, and they claimed they could not stand that. They say they are now paying from 10 to 20 per cent higher wages all round than is paid in neighboring cities, and competition at present is so keen, they claim, that they cannot advance on present rates and keep running. A communication was sent the men stating these facts, and suggesting that they set on foot a movement to equalize rates of wages in all the cities, and thus remedy the evils of which they at present complain. A general strike is anticipated in all the departments during the present week, and should this take place there will be a general lockout. The employers are of opinion that this would be a good thing for the trade. They say it has been very depressed for the past three or four years, and if the yards were closed for a time it would have the effect of diminishing stocks, and might produce a revival in the trade. In the meantime other hands are being employed to fill the places of the strikers, and some trouble was feared in consequence, but so far there has been no interference with the new hands.

Puddlers at Pottsville, Pa.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 15.—The puddlers of the Fishback Rolling-Mills are out for an advance of 50 cents per ton. They declined 25 cents, and President Mill refused to compromise at 37 cents.

THE RAILROADS.

Lehigh's Arrangement with the New York & Erie for Interchanging Traffic.

The First Atchison-Topeka Train Arrives at Denver from Kansas City.

Lehigh's Arrangement for an Interchange of Traffic with the New York & Erie.

The Philadelphia papers contain an interesting bit of history concerning an agreement between the Lehigh Valley and Erie Railroads, entered into seven years ago, and which was renewed last week:

The Erie was a necessary Western outlet to the Lehigh Valley, which connected with it at Waverly. The interchange of traffic was hampered by the difference in gage, and to overcome that difficulty the Lehigh Valley advanced the funds necessary to lay a third rail between Waverly and Elmira about ten years ago. The traffic of this great coal road was so valuable that the Erie Directors asked the coöperation of that company in extending their rail all the way into Buffalo. The Lehigh Valley people feel a little shy of investing money in the roadbed of a company with credit as shaky as that of the Erie, and so the matter was left in abeyance until the appointment of a Receiver, when the matter was of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of so much money, provided they could be secured against the seizure of their iron. The Receiver then got an order of the court permitting the laying of the third rail at the expense of the Lehigh Valley Company, the cost thereof to be paid out of the earnings accruing to the Erie from the traffic carried over this rail from the Lehigh Valley.

In pursuance of this agreement the Lehigh Valley expended over $1,000,000 in laying the third rail, and the value of the traffic may be estimated from the fact that the earnings from traffic in the next two years were sufficient to pay off the debt. This being the year of the Centennial, the Lehigh Valley brought an enormous passenger traffic over the line in addition to the heavy coal tonnage to the West. This contract expired last year, but the joint operations of the two lines have still been conducted under its provisions. The new contract is to continue for ten years, and it permits the free use of the New York, Lake Erie & Western tracks by the Lehigh Valley between Waverly and Buffalo for either freight or passengers. The Lehigh Valley engines now run over the New York Division of the Pennsylvania between Jersey City and Metuchen, and they may do the same on the Erie. If the Lehigh Valley chooses to furnish the motive power, they pay trackage, and if the Erie engines are used they prorate on tariffs.

hange of Divisions on the Wabash Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., May 15.—Yesterday the change of divisions on the Wabash Road was made to Andrews, where the company have built one of the finest yards in the West. Today, in honor of the event, the people of Antioch or Andrews gave a free dinner to the employés of the road and others. Immense tables were spread in the incomplete portion of the round-house, and all provided for. The day was spent in feasting and enjoyment. This change of divisions will carry several hundred men from Fort Wayne and Lafayette, and will increase the population of Andrews to that extent. The change has been made in order to more equally divide the divisions of the road and thus greatly reduce expenses. The people of Andrews are enthusiastic over the expected increase, and real estate has advanced greatly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 15.—The headquarters of this division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road, as far as changing of engines and conductors are concerned, has today removed from this city to Andrews, Huntington County, thirty miles west of here. The town was formerly called Antioch, but changed in honor of Col. Robert Andrews, General Superintendent of the road. Citizens gave the new citizens a royal dinner today, which was attended by over 2,000 people. This change was necessary, as it evens up the runs of the men. It will do away with a great deal of switching at this point.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., May 15.—Two thousand people today congregated at Adams, the new division headquarters of the Wabash line, to jollify over the removal of division points from Fort Wayne and Lafayette to that place. A splendid dinner was served, and railroad men from all along the line partook of it. Trains yesterday began running between Felton, Ill., and Andrews and Toledo and Andrews.

Vice-President Oakes' Trip Over the Northern Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—Vice-President Oakes and party have returned from their Western trip. The journey was made to the end of the track, seventeen miles beyond Glendive. A portion of the party took wagons and traveled some fourteen miles beyond the end of the track, east of the Big Horn River. They traveled over the entire main line and branches. The estimated increase in the wheat acreage is 33 to 50 per cent greater than that of last year, taken in the aggregate. If the 33 per cent increase is realized the shipment of the year's crop on the Northern Pacific will be from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. By the expiration of ten days sixty miles of grade will be completed, and the whole can be laid with track in thirty days into the new Town of Billings. It is now calculated to reach that place by July 1. In the National Park region surveys are now going on. Two surveys are being made—one from Benson's Landing and one from Boseman. The length of the routes are fifty to sixty miles. The surveys will not be completed until the end of the summer. It is not expected that construction work will begin before next year. With regard to the territory in which the Northern Pacific, Utah & Northern, and the Union Pacific are or may be mutually interested, no formal arrangements have been made about building lines in Montana, in divisions of territory, or in pooling. With regard to the future of Superior City and Duluth, Mr. Oakes said they were practically one city, or would be. The Northern Pacific Company is indifferent as to the growth of either as in competition with the other. About the reported incorporation of the Ontario Pacific of Canada, which by connection it is alleged the Northern Pacific, via Sault Ste. Marie, will have a 400-mile shorter route to Montreal than via Chicago. Mr. Oakes said that he knew nothing. He had read the statement in the papers, but knew nothing further about the matter. The affairs of the Manitoba Southwestern were alluded to by the reporter, eliciting the statement that the grant of 64,000 acres per mile of the road will be turned over to the company when it complies with the terms of the charter, and the road has already done so. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, has stated in Parliament that the lands will be given to the company. This is assured. The reporter asked if the road would be built to the boundary, and was told that this is a matter of less importance to the Northern Pacific than is generally understood. As a matter of fact the Manitoba & Northwestern is worth intrinsically a much greater sum than is so far represented in its construction, independent of its connection with the Northern Pacific. The lands already earned are worth $3,000,000. Being questioned as to the land policy of the road, Mr. Oakes said that it would be to encourage purchases by actual settlers and to prevent grabbing by speculators. Col. Lambern, just appointed Commissioner, is a man of large experience and broad views, and one who will act for the best interests of the company and the prosperity of the settlers.

The Council and the Western Indiana—A Suppressed Report.

The special committee to report upon some basis of compromise with the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, looking to stopping the road south of Van Buren street, had their report ready last evening, but did not submit it to the Council. It provided for the road stopping at Polk street, with certain conditions as had been tacitly agreed to, and the reason it was not presented was stated by Ald. Wickersham to be that there was "a great big kick" in the way. Where the kick came from, however, he would not say, but it was surmised that it was from the railroad authorities, who have always maintained that under their ordinance they could do pretty much as they pleased, and that there was no occasion for them to surrender anything. Why such great secrecy is maintained in dealing with the subject is past finding out, especially since there is such a wide public interest in it, and since whatever is done is supposed to be for the general good. Time, however, it is thought, will explain all.

Official Changes in the Ohio Central Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 15.—The following is the circular No. 1, just issued here by Vice-President J. E. Martin, of the Ohio Central, making General-Manager Hadley Assistant General Manager, with other important changes: "The Vice-President having assumed the duties of General Manager, heads of departments will hereafter report to him. Mr. G. G. Hadley, Assistant General Manager, will give special attention to the coal department. All communications in regard to the production and sale of coal should be addressed to him. Mr. W. H. Vandegrift, Superintendent, will transfer his headquarters to Bucyrus, O., and take personal charge of the transportation department, the office of trainmaster being abolished."

The Mississippi Valley Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—R. T. Wilson, Esq., of New York, who last week completed the preliminary arrangements for the speedy construction of a railroad from New Orleans to Memphis, via Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, on the east bank of the river, has proposed to the Mississippi Railway Company to guarantee the bonds of that part of the line from Natchez to Bowie, Ark., and pay all the necessary expenses for surveys, etc., to build the road via Natchez instead of running the line in the rear of that city, as was first proposed. For this the Mississippi Valley Company is to transfer all of its rights between New Orleans and Natchez to the syndicate represented by Mr. Wilson.

The Denver Extension of the Burlington & Missouri Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 15.—General-Superintendent Holdridge, of the Burlington & Missouri Railway, has returned from a trip over the Burlington Denver Extension in company with President Perkins and General-Manager Potter. He states to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that the road will be finished between the 25th inst. and June 1, and the ends of the track will meet ten miles east of Denver. The road will be opened for freight business on June 1 and for passenger business July 1. A brick freight depot and offices are building in Denver, and station buildings are going up along the line.

The Commercial Express.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—J. T. Foster, Line Agent of the Commercial Express in this city, returned from Buffalo today, with instructions to close the agency here at once. Mr. Foster has accepted the position of Line Agent of the Commercial Express at Minneapolis, where he will take up his residence within a few days. He will have the office vacated by E. F. Dodge, the present General Freight Agent of the St. Paul & Duluth Railway.

Completion of the Repairs on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Road.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 15.—The repairs on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Road are completed and trains are now running regularly the full length of the road. Five days' mails from the North arrived yesterday. Trains on the Narrow Gage Railroad from Malvern to Hot Springs will begin running Wednesday. The Arkansas River at Fort Smith is falling rapidly, as are also White River and all other streams in the State. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Lease of a Road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—The lease of the Richmond Branch by the Louisville & Nashville to the Kentucky Central has been completed. The annual rental is $24,000. To make a connection with the Louisville & Nashville's Knoxville Branch, the Kentucky Central have only to build from Winchester to Richmond. The rates from Richmond are to be the same to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Neenah Needn't.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—The Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railway officials announce that they will not make any public effort toward securing the amount asked for from the Town of Neenah. The Oshkosh matter is now settled, and if the Neenah people should refuse the railroad proposition the survey to Dale will be platted out and contracts let for constructing the line to that point.

On a Tour of Inspection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—General-Manager Merrill and General Superintendant Clark, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, left today on a tour of inspection. They intend taking a trip over the entire length of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota lines of the company.

Another Route to Denver Open.

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—The first through passenger-train from Kansas City to Denver by the Atchison, Topeka & Rio Grande Road arrived yesterday. This gives Denver another through standard gage to the Missouri River without change.

A Sale Postponed.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—The sale of the Washington & Ohio Railroad is postponed ten days from tomorrow.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore brought in eighty-eight car-loads of emigrants so far this month.

Ellenville Station, Dickey County, Dak., on the Jim River extension of the Milwaukee Railroad, is now open for business.

The Lake George Extension of the Hudson & Delaware Railroad & Canal from Glens Falls to Caldwell will be completed June 1. This does away with the stage line.

The all-rail rate on tobacco from Owensboro and Henderson, Ky., to New York has been advanced to 38 cents. The rail-and-water rate remains at 36 cents.

The Michigan Central brought in yesterday 280 European immigrants. Last week the arrivals of this road were 3,400, about one-half of whom went to Manitoba. The remainder distributed themselves in Dakota and Minnesota.

Mr. Holbrook, Emigration Agent for the Credit Valley and Canada Southern Roads, is now on his way back from Manitoba with a party of Canadian railway capitalists connected with the Canada Pacific. They left last evening for Canada via the Michigan Central.

Commissioner Fink announces that the following stations on the Old Colony Road are now reached by the Boston & Albany at Boston rates and Lowell divisions on east-bound freight: North Framingham, Sudbury, North Sudbury, South Sudbury, Acton, Carlisle, Chelmsford, and South Chelmsford.

There will be a meeting of the roads interested in the Colorado pool at an early date. At the last meeting of the pool the roads in interest could not agree upon their percentages. Finally it was agreed to leave the entire matter in the hands of Mr. J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central, for his decision.

A meeting of the High Joints will be held in New York on the 24th to execute a contract for a division of passenger earnings east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River. Meantime the railroads agreeing to form the pool are requested to send to Commissioner Fink a statement of their passenger earnings for 1881, excluding commissions.

On Sunday the broad-gage train via Pueblo commenced running on the Denver & Rio Grand Road. The train leaves Kansas City at 9:45 a. m., arriving in Denver at 2:15 p. m.; leaves Denver at 1:15 p. m. and arrives in Kansas City at 3:50 p. m. This makes three daily passenger trains and one emigrant train each way between Kansas City and Denver.

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN.

Officer Specht Shoots James Muir in a Saloon Row at South Evanston.

About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon Henry Specht, a policeman at South Evanston, shot James Muir, the ball taking effect in the small of the back. Muir died at 8 o'clock last evening. The shooting grew out of a row near Calvary Cemetery Sunday evening. It is alleged that Muir and half a dozen of his crowd spent the day drinking and carousing about Rosehill, and toward night went to the restaurant of Adam Mars and Peter Ruh, near Calvary. Here they asked for liquor, but were refused, as they were quite drunk, and a row ensued. Specht came in and attempted to interfere, but his club was taken from him and he would have been badly beaten but for the timely interference of some outside parties. Seeing themselves outnumbered, the crowd ran away, and Muir, who, it is claimed, had been conspicuous as a leader, was followed by Specht, who fired two shots in the air to frighten the fugitive into a halt. Failing in this, he turned his weapon on Muir, fired a third shot, and brought him to the ground. Semback, a fellow officer of Specht's, came up at this point, and the two succeeded in arresting George Beck and Henry Steinberger, members of the crowd. Specht and Semback were brought up before Justice Kearney at 7:30 last evening on a warrant for assault, but while the trial was in progress a woman came shrieking to the court-room and said that Muir was dead. Accordingly Semback and Specht were rearrested, but on a charge of murder.

Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Police Committee, says that it is customary for men and boys to collect at the saloons near Calvary and disturb the peace of the neighborhood by their riotous conduct. Muir was in such a crowd Sunday afternoon.

Policeman Semback stated that Officer Specht appeared on the scene just as Muir was about to strike Mrs. Mars, who was in attendance on the bar, and who had refused to serve the drinks as ordered, and attempted to arrest Muir. The crowd thereupon turned on Specht and threatened to overpower him. Specht then called on Semback for aid, and Muir tried to escape. Specht drew his pistol and fired three times, as has been stated.

The friends of the deceased give him a good character for sobriety, and say the shooting was wholly unjustifiable.

The inquest will be held this afternoon.

Thirteen Years Without Sleep.

Utica Herald.

Thomas McElrath, of Malboro, whose case attracted wide attention three years ago because he said he had not slept a wink in ten years, is still living without sleep. He says he has not closed his eyes in sleep for three years, and, indeed, that he has not slept at all for thirteen years. His neighbors say that they have been at his house at all hours of the day and night, and have invariably found him alert and wide-awake. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the place, and his word is trusted by all who know him. He is in good health, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is over 70, and does not work, except on small jobs about his house. He says he takes "no comfort at all" in life, but he has given up taking all medicine, and waits "for the coming of the Lord."

ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

Lecture on Vibration by Mr. C. C. Haskins.

The Chicago Electrical Society met at the Grand Pacific last evening and listened to a lecture by Mr. C. C. Haskins on the "Universality of Vibrations." The following is an abstract:

Vibrations in their specific sense are minute reciprocal motions of the particles of an elastic body when these are thrown out of equilibrium. Oscillations embrace a class of movements which may be termed vibrations of greater dimensions, whether vertical or horizontal, direct or circular. Still more extensive movements of an excursionary character include the movements of the heavenly bodies. Again, we have chemical and molecular changes, following a round of movements resulting in a return to an original condition, form, or place. All these are vibrations, differing only in form or dimension.

The formation of inequalities at the surface of the earth, which by the combined action of the elements are worn down and washed away to lower levels, and the formation of caves in rock by chemical action, also illustrate this form of vibration. Water, in its various conditions, whatever its many changes, still holds the same relative proportions of its original constituents, and may always be restored to its original form. In the sulphate of copper batteries the action which releases the electrical force merely changes the combinations of metals and acids; nothing is lost, and by proper manipulation the original elements may be restored and the same force imprisoned again for future use.

One form of vibratory motion is well illustrated by the movements of a chip or a sea-fowl on the dead swell of the sea. It merely rises and falls, but has no progressive motion.

The vibrations of a large body of water are complex and varied. "Not a breath of air passes over it, not a ray of heat or light penetrates it, not a sound is produced at the surface, within, or below it, but creates vibratory movement in the mass. The waves, the tides, the currents, the evaporation, the very color of the sea are as strictly amenable to vibratory law as are the strings of the violin or the pipes of a church organ."

Vegetable life furnishes another illustration. Birth, growth, death, decay, resurrection are but so many vibratory phases in its existence. There are minor vibratory actions in the movements of the fluid food which it takes up for its growth and refreshment, chemically changing and appropriating that which nature has decided best for it.

A parallel is found in animal life. Our senses are all vibratory. Seeing, feeling, taste, smell, even thought, while every breath, every throb of the heart, is controlled by the law of vibratory movement, and our legs and arms are but vibratory appendages, like the wings of birds or the fins of fish.

Light moves by vibrations, and the heavenly bodies we know as our solar system revolve about a centre which in its turn is dependent upon another centre, and this upon another, until we are lost in the contemplation of these mechanical movements of God's eternal clock.

The movements of luminiferous ether were cited. The transmission of light, the rainbow, the prism, the spectroscope, by which a ray of light which left a star years ago, can be disintegrated and examined in the laboratory as well as the flame of a Bunsen burner. Light has hues of which we can have no conception as they are invisible to us. Lubbock's experiments with ants showed that some colors are less opaque to their eyes than to ours; others more so. Light as well as sound vibrations may be deflected. To the reflection of light we are indebted for its spread in places where direct rays cannot reach. Otherwise perfect darkness would pervade every shadow. Waves of sound may be lengthened by moving the sound source toward or from the listener, as in the case of a passing train while the bell is being rung. The tone, as it approaches, rises in pitch, while as it recedes the tone is lowered—the number of sound waves impinging on the ear in a given time determining the pitch of the tone.

Vibrations may be absorbed, as in the case of the mute in a horn or the soft pedal of a piano. Heat vibrations are more or less rapidly taken up by good or bad conductors.

Light absorption in the experiments of Charles W. Siemens produced marked results in promoting vegetation. With an exposed electric light within a conservatory, the growth of plants was rather retarded than advanced, while the intervention of a thin, colorless glass produced most marked improvement in a single day. No appreciable difference in the light could be detected, and yet to the absorption of some vibratory action was attributable the wonderful effect.

The boasted nearness of man to the Creator is in many respects unwarranted. Sir John Lubbock has shown that animals are capable of appreciating sounds far above the compass of the human ear. Perkins, the inventor of the steam gun, reached the same point, but failed to recognize it, through investigating a different class of phenomena. He produced silence in a steam whistle by increasing the pressure. The human eye is as imperfect as the human ear. Birds of prey have telescopic eyes, the focus of which changes almost instantaneously on occasion demanding it. The eyes of science, as Proctor has called optical instruments, are far more perfect than the human eye. The camera is competent to receive at the will of the photographer an instantaneous impression, or will patiently wait for hours, when some faint heavenly body requires it, owing to its attenuated composition.

Blind fish are capable, without any but the merest rudiments of optical organs, of finding their way about their dark abode, maintaining their existence, escaping from danger, and attacking their enemy as perfectly, to all appearance, as their higher-developed cousins above ground. These creatures have a vibratory sense of which we can have no conception.

THE BRAIN IS A CENTRAL OFFICE, to which all calls are sent, and from which all replies are made, along the teleponic nerve lines of the system. These several lines have all their peculiar functions. The receiver of the ear, for instance, is a species of harp with some 3,000 strings, upon which vibrations between sixteen and 40,000 per second may produce an effect. A sort of sympathetic brotherhood exists between these nerve lines. The audiphone may assist one who cannot hear otherwise when this instrument is placed firmly against the upper teeth. The teeth of the lower jaw will not carry the vibrations, because of the insulating joint which separates it from the bones of the head. Vegetables have no brains, yet action on the part of this sort of life is so nearly like voluntary will power as almost to waver the line of demarcation between the two. The speaker illustrated this by the sprouting and growth of an acorn in unfavorable soil. Impeded by a rock, threatened and buffeted by prevailing winds, it still warded off danger by true engineering skill, with brace roots, foraged at a distance by runners sent out for supplies, and lived, despite all opposition.

The fruit-bearing tree is at the same time accuser, judge, jury, and executioner of its own young. It decides for itself what and how many buds shall come to maturity, and destroys the condemned. It sometimes makes mistakes, as well as men, but has no brains.

Minute differences in vibratory rates enables the musician to accomplish the largest variety in both instrumental and vocal performances. The musical scale is not made up of absolutely even half and whole tones. The piano-tuner, if this were so, would not earn his living so laboriously as he now does. Then, too, if this was true, a bold martial strain would sound as well in the flat as in the sharp keys, and a plaintive air would do as well in one key as another. The quality of tone in instruments and in human voices is due to the overtones or subtones, which enter into combination in different proportions with the fundamental of the instrument or voice. A clarinet or a violin may utter the same fundamental note, but they do not sound alike. The quality of each is its own. The peculiar voices of our acquaintances are rendered recognizable by their quality. A knowledge of this peculiarity enables a leader to better organize his choir or his band to render their combined efforts pleasing. The finest singer may in age or from other causes lose all musical prestige while still able to strike every note correctly and perform perfectly grammatically.

Other minute vibrations are found in the movements of disease, germs, noxious smells, perfumes, etc. The power of scent in animals is something man's olfactories cannot appreciate until educated up to the plane of the fox-hound's.

Vibratory sensation is capable of high development. The microscopist, the piano-tuner, the tea-taster, are examples. "I may be deemed chemerical, but I believe the day will come in the no distant future when the ingenuity of man, through the patient-plodding of some hard worker in the still rich fields of vibratory law, will mark the rates of perfumes and odors, and tabulate the vibrations of disease-germs as perfectly as we now count the vibrations of sound and light." The speaker thought this no more wonderful today than was the spectroscope, the telegraph, the telephone, the induction-coil, or electric light a century ago.

All mechanical movements known to man are copied from nature's own. Vibratory law lies at the bottom of all vegetable and animal life. To it we are indebted for all that is beautiful in art or in nature. It gives us our batteries, works our telegraph, our telephone, our fire-alarm, and our electric lights. In conclusion, "Without these minute movements which pervade the entire universe, there would be neither heat, light, nor color. The stars would cease to shine and the sun would be a blank—invisible. The earth would refuse to move, all sound would cease, darkness and death and chaos would instantly succeed to the present beautiful creation."

How Long Will the Dead Lie I' the Earth?

In an item about the removal of bodies from the two vaults of the Presbyterian Church at Ridge and Broome streets, New York, to Cypress Hill Cemetery, the New York *Tribune* says: "The vaults were built in 1824, and were closed in 1853. They contained more than ninety bodies. Most of the coffins crumbled at the touch; the nails and screws of those which had not decayed had so rusted away that they fell apart when taken down. The bodies had turned into dust by the dry atmosphere of the vaults, and the names inscribed on the coffin-plates had become so illegible that only fifty of them could be made out."

The Chicago "Boersenkeller," No. 145 Madison street, and Board of Trade alley; the choicest imported and domestic beers on draught. First-class restaurant.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

MARINE NEWS.

Fairly Active Demand Yesterday for Vessel-Room to the Lower Lakes.

The Demand for Lumber-Carriers Experiences a Slight Revival.

Insurance That Was Placed in the Nick of Time—Libeled His Own Vessel.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

The demand yesterday by grain-shippers for vessel-room for the lower lakes was fairly active, and quite a fleet was taken to carry corn to Buffalo at 2 cents a bushel on corn. Charters were also made for cargoes of wheat to Montreal and Milwaukee, the former at 4¾@5 cents a bushel and the latter at 1 cent a bushel. Nothing can be said regarding grain freights that is encouraging to grain-carriers. While yesterday's demand was fair, nothing can be told regarding the demand for vessel-room today. Vessel-owners that secure charters for their craft at present consider themselves lucky so far as cargoes are concerned, while those that fail to put in their vessels do not worry, because of the carrying rates. The cargo of 80,000 bushels of oats of the propeller Barnum goes to Erie, and not to Buffalo, as stated in Saturday's charters. Yesterday's engagements were:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Russia, corn	55,000
Propeller Arabia, corn	40,000
Propeller Milwaukee, corn	50,000
Schooner B. F. Bruce, corn	50,000
Schooner Levi Rawson, corn	22,000
Schooner Georger, corn	57,000
For Montreal.	
Propeller Europe, wheat	17,000
For Milwaukee.	
Schooner American, wheat	20,000
Total capacity	311,000

There was somewhat of a revival yesterday in the lumber-carrying trade, and several charters were made. Quite a quantity of lumber has accumulated at Ludington and Manistee outside of what is carried by vessels that have season contracts. Charters were made at the following rates:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.37½
From Muskegon	1.25 @1.37½
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	2.00
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

The demand for vessels to bring ties and posts to this port continues good, and everything available is taken at the figures given below:

	Cedar ties.	*Hemlock and oak ties.*	*Posts and poles.*
From Sturgeon Bay	†6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	†7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	†5½	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 7½ cents. ‡Free on board. †On deck.

There was a moderate demand for ore-carriers yesterday, and one charter was reported to carry a cargo from Escanaba to a Lake Erie port. There is comparatively a small amount of ore coming to this port, the labor troubles at the South Branch rolling-mill tending greatly to check shipments from Escanaba here. Rates continue to be quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	90@1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at lower-lake ports continue firm at last week's quotations. Considerable room was taken at Buffalo yesterday for cargoes to Lake Michigan ports. Rates are still quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 60@ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65@ 70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80@ 85
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50

Placed His Insurance in the Nick of Time.

The steam-barge R. Prindiville, which is said to be a total loss at Oscoda, was uninsured until about two weeks ago, when Capt. Ward advised her owner to insure her, which he did at $9,000, which was placed as follows: Greenwich, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $4,000. She was built at Gibraltar in 1876 by Linn & Craig, and is owned by Polts and others, Capt. Tom Allen being interested in her. She is of 246 measurement, rates B 1, and is valued in the Inland Lloyd Hull Register at $9,000. The Prindiville struck on a bar, sprung a leak, was pounded in the bottom, broke into three pieces, and washed ashore, being a total loss. The cargo of lumber was saved, as it washed ashore.

An Owner Libels His Own Vessel.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Cash P. Taylor yesterday seized the barge Dakota on a rather peculiar libel. Carlos Libert, owner of the barge, wanted to lay her up because of the low freights, and ordered her Captain, Almon Peabody, to tie her up at this port. This the Captain refused to do, nor would he permit himself to be discharged, but engaged a steam-barge to tow the Dakota, and made preparations for leaving. Mr. Libert ordered him to give up the barge's papers, which he also refused to do. The owner then libeled his own boat, and she is now in the bone-yard awaiting a settlement of the difficulty."

Dock and Other Notes.

The Redpath docks at Burlington, Ont., have been swept away.

The steamer Hawley had her stern stove in at Green Bay Thursday night.

It will cost $300 to repair the barge Princess, into which the steamer Cuba ran at Brockville.

E. Carlson has sold a one-quarter interest in the schooner Otter to Christian Nelson for $1,000.

The schooner Windsor was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of cedar ties from Green Bay to this port.

The schooner Thomas P. Sheldon has been chartered to take a cargo of iron-ore from Escanaba to a Lake Erie port.

The schooner John R. Green sustained some damages while entering the Sturgeon Bay harbor of refuge during the gale.

A dispatch received from Horn's Pier yesterday says that a tug was working at the stranded schooner Petrel, with a good prospect of getting her off.

It is reported that the expedition to raise the sunken propeller Northern Queen, sunk at Manistique, has made no headway, and that the project will probably be abandoned.

Work on the Bay City Dry-Dock is progressing slowly, and a month will yet elapse before it will be ready for the docking of vessels, as a coffer-dam has to built around the dock before it can be repaired.

The schooner Maumee Valley was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of lumber to this port from Manistee; the schooners Persia and Mystic loads from Ludington, and the Winslow a load from Cecil Bay.

The propeller Champlain, Capt. Seymour, and the propeller Canada, Capt. McGiffin, of the New England Line, left last evening, the former for Cheboygan and the latter for Collingwood. Both boats had fair lists of passengers.

A dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE announced the drowning of a party of gentlemen who went out sailing on White Bear Lake, near St. Paul, Minn. One of the unfortunates was the son-in-law of Capt. Jesse Hurlbut, of the schooner George Murray.

An effort will soon be made by the Milwaukee Tug Company to raise the schooner E. M. Portch, sunk near Sheboygan Harbor. An effort will also be made by the same company to raise the schooner J. O. Thayer, which stranded at Sheboygan last fall, the owner of the craft agreeing to pay $4,000 for the rescue.

At the time the steamship Onoko collided with the west abutment of Polk street bridge Saturday she was in tow of the tug W. H. Wolf. We make this correction in justice to Capt. Pringle, her master. And the hole in her bow was not large enough to let a horse through. It was only big enough to let a black-and-tan dog through.

A dispatch was received from Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday announcing the death at that place of the wife of Capt. Ben Wolvin, master of the big steam-barge City of Rome. Capt. Wolvin is now at Hot Springs for treatment, and his wife had gone there for the purpose of nursing him. The dispatch did not say what was the nature of the disease that caused Mrs. Wolvin's death.

The mammoth steamship Onoko left for Buffalo yesterday afternoon with an even 100,000 bushels of corn on board. The big craft only drew fifteen feet aft and fourteen feet eight inches forward, and besides her cargo of corn had 800 tons of water ballast in her. There is not the least doubt that the Onoko can with ease carry from 120,000 to 140,000 bushels of corn on fifteen and a half feet draught of water.

On several occasions THE TRIBUNE has made mention of the several fine vessels owned by Capt. William Johnson, of this port. This time we record the trips made by the sister schooners Alice and Olga, the former commanded by Capt. Hansen and the latter by Capt. Field. Both these fine schooners lately made runs to Manistee, light, in fourteen hours, loaded average cargoes of 400,000 feet of lumber each, and made the return run to this port in sixteen hours. The last trip the Alice made was to Menominee, where she loaded, and was back to this port inside of six days, and that, too, in the face of the heavy weather prevailing for the last week or more. It is now in order for some of the crack schooners to wipe this record out—if they can.

Sunday night about 9:30 o'clock, during a stiff gale, the schooner Mocking Bird slipped both her anchors off Waukegan. Having lost most of his canvas, the master of the Mocking Bird put his vessel before the wind and ran for this port. When near the new Government breakwater, north of the lighthouse, so Capt. Groh says, a tug came alongside and the Captain hailed it to take his line, as he was in danger of going on the breakwater in his disabled condition. Capt. Groh says the Captain of the tug asked him what the name of his vessel was, and on the name being given, the tug steamed away from him. The Captain of the Mocking Bird could not ascertain the name of the tug, being only enabled to make out that she belonged to the Vessel-Owners' Line. Shortly after the tug A. H. Miller hove in sight, came alongside, took his line, and towed the Mocking Bird into port. Capt. Groh is very indignant at the manner in which he was treated by the first tug, as his vessel was in imminent danger at the time he asked the tug to take his line. He endeavored to find out the name of the tug in order to report the matter to the company, but was unable to do so.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15—1:30 p. m.—Arrived up—Steam-barge Colonial, steam-barge Fred Kelly and tow; schooners Moonlight and Camden.

Passed down—Propeller Nyack, 12 m.; schooners Thomas Parsons and C. G. Trumpff, 6:10 a. m.; schooner E. Fitzgerald, 6:20 a. m.; schooners R. B. Hayes and Laurel, 7:20 a. m.; schooner E. L. Coyne, 7:25 a. m.; schooner H. C. Richards, 9 a. m.

Wind—Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Buffalo, 4:20 p. m.; propeller Wissahickon, 5:20 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Continental with schooner E. W. Hutchinson, 4:20 p. m.; steam-barge Lothair and barges, 5:20 p. m.; steamer Pearl, 5 p. m.

Wind—Northeast, heavy. Weather cool.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 15.—Arrived—Steam-barges Progress, Inter-Ocean, Minneapolis, W. L. Brown, and H. Chisholm; schooners Golden West, Pathfinder, Montana, Reindeer, and Thomas Quayle.

Sailed—Steam-barges W. L. Brown, Inter-Ocean, and Minneapolis; schooners Montana, Reindeer, Pathfinder, Golden West, and M. I. Wilcox.

Wind—Northeast, fresh.

The schooner Reindeer had been three days out of provisions when she arrived here.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Items of News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, May 15.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Montana, flour, etc; steam-barge Chauncey Hurlburt, corn; steam-barge J. B. Lyon, corn; steam-barge Oceanica, corn; schooner J. M. Hutchinson, corn.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Newburgh, coal; propeller Clarion, coal; propeller Buffalo, sundries; steam-barge J. B. Lyon and schooner J. M. Hutchinson and C. J. Wells. For Milwaukee—Steam-barge City of Rome, coal. For Racine—Steam-barge Queen of the West, coal. For Duluth—Steam-barge Oswegatchie, coal.

Coal freights today ruled firm at last quotations. Engagements—Steam-barge Oceanica and schooner D. E. Bailey, coal to Chicago at 60 cents; steam-barge D. Ballentyne and schooners E. A. Nicholson, Michigan, and A. B. Moore, coal to Milwaukee at 70 cents; steam-barge Queen of the West and schooner Nellie Gardner, coal to Racine at 80 cents; steam-barge Chauncey Hurlbut and schooner Senator, coal to Duluth at $1.00; steam-barge J. B. Lyon and schooners J. M. Hutchinson and C. J. Wells, coal from Erie to Chicago at 75 cents.

Canal freights were steady at 4½ cents on corn and 5 cents on wheat to New York. Shipments were light.

The steam-barge J. B. Lyon and consort J. M. Hutchinson arrived last night from Chicago. They were five days and five hours coming down, but made better time than other tows. Capt. Perew reports heavy weather and head winds all the way down. The Lyon, with the schooners Hutchinson and C. J. Wells, left tonight for Erie to load coal for Chicago. The Lyon will tow both through.

The schooners Michigan, Nicholson, and Nellie Gardner, in tow of the tug Crusader, came in tonight after a tedious trip on this lake.

The schooner D. E. Bailey arrived last night. The other "orphan," the Wells Burt, is somewhere on this lake.

The propeller Dean Richmond, of the Union Steamboat Line, is again in commission and loading coal for Chicago. She has received extensive repairs, including new arches.

A meeting was held on Central Wharf this afternoon in the interest of anti-monopoly and free canals. It is intended to form a branch league, the central being at New York. A committee on permanent organization will report at another meeting next Saturday.

Capt. John Green has sold his canal tug T. H. Fulton to M. Swan, G. Swan, and Patrick Bowen for $4,050. The Fulton is an excellent boat for her class.

The wind is still up the lake, but is light.

A Budget of Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—The weather has steadily improved during the past forty-eight hours, but marine interests remain dull. Coarse freights at this port remain inactive, with few inquiries and light offerings. The only charter reported today was the schooner Nancy Dell for wood from Detroit Harbor to this port at $2.25 per cord. Lumber freights are unchanged. The schooner W. W. Brigham was chartered to carry lumber from Ludington to this port at $1.37½ per thousand feet.

The schooner Jamacia, which arrived at this port last week with a cargo of grain from Chicago, has been placed in ordinary for the present at this port. The Jamaica received one cent per bushel on her cargo. On paying the expenses of the trip, including the handling of the grain, the master of the Jamaica found his expenses were just $65 more than the freight money.

The Flint & Père Marquette Railroad will about Sept. 1 establish a line of propellers between this port and Ludington. The Flint & Père Marquette Railroad Company has contracted with the Detroit Dry-Dock Company for the building of two wooden propellers to measure about 700 tons each. The new line will carry the freight of most of the lines running into this city outside of the Grand Trunk, which recently consolidated with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Line. The contract requires that the boats shall be completed by Sept. 1.

The sale of the steam-barge A. H. Petrie to Chapman & Roesser for $7,000, and one-third of the same vessel to L. Larsen by Chapman & Roesser for $4,666, is reported. There is also reported the sale of the schooner L. J. Conway by Lewis Larsen to Chapman & Roesser for $2,000.

The barge Schuylkill loaded a cargo of 32,000 bushels of rye here today and will clear for below tomorrow. She will go by sail if some one of the Anchor Line propellers is not ready to take her in tow.

The Milwaukee and Grand Haven Steamer Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—It was positively asserted today that the Grand Trunk has decided to monopolize the use of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Line after Sept. 1. All the other freight lines now using the Detroit & Milwaukee route will have to establish special relations for the continuance of business after that date. Several of the more important freight lines have begun negotiations with the Flint & Père Marquette officials for shipping by the new line of steamers to be put on the route between Milwaukee and Ludington Sept. 1. Two steamers are now in process of construction at Detroit and will be finished in August.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 15.—Cleared—Propeller Van Raalte, steamers Keweenaw, Flora, and Dove.

Arrived—Propeller Toledo and schooner Col. Ellsworth.

Wind north, gentle. Weather fine.

East Tawas Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 15.—The sixth day of the northeaster is unabated. Thirty-four craft are sheltered—the steam-barge S. C. Baldwin and consort, steam-barge Gratwick and consort, steam-barge Howard and consort, tug Music and consort, tugs Champion, Merrick, Dane, and Mose, barge Plymouth Rock.

The schooner Bismarck, from Bay City to Cheboygan, loaded with square timber for Kingston, made the harbor this afternoon after being six days on the bay.

The tug Merrick is after barges of the wrecked barge Prindiville.

Port Huron Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15.—The schooner Francis Palms arrived down Saturday with ore, and was obliged to have her foremasthead fixed. They could not get a stick of timber here that would make a mast. She will also receive, with other repairs, a new maintopmast.

The steam-barge Belle P. Cross came back from Lake Huron in a leaking condition. Her butts are all started from forward aft. She is now on the dry-dock for repairs.

There has been a large fleet wind-bound here for days past, among them the schooners Porter, Kent, Redington, Peerless, Owasco, and Champion.

The Schooner Petrel Released.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AHNAPEE, Wis., May 15.—The schooner Petrel, that ran on the beach at this place last Tuesday night, was found upon examination to be in much better condition than her Captain supposed her to be. Consequently, he sent for a steam-pump and the tug John Gregory. The tug began work on the schooner at noon yesterday, and at 3 o'clock today the schooner was inside of the harbor. Capt. Peterson intends putting a holdful of cedar ties or posts in her, and take her to Milwaukee for repairs.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 15.—Passed up—Propeller St. Magnus, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo.

Passed down—Schooner St. Peter, Toledo to Ogdensburg, corn and wheat; schooner Emerald, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooner Canton, Detroit to Port Medcalf, staves.

The Colchester Lightship Finally Placed in Position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 15.—The tug Prince Alfred took the Colchester Reef lightship out to her station today.

Yesterday the last schooner in tow of steam-barge Ranney parted her line on the Lime-Kilns. The wind being right after her she made sail and passed out in good shape.

Wind still easterly and cold.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 15.—Entered—Propeller John Martin, Detroit, light; schooner Alzora, Port Burwell, gypsum; schooner Ironton, Wheatfield, light; propeller S. H. Colwell, Marine City; barges Hanaford, corn, and Fairweil and Ritchie, lumber, for Buffalo; schooner J. W. Hanford, Marquette, lumber; schooner Groton, Detroit, corn.

Cleared—Schooner Ironton, to Duluth, coal; propeller Delaware, to Chicago, merchandise.

Port of Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 15.—Arrived—Steam-barge Jarvis Lord.

Cleared—Schooner Gen. Franz Sigel, schooner Holland, steam-barge Republic, tug Niagara, schooner Montcalm, schooner Mont Blanc, schooner Mongomery, schooner Montmorency, steam-barge Smith Moore.

Passed up—Propeller Japan.

The Steam-Barge Fred Kelly Knocks Her Stem Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, May 15.—The steam-barge Fred Kelly has been aground on the spit near the cut. She was released and arrived here this afternoon. While landing alongside of the Warner, her consort, she knocked her stem off, and is now being repaired here.

Arrival at Kingston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 15.—Arrived—Schooner O. M. Bond, from Chicago, 19,000 bushels wheat; steam-barge Erin and two barges, Chicago, corn.

Chartered at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—Charter—Schooner Porter, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, private terms.

Cleared for Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 15.—Sailed—Propeller St. Paul, Chicago, passengers and freight.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Araxes, Bay City, lumber.
Prop D. W. Powers, Bay City, salt.
Prop C. H. Starke, Garfield Harbor, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Daisy Day, South Chicago, light.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Bge Mentor, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Tug G. Halliday, South Chicago, towing.
Schr C. Luling, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Alice, Menominee, lumber.
Schr L. W. Drake, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Iowa, Bay City, lumber.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Bay City, lumber.
Schr H. L. Potter, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Star of Hope, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr W. Sherman, Charlevoix, wood and ties.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Olga, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogance Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Eva Fuller, Menominee, Lumber.
Schr Midland Rover, Colpoy's Bay, ties.
Schr Contest, Little Cedar, cedar posts.
Schr C. Raab, Whitefish Bay, ties.
Schr Bay State, Sturgeon Bay, ties.
Schr Ral Campbell, Garfield Harbor, poles.
Schr J. B. Prince, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mocking Bird, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. B. Hall, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Audelia, South Chicago, light.
Schr Edna, Calumet, gravel.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. Marshall, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr M. Fillmore, South Chicago, light.
Schr Flying Cloud, Ford River, lumber.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Racine, light.
Schr Imperial, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Onoko, Buffalo, 100,000 corn.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Charlevoix, sundries.
Prop Araxes, Bay City, sundries.
Schr Naiad, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Silver Cloud, Ludington, sundries.
Schr M. Gage, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, light.
Schr Vermont, Port Sheldon, light.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr Wanetee, Pentwater, light.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Manistee, light.
A. B. C. F. M., Manistee, light.
Schr R. Campbell, Manistee, light.
Schr J. B. Prince, Manistee, light.
Schr Olga, Menominee, light.
Schr Alice, Menominee, light.
Schr Kate Darling, Menominee, light.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington, light.
Schr E. P. Page, Drummond's Island, light.
Schr E. Bates, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Orkney Lass, Little Cedar, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Montague, light.
Schr E. Day, Ludington, light.
Schr Venus, Caseville, light.
Schr D. De Wolfe, Marietta, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, merchandise.
Schr W. H. Barnum, Erie, 82,000 bu oats.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Schr B. Barnes, Marinette, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Schr J. C. Magill, Marinette, light.
Schr Ezra Fuller, Menominee, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Menominee, light.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Escanaba, light.
Prop C. H. Starke, Garfield Harbor, merchandise.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, merchandise.
Prop A. Soper, Menominee, light.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, 16,028 bu wheat, 628 sacks flour.
Schr Charles Luling, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr C. L. Young, Buffalo, 25,000 bu rye.
Schr Allegheny, Buffalo, 42,500 bu corn.
Schr H. Wells, Port Huron, 18,700 bu corn.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr W. Sherman, Charlevoix, light.
Prop R. A. Packer, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Schr Felicitous, North Bay, light.
Schr R. J. Davis, Pentwater, light.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The Secretary of State today issued articles incorporating the Wacker & Birk Brewing and Malting Company, of Chicago; capital, $250,000; corporators, Frederick Wacker, Jacob Birk, and Charles H. Wacker. Also, the Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad, which is to be built from Chicago to a point on the western boundary line of Will County, passing over the Braidwood coalfields. The capital stock is to be $500,000; corporators, Charles W. Needham, John R. Bensley, J. Irving Pearce, George M. Clement, and Andrew Crawford, of Chicago; principal office at Chicago. Also the Sullivan Plow Company; capital, $10,000; corporators, John R. Eden, John H. Barker, Joseph B. Titus, and others. Also, the Douglas Building and Loan Association of Chicago; capital, $2,000,000; corporators, Joseph Kastner, Martin Beermel, J. Healy, and others.

The White Pine Lumber Company, of Chicago, filed notice of increase of capital stock of $50,000. The notice of dissolution of the Hogle Rock Oil Company, of Chicago, was filed.

The resolutions adopted by the stockholders of the Venice & Carondelet Railway Company March 27, authorizing the Directors to issue 6 per cent bonds to the amount of $550,000 for the purpose of completing the road were filed. The Illinois & St. Louis Railroad & Coal Company guarantee the bonds and interest.

To regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills at night. 25 cents.

THE COURTS.

A Decision by Judge Blodgett for the Benefit of Vessel-Owners.

Judge Rogers Gives Some Fatherly Advice to the Newly-Impaneled Grand Jury.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Criminal Business, Etc.

The Liability of a Vessel for Interest and Costs in a Collision Case.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning rendered an opinion in the admiralty case of Channon against the steam-propeller Favorite, involving an interesting point of admiralty law. On the 2d of August, 1877, a collision occurred on Lake Michigan between the propeller Favorite and the schooner Grace A. Channon, by which the schooner and her cargo were sunk and became a total loss. A libel was filed shortly after by the owners of the schooner against the Favorite to recover the value of the former and the amount of freight then earned. Another libel was subsequently filed by one Graham to recover damages for the loss of a child who was drowned at the time of the collision, and a third libel by the Providence Washington Insurance Company to recover back $2,500 insurance which they had paid on the vessel and her cargo. After the first libel was filed the Kirby Carpenter Lumber Company, owners of the steamer, filed a petition to limit their liability, and the usual proceedings were taken, resulting in an appraisal of the propeller at $12,397, and her release on giving a bond to pay that amount. On a hearing of the libel the propeller was found to be at fault, and a reference made by Judge Blodgett to a Commissioner to report the amount of damages sustained by the schooner. The Commissioner fixed the value of the schooner at $15,000; freight earned, $138; damages in Graham suit for death of child, $1,000; amount due insurance company, $2,500; making a total of $18,638.

The Commissioner also reported that the several libellants were entitled to share pro rata in the amount fixed by the appraisers as the value of the propeller, and that the Kirby Carpenter Company having appeared as claimant in the three libel suits and contested its liability and the liability of the steamer for such collision, not only the amount called for by the stipulation as the value of the steamer should be paid by it, but also interest on such sum at the rate of 6 per cent from the date of the stipulation, together with the costs incurred by the several libellants in their respective suits. The Kirby Carpenter Company excepted to so much of the report as charged it with interest and costs, claiming the extent of its liability was measured by the appraisal value.

The Judge, in deciding the case, said the only question was as to the correctness of the Commissioner's report in awarding interest and costs. By the fifty-fourth rule in admiralty provision was made for the appraisal of a vessel in such a case as the present and the payment of the appraisal value into court, or the giving of a stipulation for such payment. Under that rule the Court might require payment of the value of the vessel, or allow the owner to retain possession free of liens and charges on his giving a stipulation with sureties conditioned for such payment. In the present case the owners were allowed to retain possession of the steamer, thus practically giving them the use of the appraisal value until ordered to pay it into court. If the owners had paid the value of the steamer into court, the latter could and doubtless would have ordered the money to be put at interest for the benefit of the parties concerned. Yet the Kirby Company, after having had the use of the appraisal value, and after having subjected the claimants to a long and expensive litigation to establish their claims, asserted it was not liable beyond the appraisal value. The bare statement of such a proposition was sufficient to show its unfairness and injustice. By seeking to have its liability limited there was an implied admission on the part of the company that the petitioner was liable for the consequences of the collision and needed the benefit of the statute. But even though the owner of a vessel had the right to compel claimants to prove their claim, it could not have been the intention of either Congress or the Supreme Court by its rules to hold that a shipowner, after having the extent of his liability limited, could enter the arena of litigation and contest the question whether he was liable at all at the expense of a fund in which he had no longer any interest. To do so would be to put a premium on the law's delay, would be to give the shipowner the right to vex claimants for the fund whom he had cited into court without risk of cost to himself. There was no direct decision on the present question, though there was an intimation in the case of the Wanatoh that the owners of an offending vessel were liable for interest and costs. The English courts, under a very similar statute, had always allowed costs. As the stipulation did not provide for payment of interest and costs, the sureties could not be held for it, but the claim therefor was so just that the exceptions to the Commissioner's report would be overruled and a decree entered against the sureties for the appraisal value, $12,397, and also against the owners of the steamer, the Kirby Carpenter Company, for the further sum of the interest from the date of the stipulation to the present time, and the costs in each of the three libels. The interest should only run from the date of the stipulation, as that was the time when the owners virtually elected to take the benefit of the use of the steamer pending the litigation. The practice should be to provide in the stipulation when one was taken for the payment of the appraised value and such interests and costs as the Court should order paid.

The Grand Jury—Judge Rogers' Charge.

The grand jury for the May term of court is made up as follows: H. P. Thompson, foreman; Harry Engelking, Jacob Lengacher, Henry Anderson, John Schuster, J. Ludwig, D. C. McKinnon, Philip Walldorf, Henry Baker, John Merker, E. G. Brayton, Stephen W. Wheeler, A. H. Maynell, Elvin Scott, Henry Munch, M. Schaefer, G. T. Hatchill, Theron S. Bailey, O. M. Brady, Charles Harpel, F. W. Warren, M. Morse, and Ed Neorf.

The jury appeared before Judge Rogers yesterday morning as previously ordered and answered to their names. All were impaneled as grand jurors by the administration of the usual oath. Then in a brief address Judge Rogers said that while he should assume that all the jurors before him knew the nature of the duties which they were to perform, his experience of twelve years on the bench had taught him that a few words of caution with regard to their conduct might not be entirely unnecessary. He had known grand juries who, when persons had been presented before them, had at once concluded that they knew those persons, and actually became partisan in the following examination. To act as partisans was discreditable to them as citizens as well as executors of the law. A word of caution about the conduct of grand jurors outside of the jury-room should also be spoken. There had been grand jurors who, when not employed with their proper work, had staid around the courts and neighboring saloons, and there talked freely with outsiders about the business done in the jury-room. This must not be done.

No honest man will dare approach a grand juryman to question him about secrets which the law says he shall not divulge; and no honest grand juryman will allow himself to be so approached and questioned. Such actions tend to stultify and degrade the purpose of the grand jury. All outside questioners come with an idea of corruption and must be shunned, and if they persist let them be reported to the Court. Jurors should avoid taking beer and lunching with men who wish to inquire into their secrets. Newspaper reporters are especially prone to try to get secrets out of jurymen. They know better, but they have not always acted up to their knowledge of the matter in times past. No sensible person will do such a thing, and it is hoped that few newspaper reporters will be guilty of it.

The Court also cautioned the jury to look with a wary eye upon all complaints which come from any source other than Justices of the Peace or the State's Attorney. Especially so when it would appear that some man wishes to collect a civil debt from another by having an indictment found against him. A warning was given against indicting young boys. It is a growing evil to have small children, from whom future citizens and some thieves will come, thrust into jail, when, instead, they should be given over to their parents for an old-style chastisement. A boy under 12 years of age, held for his first offense, should rarely be indicted. The jurymen were told in conclusion that, if they could get through their business in less time than the three weeks given them, it was their duty as good citizens to do so, and report the fact to the Court, in order that they might be discharged, without bringing any further expense than necessary upon the county for which they acted.

Divorces.

Samuel W. Carter filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Annetta A., asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Betsy M. Polcin asked for a divorce from Henry A. Polcin on account of his extreme and repeated cruelty.

Bills for divorce on the ground of desertion were filed by Sanford A. Briggs from Camille Briggs, and by Rachel B. Moore from George Moore.

Mary E. Cronk complains that her husband, John E. Cronk, has, since their marriage in 1877, been guilty of adultery, and has also made her life so miserable by a system of petty annoyances and unkind treatment that she was obliged to leave him in 1879. For both reasons she cannot live with him again, and she seeks to have the marriage annulled.

Wilhelm F. Beier asked for a divorce from Bertha L. Beier for the same reason.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted divorces to the following parties on the ground of desertion in each case: Daniel M. Graham from Rachel N. Graham, Mary E. Lawrence from George D. Lawrence, and Rosie Landa from Josef Landa.

Judge Gardner issued a decree to Addie Wallgreen from John W. Wallgreen on the ground of adultery, and to Minerva C. Smith from Charles J. Smith for conviction of felony.

Items.

The Appellate Court yesterday adjourned to the 23d inst.

Judge Moran began the call of his common law docket yesterday, and dismissed about 150 cases. The call will be resumed this morning.

Tomorrow is default day in the Circuit Court.

Judge Tuley will render several opinions this morning.

United States Courts.

N. K. Fairbank & Co. began a suit yesterday to recover $1,000 of Collector Jesse Spalding.

State Courts.

Mary Fishbeck, administratrix of the estate of J. L. Gross, deceased, began a suit yesterday to recover $3,000 of Charles V. Gross.

J. E. Gregg sued the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for $1,000.

Joseph Gregg, for the use of the Bank of Charleston, commenced a suit for $20,000 against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Gottlieb Baum brought suit for $2,000 against John C. Schaller.

Adolph Shakman and Simon Glicksauf, executors of the last will of Joseph Treulich, deceased, began a suit in trespass against the Worthing Showcase Factory, claiming $1,500 damages.

James O'Donnell commenced an action in trespass against Elias F. Gobel and Robert E. Shimmin, laying damages at $10,000.

Milton B. Bushnell sued Eliza Mintline for $2,000.

James H. Brown commenced a suit in trespass against W. H. Boyd and Louis Smith, asking for $3,000 damages.

Andrew J. Wedelius began a suit for $5,000 against Joseph Spahn and Jacob Bremer.

The County Court.

Francis McNerney, for use of Matthew McNerney, yesterday commenced garnishee proceedings against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to recover $205.40, which is the amount of judgment recovered against Mary, Francis, and James McNerney, who, it is claimed, have funds due them in the hands of the corporation.

Stephen Keating yesterday commenced a suit for $500 damages against the Chicago City Railway Company on a plea of trespass on premises.

Henry Eastes, held on a ca. sa., was yesterday released on bail.

The Criminal Court.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Judge Gary disposed of the following cases: James Claybrooks, plea of not guilty withdrawn, and plea of guilty to petit larceny entered; John Robinson, larceny, tried by a jury which returned a verdict of not guilty; Allen Hamilton and George Wiggins, burglary, tried by a jury, which found Hamilton guilty and sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary, and discharged Wiggins, and a motion was made for a new trial in the case of Hamilton; Conolly and Smith, burglary, on trial; the cases of Robinson and Hartendorf et al., were continued.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Rogers, the following cases were ordered stricken off the docket: Hugh Curran and William O'Donnell, burglary; Henry Sieppich, larceny; John Miller, larceny; John Kelly, larceny, default set aside.

Judge Gary yesterday ordered the Board of County Commissioners to select a grand jury for the next term of court.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of bankruptcy calendar, Nos. 15 to 35, inclusive. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to May 23, when motions will be heard.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,322, 4,334, 4,340, 4,360, and 4,362. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 5,209, 5,807, 5,697, 5,963, 5,897, and 6,009, and calendar Nos. 362, 364, 368 to 370, 372, 375 to 378. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,084, 6,088, 6,134, 6,068, 5,992, 6,144. No. 6,078, Armour vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—7, 9, 10, 11. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—20, 23, 25, 26. No case on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No call of calendar. Call of general docket beginning at No. 397 at 10 o'clock and continuing one hour, embracing as many cases as can be disposed of in that time. No. 8,541, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. vs. Oswald, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 2,603, 2,645, 2,820, 2,961, 3,099, 3,134, 3,150, 3,186, 3,244, 3,313. No. 2,194, Wandry vs. Wandry, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—1, 2, 3, and 4 of new calendar. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—Set matters.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case term No. 125; call term Nos. 615, 619, 651, 653, 654, 658, 659, 661, 668, 672, 673, 675, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 685.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,309, 1,311, 1,313, 1,314, 1,315, 1,316, and 1,317.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 1,100, 89, 856, 885, 1,217, 1,271, 1,272, and 443.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Henry Channon et al. vs. steam propeller Favorite; decree, $12,397.80.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Albertina Behm vs. Adam Moeri, $630.50.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Thomas J. Gilmore vs. James H. Coyne, $677.76.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — Mathias Schmitz vs. Conrad Werner and Phillipina Werner, $122.33.—Gottlieb Mers vs. Conrad Werner, $128.38.

MRS. EVA HUMPHREY.

A Leap into the Dark Ends a Life of Trouble—Touching Letters Left Behind to Her Two Little Children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 15.—On last Saturday night two young men in passing near the west end of the new Wheeling & Lake Erie bridge, in North Toledo, noticed through the storm and gathering darkness a woman rush out along the track of the bridge for some distance and jump into the river. No cry was heard or any sound after the victim dropped into the dark water, but the witnesses to the strange transaction hurried to police headquarters and reported what they had seen. Search for the body was instituted that night and for considerable of the time since, but without avail. Today, however, it was found that a Mrs. Eva Humphrey, who had been living with her two young boys on Erie street for a short time, was missing. In that connection three notes were found as given below, one to Mrs. Dallas Whitney, of Adrian, Mich., and the other two to her boys. Mrs. Humphrey, who was formerly a resident of Adrian, where her relatives now live, was married fourteen years ago, and two years ago her husband was sent to the Binghamton (N. Y.) Asylum, having become insane through softening of the brain. Since that time Mrs. Humphrey has felt her situation most keenly, being of a refined and sensitive nature. She left home Saturday night for the purpose of going to market, but kissed her two boys and told them amid her sobs that she would never see them again. Following is the text of the letters left:

"*My Dear Sister:* I have felt for some time that my life conditions were growing intolerable, and that some day I should grow desperate and do that which you will doubtless all blame me for, not knowing all the circumstances that surround and govern me. You cannot know, and must have much charity for one who struggled along and tried to do for the best—tried to care for those dependent on her. Today I feel I am poorly fitted to care even for myself. I am so lonely, so tired of struggling along. My burdens have grown too heavy for my weak shoulders, and I must give up. I leave to the tender mercies of the world my two boys. What will become of them I know not. I have battled for them as long as I can. My brain is in such a whirl I can't think. I can't tell what I am going to do. I could not sleep last night. Dark shadows gathered all about me. They impel me to this step I take. I find rest under the cold waters. Give my love to all the friends. Tell father not to grieve because I do this. I can't live any longer. I want you and Dallas to come here and see to my things. Good-by all. For may we meet on the other side. EVA."

To her son Louis:

"DEAR LITTLE LOUIS—When you see this mamma will have kissed you a last good-by. I want you to be somebody's good boy, loving them and doing always the best you can. Never forget your mother, but keep the amethyst ring I leave for you always in memory of one who has tried always to be good to you and do her duty to you. Remember me always in love, dear, and from a happier home I shall rejoice. My darling boy good-by. YOUR MOTHER."

To her son Charlie:

"MY DEAR CHARLIE: The struggle of my life will soon be ended. I have protected and cared for you as long as it seems possible. My brain is in a whirl. I cannot think. Only grow up to be an honest, good man. Be good to your little brother, who you first claimed as a Christmas gift. Be good to him now when together you stand alone, with no one to say one kind, loving word; no mother's hand to protect you; no mother's kiss to comfort your sorrows or heal your wounds. You will keep the plain gold ring I have worn always, and, when you are old enough, treasure it in memory of your loving mother, whose trials and burdens grew too heavy for her to bear. Be noble and true, and from my spirit home I will watch over and love you still. Your faithful mother, EVA H."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 15.—A telegram was received here yesterday from Toledo announcing the death of Mrs. Eva Humphrey, and requesting that her relatives be notified. The dispatch was signed by Mrs. Humphrey's 12-year-old son Charles, but was really sent by Mrs. T. J. Navin, who has been boarding at her house on Erie street, where she was interviewed not long ago, as given in a dispatch to this paper. The sister of the deceased, Mrs. Emma Whitney, of Rome, this county, with her husband and some friends, went to Toledo this morning, and on their arrival found that Mrs. Humphrey had disappeared from her home on Saturday evening, after taking a passionate farewell of her children, and from letters since found it was apprehended she had committed suicide. The supposition is further verified by the fact that an unknown woman was seen to jump from a railroad bridge on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and that up to a late hour the police had failed to recover her remains. The woman was not in need, as she has well-to-do friends who were helping her, and the only reason for the rash deed is supposed to be despondency, as in her letters, after disposing of her property, she said she was tired of life. She was a comely little woman, about middle age, and has had a rather adventurous life, having figured here and in Chicago and elsewhere as a Spiritualist and trance medium, etc. Her husband is now in an asylum near Buffalo, N. Y. He became an imbecile from softening of the brain about a year ago, and she shipped him to the care of his relatives in that city. Should it transpire that she has suicided and the remains be recovered, they will be brought here for interment.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SINGLE TICKETS,

INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, FOR THE

MAY FESTIVAL,

Can now be secured at Lyon & Healy's, 162 State-st. Single Reserved Seats, $2. General Admission, $1.

FOUR EVENING CONCERTS, MAY 23, 24, 25, AND 26.

THREE AFTERNOON CONCERTS, MAY 24, 25, AND 26.

☞ The Chicago & Northwestern, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads will run extra trains, leaving the city each night after the Concert.

A RIVAL'S REVENGE.

He Killed the Man Who Won the Affections of the Girl He Loved.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 15.—A fatal affray is reported from Webber Falls, Indian Territory. Thomas Griffin and Santa Anna Brewer, young and well-known men, quarreled some time past concerning a girl whom both loved. The breach created was never healed, Griffin vowing to get even with his rival at some future time. He and Brewer met in a store, and, without saying a word, Griffin jerked a pistol from his pocket and fired at Brewer, the balling taking effect in the brain. The wounded man fell on the floor with a cry of agony. Griffin fired twice again, the balls entering the breast of his victim and killing him instantly. The assassin, before the bystanders could interfere, ran out of the store, mounted his horse, and rode away, bowing and smiling to acquaintances. The murdered man was a son of Col. O. P. Brewer, a prominent citizen of the Indian country.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

A notable event in society circles was the celebration last evening of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Tyler, of this city. The beautiful home at No. 3012 Prairie avenue was filled with guests at an early hour, and the festivities were kept up until after midnight. A pleasing feature of the event was the presence of Mr. Duffield and Mrs. Wrenn, who were the bridesmaid and groomsman at the wedding fifty years ago. There were a number of elegant presents, which were not displayed.

After the guests had gathered and the reminiscences had been duly discussed, the Rev. George C. Lorimer delivered a brief address, during the course of which he read an original poem written for the occasion by Prof. W. C. Richards, in addition to some poetical sentiments by the speaker himself.

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson followed in an exceedingly witty address, presenting Mr. Tyler with a beautiful and valuable gold-headed cane in behalf of himself and the Deacons of the First Baptist Church. To Mrs. Tyler was given a casket containing fifty gold coins typical of the fifty years of golden married bliss. Dr. Henson also read a letter dated 1832 giving an account of the wedding.

A number of pleasant letters and the usual regrets were read, after which the guests adjourned to dinner, which was provided by Eckardt, and the rest of the evening was devoted to social enjoyment. Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Gen. and Mrs. Torrence, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Hawkins, Miss Mollie Evans, Miss Jennie Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn, Mr. A. A. Badger, Mrs. Peter of Louisville, Mrs. A. Duffield, Mr. Charles D. Wrenn, Mr. and Mrs. Gywnn Garnett, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Smith, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Bentley, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah, Mrs. Dr. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ullman, Miss Ullman, Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Nixon, Mrs. W. O. Osgood, Mr. D. W. Baker, the Rev. and Mrs. P. S. Henson, Miss Henson, Prof. and Mrs. Butler of Highland Park, Mr. and Mrs. Lorin Turner, Prof. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. R. W. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Miss Stone, Miss Alice Duffield, Miss Stella Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hewling, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Burtis, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Larned, and others.

THE LAND-CERTIFICATE FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., May 15.—Detective Burke, who left suddenly Saturday morning, arrived this evening, bringing with him an important witness from Omaha. The man's name is withheld tonight, for fear that a party whom the witness will implicate will take flight. But the hint is thrown out that another accomplice has been discovered, and we are promised more interesting developments. Much excitement was created this morning by the announcement that Marshal Charley Edmunds had left for St. Louis, having in charge John D. Cameron, who is allowed to go on a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum. He will be used there principally to see if he can be identified in that city and then brought back. Mrs. Cameron, who is said to be a charming lady, and who has been spending a few days here, left this morning, but whether for St. Louis or Sioux Falls is not known. The sentiment against Cameron in his old home is said to be strong.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

DAYTON, O., May 15.—Robert Kilworth, of this city, died suddenly on the steamer Abyssinia while quarantined at New York, on the 11th inst. His relatives were notified that his effects had been taken by his nephew, and the body arrived here today. It is said he had no nephew with him, and his remains indicate some trace of violence, and will have a post mortem examination. Kilworth went to England to secure a property worth $25,000 left him, and was returning, having established his claim. Measures have been taken by the authorities for an investigation of the causes leading to his death.

Hope Ahead.

Wall Street Daily News.

A committee of stockholders who waited upon the superintendent of a California mine in days gone by to ask why in blazes the said mine hadn't panned out anything but assessments, were graciously received, invited to be seated and the official explained:

"Gentlemen, you are all aware of the fact that we had scarcely begun work when the mouth of our mine was blocked by a landslide. That put us back a month."

They nodded their remembrance.

"Then we had just got in shape to take out 4,000 tons of ore worth $2,000 per ton when the mine caved in. You recall it?"

They did.

"Once more we bent ourselves to the burden of reaping $500 for every ten invested when the mine was flooded by a subterranean river."

That was true also.

"Then we had just got the water out when we discovered that our mine was located on another man's claim. We had him shot to prevent trouble, and once more we were about to declare a dividend of 200 per cent when the dead man's heirs put in an appearance. There were three of them. We chased one over the range, had another hung by the vigilance committee, and I am happy to inform you that I have four men out after the other, and am every hour expecting to hear that he has tumbled off a cliff. Gentlemen there is hope ahead—golden hope. Please come up and drink with me; after which there will be another assessment of 10 per cent!"

Those who prepare Hops and Malt Bitters, 4-11-44, make no secret of its ingredients, but publish them on every bottle. Medical authorities say that these remedies are all that is claimed for them for the cure of Dyspepsia, Debility, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

WEST END HOTEL,

Cottages and Restaurant,

LONG BRANCH,

Will open for the season of 1882 on

SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

Gas Fixtures.

Go to Headquarters, GAIR'S Gas Fixture Factory, 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

WHITE STOCKING PARK.

BASE BALL

BUFFALO

CHICAGO

Tuesday, May 16,

Wednesday, May 17,

Thursday, May 18.

Game Called at 3:30.

Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st.; at Clayton's, 103 Madison-st.; at Mayer's, 126 Washington-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Leading Fashionable Theatre—Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

J. A. HAMLIN..........Manager.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

POSITIVELY THIS WEEK ONLY!

This Tuesday Evening and during the week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the latest New York success, by the composer of the Mascotte and Olivette,

THE SNAKE CHARMER,

presented by the successful AUDRAN OPERA COMIQUE CO., from the BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE, N. Y., including the popular favorite, MISS CATHERINE LEWIS, Lily Post, Hattie Richardson, Tillie Valerga, A. W. F. McCollin, Joseph C. Greensfelder, Wallace McCreery, Fred W. Lennox, etc. ☞ A Splendid Chorus of Fresh, Young Voices. Sunday Evening, only performance of OLIVETTE. CATHERINE LEWIS as Olivette.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, GREAT SUCCESS.

Haverly's Opera Company

50—ARTISTS—50

Presenting Gilbert & Sullivan's Esthetic Opera,

PATIENCE,

A GRAND DOUBLE ORCHESTRA, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, AND NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING,

CHAS. E. FORD'S

COMIC OPERA COMPANY

In Audran's sparkling comic opera,

THE MASCOTTE.

Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN as..........BETTINA.

Wednesday, Matinee and Night—THE MASCOTTE. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee—BILLEE TAYLOR.

Next Week—Mr. Harry Meredith in RANCH NO. 10.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every evening this week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ERIC BAYLEY'S COMEDY COMPANY

In F. C. Burnand's (Editor London Punch) Brilliant Satirical Comedy, founded on the esthetic craze,

THE COLONEL.

The ORIGINAL ENGLISH CAST, and the Greatest London and New York Success.

Sunday, May 21—TOURISTS, in a Pullman Palace Car.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.

The Only First-class Variety House in the City.

Every Evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

N. B. LEAVITT'S RENTZ-STANLEY NOVELTY-BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Monday, May 22—One Week Only—BARRY CONLAN'S Dramatic and Variety Company.

STEVENS & CO.'S, 44 Adams-st.

CHRIST BEFORE PONTIUS PILATUS.

The famous Autotype Collection from Paris, inclusive of Munkacsy's Great Picture, on free exhibition for a few days only.

CENTAUR Liniment

The Great Healing Remedy.

Centaur Liniment drives Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica from the system.

Centaur Liniment cures Sore-Throat, Quinsy, Head-Ache, Pains in the Back, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache and Sprains.

Centaur Liniment heals Burns, Cuts, Bruises and Scalds, without a scar.

Centaur Liniment subdues Swelling and Inflammation, and alleviates all Pain.

To the Sick and Bedridden, Halt and Lame, we say, Try Centaur Liniment. If not cured or relieved, your money will be refunded.

Price 50 Cts. per Bottle.

Centaur Liniment is the best remedy for Horses and Animals. In cases of Stiff Joints, Scratches, Wind Galls, Spavin, Old Sores, Sweeny, Sprains, Hoof Diseases, Ring Bone, and Screw Worm in Sheep its effects are instantaneous and permanent.

P. T. Barnum, the great Showman;—"Among my vast troup of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels and Elephants, some are always strained, bruised or wounded. My Surgeons and Veterinarians all say that for casualties to men and animals, nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment." 438 Fifth Ave., New York, May 9, 1880.

The Centaur Company.

182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

EUROPE!!

Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York April 27, June 8, and July 1, 1882. Full particulars in special Pamphlets, sent free on application. Passage tickets by all Atlantic steamers. Special facilities for securing good Berths. Tourist tickets for individual travelers in Europe by all routes at reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist, with maps, by mail 10 cents. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C. A. BARATTONI, Manager, P. O. Box 1611.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1882.

Opens June 10, and closes Sept. 30. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.

Mr. CHAS. G. EMMONS, Assistant Manager, is now at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he will be pleased to show plans of the Hotel Wentworth, and give full information about rooms, prices, &c. Or he will be pleased to call upon any persons desiring information.

Block Island (R. I.) Ocean View Hotel.

Great Resort for Western People; 12 miles at Sea; Surf-bathing; Fresh and Salt-water Fishing; 400 Guests; Magnificent Ball and Theatrical Rooms; Gas, Electric Bells, Hot Sea-baths; Telegraph. Send for illustrated handbook. O. S. MARDEN, 45 Bowdoin-st., Boston.

THE Original Summer Resort of the Northwest, The "Oakwood." No place equals it for health, rest, and comfort. Write for illustrated circulars. David Greenway & Sons, Dartford P. O., Wisconsin.

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OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

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Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. Huber, Switzerland, is at the Palmer.

C. W. Rogers, of New York, is at the Palmer.

John Dickson, of Cincinnati, is at the Palmer.

W. D. Wood, of Pittsburg, is at the Pacific.

H. R. Wolcott, of Denver, Colo., is at the Pacific.

William E. Hoyt, of New York, is at the Leland.

L. J. Lamb, of Attleboro, Mass., is at the Tremont.

Mark A. Miller, of San Francisco, is at the Tremont.

F. W. Cotzhousen, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

Leslie Edmunds, of New York, is at the Sherman.

D. T. Whitbeck, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Joseph C. Weatherby Jr., of New York, is at the Pacific.

Julian M. Case, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Pacific.

E. D. Bullard, of Las Vegas, N. M., is at the Tremont.

Seton B. J. Guthrie, of London, Eng., is at the Tremont.

B. F. Masten, of Lafayette, Ind., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. H. St. John Smith, of Portland, Me., is at the Palmer.

Gen. H. W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

S. B. Foote, Mayor of Red Wing, Minn., is at the Tremont.

J. M. Maclean, of Londonderry, N. S., is at the Sherman.

F. DeLacker and L. Picot, of Paris, France, are at the Pacific.

Col. John A. McCaull, of Baltimore, Md., is at the Palmer.

B. F. Hersey and wife, of Stillwater, Minn., are at the Tremont.

The Rev. T. S. Johnson, of Beaver Dam, Wis., is at the Pacific.

Catherine Lewis, of the Audran opera company, is at the Palmer.

John Burns and James Ross, of Toronto, are at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. W. E. Peters, of the University of Virginia, is at the Palmer.

Samuel Fessenden and M. D. Allen, of Boston, are at the Pacific.

The receipts from customs duties on imports yesterday were $4,945.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, is at the Pacific.

J. H. Bass, President of the Fort Wayn Iron Works, is at the Grand Pacific.

Orrin W. Hitchcock and Charles H. Swain, of San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

John A. Coulter, editor of the *Recorder*, Georgetown, Colo., is at the Sherman.

H. C. Field and Alanson H. Lawson, of Birmingham, Eng., are at the Tremont.

The Pension Office yesterday received its regular remittances, and disbursed $101,200.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $7,000 in silver and disbursed $10,000 in gold.

Miss Lilly Post and Wallace McCreary, of the Audran opera company, are at the Sherman.

George W. Cobb, Superintendent of the Mineral Point Railroad, Mineral Point, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Capt. Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, registered at military headquarters yesterday.

A male infant, found on the steps of the German Catholic Church, was removed to the Home for the Friendless by the Twelfth Street signal service.

Julia Schroeder, of 187 Sedgwick street, was up before Justice Kaufmann for selling liquor to an intoxicated man. The case was continued until the 20th inst.

Capt. William Ashworth, one of the prominent insurance agents of this city, is lying at the point of death at his residence, 270 Warren avenue. He has been a great sufferer for years.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $34,366, of which $21,207 was from spirits, $2,595 from cigars, $4,991 from tobacco, $90 from beer, and $5,471 from special and miscellaneous sources.

At a meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, held last evening, the following officers were elected: President, T. E. Courtney; Vice-President, J. Schriemer; Treasurer, T. E. Miller; Secretary, D. J. Swenie.

There will be services on Ascension-Day, Thursday, the 18th inst., at Trinity Episcopal Church, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 10:45 a. m. Sermon by the Rev. R. A. Holland, rector.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 47 degrees; 9 a. m., 48; 10 a. m., 48; 11 a. m., 48; 12 m., 48; 1 p. m., 48; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 43. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 8 p. m., 29.72.

Capt. H. C. Dearborn, of the Australian steamship Sidney of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He is accompanied by a party of fifteen persons, including his wife and children and a retinue of servants. The party leaves today for New York, and from thence will sail for Europe.

The sheet at the Armory Police Court yesterday was unusually large, somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred South-Side cyprians being arraigned before Justice Wallace. They were nearly all fined $10 and costs, and, as most of them paid, quite a little revenue was netted to the city.

Mr. Frederick C. Lovejoy, Sheriff Mann's executive clerk, has tendered his resignation, and Mr. O. B. Knight, the general clerk, has been selected to fill his place, Mr. George L. Ward being appointed to fill Mr. Knight's place. Mr. Lovejoy has been an efficient and obliging clerk in his place, and leaves with the good wishes of the Sheriff and his employés.

A meeting of the special committee appointed April 18 to formulate a plan for the organization of the associated charities of this city was to have been held at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. Only six members, however, were present, so nothing was done, although there was a good deal of informal talk. A plan will probably be submitted at the next meeting.

When Justice Woodman located close to the Desplaines Street Station, with a view of getting the changes of venue from Justice Walsh, he did not know that Justice Demars would go and establish his court twenty-two inches nearer the station-house. A surveyor's measurement taken yesterday, however, settled the question, and Woodman might as well be in Bridgeport so far as the changes from Walsh are concerned.

A meeting of the Chicago Shooting Club was held last evening at the Palmer House. Mr. R. B. Organ presided. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing delegates to the annual meeting of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, which meets in this city May 30. The following delegation was chosen: R. B. Organ, Col. E. S. Bond, Abe Kleinman, C. E. Willard, and F. T. Croxon.

A saloonkeeper named Con Griffen, who keeps a place on Twenty-second street and Centre avenue, has been boycotted by the lumber-shovers and gas-house men of that section for participating with the brickyard-owners against the workingmen in their present contest about wages. It is alleged that Griffen has an interest in a brickyard; hence his course and the resentment of the lumber-shovers especially, who have been his principal customers.

Mr. W. F. Carson, Depot Passenger Agent of the Alton Railroad, was married last evening to Miss Ella Phelps at the residence of the bride's parents, 987 West Madison street. The Rev. George H. Peake performed the ceremony. The attendance was limited to the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The happy couple left on the night train on the Alton for Denver with the good wishes of their many friends practically indulged in at the depot just before the train pulled out.

The report of the Toll-Road Inspectors as presented to the County Board yesterday shows that these officials do not take much pains to enforce their orders. The Rosehill and Evanston gravel road is owned by a corporation that does little or nothing to keep its road in even a passable condition. It is patronized largely by people going to the cemeteries and by funeral processions, yet it is either a continuous mudhole or an unbearable dust-field. The rates of toll charged are exorbitantly high for a road which should be free and open to the public. Being patronized largely by Chicago people, no effort is being made to either purchase it or control the toll-rate. The County Board has full power to regulate toll charges, and it should look to it that this matter at least was attended to.

Joseph Kukes, a pugilistic thief, entered Greenebaum's dry-goods store at No. 289 State street last evening, and, while pretending to examine some goods with the intention of buying, attempted to slip a silk handerchief into his pocket. He was detected by the clerk, who attempted to arrest him, but Kukes struck him and the proprietor, and would have escaped had it not been for the appearance of a police officer, who lugged him off to the armory and booked him for disorderly conduct.

The members of the Republican Central Committee employed in county offices are considerably exercised over the resolutions adopted by the Twelfth Ward Republican Club Saturday evening in regard to the primaries of the future. Some of the committeemen talk of sitting down on the proposed precinct primary plan because it will prevent them from setting up the pins for a certain candidate for Sheriff. There are others, however, who say the voters cannot be ignored, and are willing to let the Twelfth Ward have its way, but to allow the thing to go no further.

An error which crept into THE TRIBUNE'S recent interview with Dr. Déclat deserves a correction. In speaking of the cure effected on a patient in this city, who had been suffering from what was considered an incurable ulceration of the lower lip, the reporter represented the Doctor as saying: "There is nothing of the remains of the disease, and the patient . . . is generous enough to be quite willing to submit to an examination." What Dr. Déclat really said was this: "Enough remains of the disease to show any physician what has been cured," etc.

Early yesterday morning burglars gained an entrance to H. Coyne's grocery at No. 100 Milton avenue, and got away with property of small value. Being discovered by a clerk who slept in the place they left in a good deal of a hurry, and one of them lost his hat. This article of dress found in the morning was recognized as belonging to a fellow who had been seen drinking in a neighboring saloon, and the case was turned over to Detective LaBounty, of the East Chicago Avenue Station. He fixed the identity of the owner of the hat, and last night Michael Coy was locked up at the station upon a charge of burglary.

The annual meeting of the Liveryman's Association was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Harvey Edgerton; Vice-President, E. N. Neigelson; Secretary, A. Roberts; Assistant Secretary, S. A. West; Treasurer, S. F. Wright. Directors, A. Burnham, Isaac Howland, John Huber, William Vale, F. M. Crossman, and F. Amberg; Committee on Membership, T. E. Morris, A. H. Beardsley, John J. Brown, E. D. Morse, William Vale, and Francis Yott. The question of rates was discussed at some length, but decided action was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held in three weeks.

Mr. Fred L. Clark, who has heretofore held the position of chief clerk in the Chicago office of the American Express Company, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Iowa & Nebraska Division, with headquarters at Omaha. He is succeeded by Mr. W. M. Ashton, who for the past six years has been route agent of the Iowa Division, and residing at Council Bluffs. Mr. W. A. Naylor, the company's agent at Burlington, Ia., has been made Assistant Superintendent of the Wisconsin & Minnesota Division, with headquarters at St. Paul. These appointments take effect from today. Mr. Naylor's successor at Burlington has not yet been named.

The aim and ambition of the average bridgetender appears to be to inconvenience the public as much as possible, and the man who looks after Van Buren street bridge seems to be no exception to the rule. Yesterday noon he swung his bridge and occupied an hour's time in oiling and tinkering at the machinery, to the great discomfort and inconvenience of teamsters and street-car and foot passengers. The imprecations of these suffering citizens fell but lightly upon the head of the man in mid-stream, and he took plenty of time in which to do his work. Such proceedings should be stopped, as the repairing could better be done at night, when the street is comparatively deserted.

The firm of Harvey Bros., the clothiers doing business at Nos. 82, 84, and 86 State street, are having a controversy with a fruit-vender named Duffy, an Irish gentleman who peddles the exasperating peanut and the death-dealing banana in front of their store. Last fall one of the Harveys approached Duffy with a lease, the terms of which allowed him a curbstone privilege in front of their establishment on payment of $35 per month. Duffy took a copy of the lease to the police, who informed him that the clothiers had no right to rent out any of the street in front of their premises. On this representation Duffy defied the Harveys. The clothiers then got up a petition declaring Duffy and his cart a nuisance and asking for its removal. This was signed by several merchants in the neighborhood. Duffy also got up a petition praying that he might be allowed to remain, and it was signed by many who signed the Harvey petition, showing how easily a man will sign a petition. The police say that the leasing of curbstone privileges is a common thing among the down-town merchants, although utterly in defiance of the law.

TOOK A TICKER.

James Hamilton, who earned a notice in yesterday's TRIBUNE by selling a valuable gold watch and chain for only $40, and getting arrested because he could not satisfactorily account for the manner in which he got possession of the jewelry, was visited yesterday at the Desplaines Street Station by Mr. T. J. Gorman, of Kingston, Canada, the owner of the timepiece. Mr. Gorman explained that he had been knocked down and robbed of his watch and chain the Saturday night previous. He could not positively identify Hamilton as the robber, and the prisoner claimed that one Frank O'Brien had given him the watch to sell on commission. This story was not acceptable to Justice Walsh, who held Hamilton in bonds of $800. It was learned that, after selling the watch, he took part of the money to hire a barber to disguise his countenance. What he had left yesterday, about $30, he returned to the man who bought the watch.

THE NEW GAS-WORKS.

A reporter yesterday visited the new gas-works which are being constructed by Mr. Billings, the President of the People's Gas Company, presumably as a private enterprise. The works are located on the west bank of the river, at the corner of Elston avenue and Division street. The work as yet is merely beginning. The foundations for the gas-works are above the ground, and the carpenters have put in the first tier of windows. The chief point of interest is the immense gasometer, or receiver. A circular wall of brick has been completed from the foundations, 122 feet in diameter. But a small portion remains to be finished before the wall will be ready to receive the iron tank. The centre space has been filled in with clay, and is nearly free of water. The rains have interfered greatly with the progress of the work, but things are now in such a condition as to justify the belief that the works will be in shape this fall. The pipe is on the ground, and it is all consigned to the People's Gas Company, which would seem to indicate that that concern may possibly have an interest in the new enterprise. Mr. Billings visited the works yesterday and made a thorough inspection. Very little work is being done except on the gasholder, where about 100 men are at work completing the brickwork and finishing the clay floor. The lot of ground devoted to the works contains about three acres, running from the railroad track to the river. The works will occupy but a portion of this space, the rest being used for the storage of pipe and apparatus.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

James and Maggie Morris, the drunken brutes living near the corner of Harrison and Foster streets, were arrested yesterday by the officers of the Humane Society on complaint of several of the neighbors, who alleged that the two were cruelly beating and maltreating a little girl, whose guardian they claimed to be, and whose cries for help and protection could be plainly heard every night. The pair were taken before Justice Ingersoll, but the little girl was in such a precarious condition she could not appear to testify against them, and the case was continued until today, the prisoners going to jail in default of $200 bail each.

OPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Chicago Stock Exchange began business in the Grannis Block at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the "opening" being witnessed by a large number of people—merchants, members of the Board of Trade, brokers, and several prominent business-men of New York. President Henrotin made a brief address, congratulating the members upon the success of the organization, and saying that the Executive Committee had laid the foundations in a manner to insure the stability of the enterprise. The membership of 750—the names being selected from 1,500 applicants—included 250 gentlemen who belonged to the New York Stock Exchange. The movement had the hearty support and good will of all the moneyed institutions of the city. But a limited number of properties would be traded in at the start. However, a list would soon be presented, comprising all the exchange might deem best or most desirable to deal in. Ordinary energy would bring to Chicago all the securities necessary for the transaction of its extensive business, and also the capital to handle them. Mr. Joseph R. Wilkins, late of Philadelphia, who is to be the caller, explained the by-laws, and then proceeded with the call. Quotations were made on about everything listed, and $100,000 in New York exchange, $50,000 in bonds, and several hundred shares of stock were were sold. Trading followed as at the Chamber of Commerce.

THE CITY-HALL.

The judges and clerks at the late spring election were paid yesterday.

The Health Officer's report for the week shows that 196 nuisances were abated, 208 scavenger permits issued, 361 dead animals removed, and 4,945 pounds of unwholesome meat condemned.

Assistant Fire-Marshal Green was buying cigars for the boys yesterday. He had been married ten years, had just become a father, and the youngster was a boy, and was said to weigh twenty-one pounds.

The contract for dredging the river for the season was yesterday awarded to the Chicago Dredging & Dock Company at its bid of 24 cents per cubic yard, it being the lowest bidder. It is estimated that 134,805 yards will be dredged, and the work is to be done by scow measurement.

The Building Department was never duller than at present. Not a single permit was taken out yesterday, and the dullness is attributed to the price of brick and the strikes prevailing. The permits taken out recently, it is said, have been on contracts entered into weeks ago, and it is predicted that there will be no change until new brick come in and the labor market is settled.

The death report for the week ending Saturday shows that the deaths were 207, against 214 for the preceding week, and 361 for the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Infantile convulsions, 17; consumption, pneumonia, and measles, 16 each; diphtheria, 15; small-pox, 10; meningitis, 8; congenital debility, 5; bronchitis, 5; typhoid-fever, 4; scarlet-fever, 2; and paralysis, 1. The deaths by wards were as follows: Second, 8; Third, 4; Fourth, 10; Fifth, 18; Sixth, 20; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 10; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 13; Eleventh, 7; Twelfth, 11; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 23; Fifteenth, 14; Sixteenth, 11; Seventeenth, 7; and Eighteenth, 8.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

The Democratic Aldermen, with the exception of Wickersham and Sanders, met yesterday in caucus and fixed up a list of committees, which was adopted last night, and which appears in another column. It well be seen that Ald. Blair was the only Republican who received any consideration worth mentioning, except Ald. White, who voted with the "gang," according to old usage, and made it possible for them to carry out their plans. A glance at the list cannot fail to satisfy any one, as Ald. Wickersham openly charged when it was presented for adoption, that it had been made up with a view to the interest of individuals rather than the interest of the city. An examination of the material of which the committees supposed to deal with corporations are composed tells the whole story.

SALE OF CITY BONDS AT A PREMIUM.

The bids for the purchase of the issue of $333,000 of the water bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent, were opened by the Controller yesterday afternoon. The bidders were numerous, but the most of them bid for small amounts and at par, and the result was that the only local bidder for the entire amount —the First National Bank—got off with the issue. It offered a premium of $4.10 on the $1,000, amounting in the aggregate to $1,365.30, and it was deemed best to close with the proposal, and subsequently the bank put up a check to cover the 5 per cent margin required under the advertisement, and the sale was consummated. One of the bidders offered a premium of 2½ per cent for a small amount of the issue and another offered ½ per cent premium, but the bid of the First National was the most favorable, and all the others were thrown out. The Mayor and Controller feel proud of the sale, and are congratulating themselves upon the city's credit, while on the other hand the holders of the 4 per cent bonds sold about a year or so ago are in nowise disturbed. The new bonds will not be issued until July 1, when the old ones become due and will be taken up.

ON 'CHANGE.

SETTLING PRICE FOR DEFAULTED APRIL CONTRACTS.

The committee who are to fix a settling price for the defaulted contracts in April wheat met yesterday in the Directors' room of the Board of Trade. The meeting was a long one, but did not draw out much of a crowd. It is supposed that a good many men are interested in the case who would just as soon not have everybody know it, and for this reason they kept away from the meeting.

One of the witnesses, Mr. Wertz, the Alpine statistician, testified that he was in Minnesota late in April, and understood certain prices were then paid for wheat in that State.

Mr. Walker presented affidavits showing prices obtained for certain shipments of wheat to New York.

Mr. Crittenden occupied the stand a good part of the session. He submitted to a long examination and a close cross-questioning. He presented affidavits as to the value of wheat on the last of April in certain points in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Mr. Crittenden testified to the effect that his firm were not interested in the April deal except as commission merchants.

The committee asked who the parties were.

The witness did not feel at liberty to give names, and was allowed time to consult with his principals.

The committee adjourned to meet again today.

WHEAT ADVANCED ABOUT TWO CENTS

yesterday. The crowd thought the rise was due to a sharp demand from shorts who had a profit in the deal, and wanted to draw it out before it was swallowed by the octopus. Some of the boys surmised that the "Milwaukee town-meeting" had the market under consideration early, and resolved to advance prices. Corn and provisions were also higher. The new crop of clover in Ohio and Canada is reported to have been badly damaged, and the members of the seed crowd who have any clover-seed are holding it as firmly as the grip-car does the cable.

It is reported that the wheat posted some time ago is likely to involve the holders of it and the elevator proprietors in a law suit.

They continue to talk about having the clique people indicted.

Mr. Thomas Akin, of St. Louis, formerly of Chicago, was around visiting the boys yesterday

GOLMAN'S GALL.

A POLICE COURT INCIDENT.

One of the grandest exhibitions of "gall" ever met with was furnished yesterday afternoon at the Armory Police Court by Jacob Golman, a very tough German citizen, who was arrested on a charge of robbery. Some three weeks ago Col. Hancock was assaulted late at night near his residence, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, by footpads, who got away with his gold watch and chain and an $80 roll of money. The watch was recovered, and Golman was positively identified as the man who sold it. His story in court yesterday was to the effect that he and the Colonel were drinking together in a saloon, that he saw the Colonel home, and then saw him robbed by a gang of highwaymen, who dropped the watch on the pavement where he (Golman) picked it up. The prisoner could not tell why he rendered no assistance to the Colonel, and was, of course, held to the Criminal Court, the bond being fixed at $700.

After the Court's decision, the prisoner had the audacity to turn to the man he had robbed and ask him, in a confidential tone, for the loan of a half dollar, protesting at the same time against the Colonel's ingratitude to the man who had steered him home. The Colonel was magnanimous, and gave the impecunious prisoner twice the amount he had asked for. No sooner was the case disposed of than the prisoner was brought up on a charge of stealing $60 in money and a silver watch from an ignorant Swede, the watch having been found in Golman's possession. There was some little hitch in the testimony, and the case fell through. Then Golman, who had all along addressed the Court very familiarly, tried to induce his Honor to believe that, inasmuch as no case had been made out against him, he was entitled to the watch; and he seemed very much aggrieved that the Court took a different view of the matter and ordered the watch turned over to the original owner.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

THE PROPOSED UNION PARK BOULEVARD—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A regular meeting of the West Park Board was held yesterday afternoon. All the members were present. Mr. H. C. Goodrich and a number of property-owners were present to explain and advocate the running of the boulevard through Union Park. The plans were exhibited, and the Commissioners seemed to approve of them. It is proposed to sink the roadway five feet below the level of the park, and to have it spanned by three handsome bridges. The distance through the park is 552 feet, and the estimated cost is $15,000. The matter was referred to the President, a report thereon to be made at the next meeting.

A communication was received from the attorney of the board relative to the Giles case, which had been in litigation for some years. The board had been twice beaten in the courts, and the attorney thought it best to settle the claim, amounting to about $1,600. Commissioner McCrea considered the claim an unjust one, and was in favor of an appeal to the Appellate Court. The attorney was ordered to appeal it.

Judge Loomis' decision having been overruled by the Supreme Court in relation to the condemnation proceedings for property south of Douglas Park boulevard to connect with the South Parks, it was ordered that the condemnation proceed.

A communication was received from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company relative to work on the proposed viaduct near Rockwell street. A discussion ensued as to the cost of the approaches, and an estimate showed that a slope of one in twenty would cost $13,634, and one in eighteen $12,205. The matter was referred to the Improvement Committee, a report to be made at the next meeting.

Commissioner Carter called attention to the unfinished condition of the artesian well in Humboldt Park, and moved that it be placed in suitable condition at a cost not to exceed $250. It was so ordered.

The Secretary read the gravel and cinder bids for the parks.

Commissioner McCrea said they were all too high, and that the board would do well to reject them and purchase gravel without regard to the bids.

Commissioner Brenock thought it would be a good idea to try crushed stone as a top-dressing in Douglas Park, because it was cheaper and had been used in the South Parks to good advantage.

The bids were ordered rejected, and the President given power to negotiate for gravel or crushed stone and report at the next meeting.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The village Board of Trustees met last night. The following was adopted, on motion of Mr. Leonard: *Resolved*, That no music or dancing be allowed in the saloons in town on Sundays.

The Village Collector's salary was fixed at $1,000, with no extras.

Forty-nine saloon-licenses were granted.

A communication from the South Chicago & Southern Railroad Company by John I. Bennett, President, and Frank I. Bennett, Secretary, was received, accepting the ordinance of the village giving the road a right of way from the strand on the south bank of the Calumet River south and southeasterly to the State line.

The ordinance giving the right of way to the South Chicago Horse-Railroad Company to run a railroad through the principal streets of that town was ordered engrossed.

MAPLEWOOD.

Proceedings have now been instituted in the courts looking to a contest as between Theodore Mesmer and Michael Moran relating to the question as to which is entitled to a seat in the Jefferson Board of Trustees for the ensuing term of two years. At the canvass of the votes following the spring election it appeared that, according to the judges' returns, the parties received a like number of votes, but that, according to the tally-sheets upon which the judges' returns are supposed to be based, Mr. Moran had one more vote than his competitor. The Board, with the Board of Trustees, taking the whole returns, exclusive of the ballots, into consideration, decided to award Mr. Moran the seat, and did so.

The contest now for the seat will necessarily involve a full canvass of all the votes and a full test as to the legality of each voter. In the meantime Mr. Moran will proceed to perform the duties of the office into which he has been installed, and which he is entitled to fill, at least as a de facto officer.

JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees held its last yearly meeting Saturday. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $12,460. A resolution was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the board to the retiring President, Mr. H. F. Holcomb, after a continuous service of five years. A like resolution was adopted in compliment to the retiring Clerk, Henry Esdohr. The business of the year being completed, the board adjourned sine die.

The members-elect of the new Board of Trustees—Messrs. Henry Wulff, L. H. Budlong, and Michael Moran—were at once sworn into office by Clerk-elect M. H. Reynolds, and the new board organized. S. W. Rideberg was made President. The following officers were elected unanimously to serve during the ensuing year: Treasurer, Theodore Schultz; Attorney, Francis Depfuhl; Engineer, Asa F. Bradley; Captain of Police, Hugh H. Sweetzer; Sergeant of Police in Second Precinct, Thomas Freestone; Sergeant of Police, Third Precinct, Neis Paulsen. The election of other officers was deferred till next meeting.

A petition was received praying that the entire pro-rata tax, paid by that portion of the town lying east of the Chicago River (Bowmansville) and collected during the year, be expended upon the Lincoln-avenue toll-road. Three hundred yards of gravel were ordered purchased for use on Powell avenue. That portion of Holcomb avenue extending from Montrose to Jefferson was ordered to be opened and graded at once in a manner to conform to the residue of this thoroughfare, extending from Montrose to Maplewood.

LAKE VIEW.

The regular meeting of the board was held yesterday afternoon at the town-hall, all the members being present. Considerable business of a miscellaneous nature was passed upon and referred to the proper committees.

A petition from the citizens of Ravenswood for permission to use a small strip of ground in Ravenswood Park on which to erect a house for the hose-cart was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water; also, a number of petitions for the laying of water-pipe and building of sidewalks.

A resolution was passed requiring the Northwestern Railroad Company to place a flagman at the Clybourn avenue crossing; also, a resolution authorizing the Supervisor to make the best terms possible with John N. Hills for an increase in the telephone service.

Justice Ten Broeke was appointed Judge before whom all town cases are to be tried, with a salary of $30 a month.

An ordinance was passed forbidding the giving of short weight in the sale of coal and short measurement in the sale of wood, and making it a misdemeanor subject to a fine of not more than $200.

Previous to the adjournment an informal talk was had about the best plan to provide the much-needed sewerage for the south and southwestern part of the town, adjoining the city limits. This developed considerable diversity of opinion, and it was decided to call a public meeting of the citizens interested for Saturday evening next. The place and hour of holding the same will be announced hereafter.

Supervisor Parkes gave notice that he had opened an office in the city at 155 La Salle street, Room 12.

A VALUABLE LIFE SAVER.

The life-saving value of the new elevator air-brake which Col. A. C. Ellithorpe put into Tobey & Booth's packing-house received an emphatic indorsement on Saturday. During the afternoon of that day a series of experiments were given which, so far as experiments go, were very good. But an hour later occurred an incident not on the program, which furnished a far more emphatic test of the air-brake than all that had been shown. About 5 o'clock, while Fred Hansen was going up on the elevator with a light load, a cog-wheel connected with the elevator-gear broke, through a flaw on the casting. Without the brake the consequence would have been that the elevator and its living freight would have been dashed to the bottom of the shaft. As it was, the cab dropped a few feet and then stopped without damage. Mr. Tobey, the engineer of the establishment, and all others who are acquainted with the facts, indorse the new air-brake as a most valuable invention, and it certainly saved a life on this occasion.

HOW TO GET A START.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College has given hundreds of young men and young women their first start in business life. The College is in session the whole year. Now is a good time to commence.

The Storm that Mr. Quillhopper Saw.

St. Louis Hornet.

Mr. Quillhopper on wind and dust: "Yes, gentlemen, that was rather a severe storm here a few days ago, but wouldn't compare with some I've seen. Why, a wind came along here a few years ago that lifted a street-car clear from the track and held it against the side of a house for four days. Another time I saw a barrel of ashes picked up at the Union Depot, just as I was leaving for Denver, and I'll be hanged if that barrel wasn't carried every foot of the way out there, and then dropped in a back-yard owned by a brother of the man who had it in St. Louis. And dust! Why, one day while I was shingling my house, I nailed the shingles all over the roof, and thought it took a great many shingles to do it. Well, when I came to investigate, I found I had been nailing them on to the dust! Another time—"

But a bystander considerately killed him, and the Recording Angel had time to sharpen her pencil.

Trying to Cure or Prevent Hydrophobia

Experiments are being made in France to discover some method by which hydrophobia may be averted. M. Pasteur has found that by inoculating a rabbit with cultivated germs from the saliva of a boy who had died of hydrophobia, a fatal disease was produced, which, however, was not hydrophobia. M. Galtier has taken up the inquiry and carried it a step further. Acting on the principle that a virus has a different effect when injected directly into the veins from that produced by merely inserting it under the skin, he injected some hydrophobic poison into the veins of a number of sheep and goats. No disease was produced in these animals, but it was found they were proof against hydrophobia when received into the body in the usual way, while other animals not thus protected died. These experiments are not yet decisive, but they offer some hope that a remedy may yet be discovered against this terrible malady.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

SPORTING EVENTS.

A Big Batting Game Played by Chicago Against Cleveland —Score 10 to 4.

Providence, Worcester, and Detroit the Other League Winners Yesterday.

Entries for Today's Races at the Louisville Running Meeting.

Chicago 10, Cleveland 4.

One of the postponed games of the Chicago-Cleveland series in this city was played yesterday afternoon in a wintry atmosphere, but the attendance was fully 2,000 nevertheless. It might be called a bad day for fielding work but for the fact that the visitors, with two exceptions, played a superb game in the field. Glasscock's work at short was the finest ever seen here in that position, and the outfielding of Richmond, Shaffer, and Esterbrook was first-class. Muldoon at third went to pieces at critical spots, and the greater portion of Chicago's tallies came of his errors. Kelly caught well in the main for Cleveland, but his throwing was poor at times. For the Chicagos Burns made a frightful exhibition, four fumbles and one wild throw being his record of errors, and Flint seemed to have lost the art of getting the ball down to second in good shape. Anson dropped a foul fly, Quest let one grounder and one thrown ball get away from him, and Corcoran made one poor throw. Chicago lost the game half a dozen times in the field, but won it back by beautiful batting and characteristic base-running. Cleveland was allowed two runs in the first inning on two fumbles by Burns, a passed ball and wild throw by Flint, and a wild throw by Corcoran, aided by Phillips' single. In the second two more runs came of a fumble and wild throw by Burns, a fumble by Quest, a wild throw by Flint, and a single by Dunlap. After this the Chicagos braced up in their field work, and Cleveland was blanked the remaining seven innings. Chicago's two runs in the first inning (one earned) were the product of a base on balls and a good steal by Dalrymple, and two-basers by Kelly and Williamson. In the second Flint and Quest hit safely, but a sharp double play by Glasscock and Dunlap blanked the side. After two outs in the third inning Anson earned first, went to second on a passed ball, and was batted home by Burns' double. In the fifth Gore got his base on balls, went to third on Kelly's double, but was thrown out at the plate by Anson's hit to McCormick. A wild throw to second by Kelly of Cleveland enabled the Chicago Kelly to score and Anson to reach third. Williamson then hit a ball in front of the plate which bounded back and struck him, and although the ball was probably foul the umpire declared him out. Burns' terrific drive to centre was beautifully captured by Richmond after hard running, the catch being loudly applauded. In the seventh inning Kelly hit for his base and at once stole second, the umpire declaring him safe, though it looked as though he was plainly out. Anson batted him home with a single, himself taking second on the throw-in. Williamson's grounder was fumbled by Dunlap, and he made first and Anson third. Kelly's poor throw to cut off Williamson's steal gave the latter second and allowed Anson to score. Williamson then stole third, and as the ball got through Kelly's legs he came home by good running. Flint opened the eighth by a double, and Quest got a life by Muldoon's muff of his fly. Dalrymple hit one on the bound to McCormick, who threw to third to head off Flint, but Muldoon muffed the ball, and the bases were full. Gore flew out to Shaffer, and then Kelly sent a hot one over to Muldoon which bounced off his shins and let Flint get home, the others advancing a peg. With the bases still loaded and but one man out Anson gave Kelly a foul tip, but Williamson was on hand with a single on which Quest and Dalrymple scored and Kelly made third easily, but overran the base and was put out by Richmond to Dunlap and he to Muldoon. This ended the run-getting and left the score at 10 to 4. The umpiring was in its effects unfavorable to Cleveland, but the only decision which affected the result was in the seventh inning, which may have made a difference of three runs. But there was an equally unfair decision at second against Chicago, and an undoubtedly erroneous ruling in declaring Williamson out for being hit by a foul ball. The Clevelands couldn't bat Corcoran, and the Chicagos could bat McCormick and run bases better than their opponents—that's the game in a nutshell.

Today, tomorrow, and Thursday the Buffalos play in Chicago, and on Saturday the Detroits are due.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kelly, r. f.	5	3	3	5	0	0	0
Anson, 1b.	5	2	2	2	10	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	4	1	2	3	0	3	0
Burns, s. s.	5	0	1	2	1	3	5
Corcoran, p.	5	0	0	0	0	5	1
Flint, c.	5	1	3	4	8	1	4
Quest, 2b	4	1	1	1	6	1	2
Total	41	10	12	17	27	14	13
Cleveland.							
Dunlap, 2b.	5	0	1	1	2	3	1
Glasscock, s s.	4	1	0	0	2	9	0
Phillips, 1b.	4	0	2	2	13	0	0
Shaffer, r. f.	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Richmond, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Muldoon, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	1	3
McCormick, p.	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kelly, c.	4	0	0	0	3	0	3
Esterbrook, l. f.	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Total	37	4	6	7	26	15	8

Williamson out from being hit with batted ball.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	—10
Cleveland	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2.

Two-base hits—Kelly (of Chicago), (2), Williamson, Burns, Flint, Esterbrook.

First base on balls—Dalrymple, Gore, Williamson.

First base on errors—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4.

Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5.

Struck out—Dunlap, Kelly (of Cleveland), Richmond, Muldoon (2).

Double plays—Glasscock-Dunlap-Phillips, Glasscock-Dunlap, Gore-Quest.

Passed balls—Flint, 2; Kelly, 2.

Time—2:15.

Umpire—Kelly.

Worcester 5, Troy 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—Richmond having recovered the use of his lame arm, was put in to pitch today, and disposed of the Troys quite handily, having eight strike-outs credited to him. The Worcesters batted Keene hard and fielded brilliantly, their only trouble being a wild pitch by Richmond, at which Holbert struck and ran to second base. The Troys earned their solitary run by a two-baser by Keefe and hits by Holbert and Egan. The Worcesters scored two in the third on hits by Mann and Hayes and and a muff by Roseman of Stovey's long fly; two in the sixth on a two-baser by Richmond, a fumble by Connors, and a hit by Irwin; and one in the seventh on hits by Creamer, Hayes, and Richmond. The grounds were wet and the attendance light.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	—5
Troy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Worcester, 10; Troy, 5.

Total bases—Worcester, 7; Troy, 8.

Errors—Worcester, 1; Troy, 2.

Earned runs—Worcester, 2; Troy 1.

Two-base hits—Richmond, Hayes, Keefe.

Three-base hit—Ferguson.

First base on balls—Worcester, 2; Troy, 2.

First base on errors—Worcester, 2; Troy, 1.

Left on bases—Worcester, 6; Troy, 7.

Umpire—Pearce.

Providence 9, Boston 2.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—The game today was played in a light rain the first four innings, the ball was very wet, and the cold air made accurate fielding almost impossible. Hines made his first error this season, muffing an easy fly ball. Mathews was hit hard, with the exception of three innings, in each of which he caused the bases to be left full. Only 200 were present.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	3	0	—9
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Providence, 3; Boston, 1.

Base hits—Providence, 13; total, 16. Boston, 6; total, 7.

Fielding errors—Providence, 2; Boston, 13.

Two-base hits—York, Denny, Gilligan, Morrill.

First base on balls—Providence, 3; Boston, 1.

First base on errors—Providence, 10; Boston, 2.

Struck out—Providence, 1; Boston 7.

Passed balls—Gilligan, 2.

Wild pitches—Ward, 1; Mathews, 2.

Umpire—Dunnigan.

Detroit 8, Buffalo 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—The game between the Buffalo and Detroit teams attracted 2,500 spectators despite the stiff breeze and sharp air which made the day unpleasant. It is not surprising that the game failed to be, under the circumstances, a creditable exhibition. The Detroiters played an excellent fielding game, but the visitors were all at sea, Detroit leading off with three singles in the first inning. Wood scored the only earned run on either side during the game, and was followed across the plate by Hanlon, Bennett, and Knight, who were assisted by White's fumbled grounder and a passed ball. In the third Knight reached first on called balls, stole second and third, and took advantage of Dolan's wild throw to first to score. In the fifth Hanlon reached first on Richardson's wild throw to Brouthers, stole second, took third on Powell's sacrifice hit, and stole a score beautifully by sliding under Dolan, who was disabled and was sent to third base. In the seventh Wood and Hanlon each scored again on singles by themselves and Powell and Richardson's wild throws. White scored for the Buffalos in the fourth on his own single, Farrell's wild throw, Dolan's sacrifice, and a wild pitch.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—8
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Detroit, 1.

Base hits—Detroit, 6; Buffalo, 6.

Errors—Detroit, 3; Buffalo, 8.

First base on balls—Detroit, 3; Buffalo, 2.

First base on errors—Detroit, 6; Buffalo, 2.

Double play—O'Rourke-Brouthers.

Passed balls—Dolan, 1.

Umpire—Higham.

Atlantic 5, Metropolitan 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—In the game today the Atlantics were successful by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Atlantic	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	*	—5

The Louisville Running Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—Entries for tomorrow races are as follows:

First race, Club Purse, $100, three-fourths of a mile, weight for age—Jennie V., Heatherbell, Monarch, Duke of Kent, Lucy May, Gus Matthews, Standoff, Trickum, Lambay, Mammonist, and Willie C.

Second race, purse $300, 1¼ miles, weight for age—Caroline B., Fair Count, Botherem, Fiana, Bonnie Castle, and Glidelia.

Third race, Kentucky Derby, 1½ miles, colts 105 pounds, fillies 102 pounds—Bengal, Wendover, Harry Gilmore, Runnymede, Pat Malloy, colt—Robert Bruce, Highflyer, Babcock, Newsboy, Apollo, Ballard, Wallensee, Mistral, Monarch, Lost Cause, and Monogram.

Fourth race, mile heats, weight for age—Brambaletta, Allunde, and George Hakes.

The following pools sold at the Galt House tonight:

First race—Mammonist, $100; Lucy May, $65; Monarch, $50; Duke of Kent, $15; Heatherbell, $8; Gus Matthews and Jennie V., $7 each; Trickum, Standoff, and Willie C., $6 each; Lambay, $5.

Second race—Glidelia, $100; Fiana, $20; Fair Count, $15; Bonnie Castle, $13; Caroline B., $11; Botherem, $10; Burnham, $10.

Third race—Runnymede, $225; Mistral, $45; Wendover, $40; Babcock, $35; Lost Cause, $35; Ballard, $40; Apollo, $45; Monogram, $18; Wallensee, $45; Newsboy, $50; Robert Bruce, $30; Highflyer, $19; Harry Gilmore, $30; Monarch, $15; Pat Malloy colt, $16.

Fourth race—Brambaletta, $210; Allundo, $60; George Hakes, $30.

The weather tonight is clear and cool.

Sale of Thoroughbred Colts and Fillies.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 15.—There was a very good attendance at the sale of Mr. D. Swigert's North Elkhorn stable today. The stock was in good order and condition, and the sale surpassed expectations in the prices realized. Seventeen colts brought $16,500, an average of $970. Twenty-one fillies brought $9,160, an average of $436. The most remarkable fact in connection with the sale was that the Monarchist colts brought a higher average than those by imported Glenelg or Virgil. This result is one that Mr. W. H. Sanford, the former proprietor, looked for and worked for against the combined judgment of all the turf men in the country, and it must be peculiarly gratifying to him. The colts by Monarchist brought $1,290; by Virgil, $1,100; and by imported Glenelg, $845. Sales:

Colts by imp. Glenelg—Chestnut colt, dam The Nun, G. H. Birmingham, Ga., $175; bay colt, dam Minx, George Lorillard, $1,950; bay colt, dam Blunder, Dwyer Bros., $625; bay colt, dam Madame Dudley, George Lorillard, $750; bay colt, dam Crowlet, Dwyer Bros., $500; bay colt, dam Annie Bush, Dwyer Bros., $1,800; bay colt, dam Jentling, Joseph Gess, Kentucky, $300; bay colt, dam Grecian Bend, S. D. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, for J. R. Keene, $560.

Colts by Virgil—Bay colt, dam Boniform, J. D. Bruce, for J. R. Keene, $2,000; brown colt, dam Fanny Brown, J. S. Brooks, New York, $300; bay colt, dam Nannie Butler, L. O. Appleby, New York, $400; brown colt, dam Ulrica, George Lorillard, $1,000; brown colt, dam Kentucky Belle, J. G. Nelson, $1,800.

Colts by Monarchist: Bay colt, dam Return, S. D. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, for J. R. Keene, $2,550; bay colt, dam Tuscola, J. S. Brooks, $1,150; bay colt, dam Notable, J. B. Ramsey, Colorado, $170; bay colt by Lever, dam Peruse, J. W. Loud, $370.

Fillies by imp. Glenelg: Bay filly, dam Stamps, George Lorillard, $1,500; bay filly, dam Fine Work, A. J. Alexander, $700; gray filly, dam Goldstone, E. W. Sparks, $175; bay filly, dam Notice, J. S. Brockwell, —; bay filly, dam Edery, A. C. Hunter, $400; chestnut filly, dam Susie Linwood, A. C. Hunter, $460; bay filly, dam Nannie Black, A. J. Alexander, $570; chestnut filly, dam Cordelia, A. Simpson, Illinois, $750; bay filly, dam Marmot, A. C. Hunter, $500.

Fillies by Virgil—Bay filly, dam Mary Martin, Luke Blackburn, $525; brown filly, dam Laxity, L. O. Appleby, $420; bay filly, dam Impudence, A. C. Hunter, $520; brown filly, dam Lightfoot, A. C. Hunter, $375.

Fillies by Monarchist—Chestnut colt, dam Lady Hardaway, J. W. Loud, $510; bay filly, dam Heliotrope, A. C. Hunter, $380; bay filly, dam Alert, A. C. Hunter, $480.

Fillies by Lever—Bay filly, dam Malta, A. C. Hunter, $320; chestnut filly, dam Asia, A. C. Hunter, $310; bay filly, dam Alexander, A. C. Hunter, $400.

Fillies by King Alfonso—Bay filly, dam Titania, A. C. Hunter, $475; bay filly, dam Bosio, J. B. Ramsey, Colorado, $650.

Gus Wilson as a Pugilist.

The opening day of the Suffolk Park spring meeting at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, was marred by a disgraceful fracas between two of the drivers at the end of the 2:20 pacing-race. Gus Wilson, who drove Don Cameron, complained, on arriving at the judges' board, that Barngrover, the driver of Ben Johnson, had attempted to cross his track and take the pole before the quarter-mile post was reached. It was certain that the sulkies collided with a loud noise, plainly heard from the grand stand, and every one thought the two vehicles had been smashed. From that point to the finish neither Don Cameron nor Ben Johnson was in the race, and came in the last two. Wilson, in a great rage, dismounted, and, without going up-stairs to the judges and making a proper protest on account of Barngrover's foul riding, walked up to where the latter was just getting down from his seat, uttering vague threats, and demanding to know whether Ben Johnson's pilot had meant to kill him. A wrangle ensued. Wilson struck Barngrover, and the two closed, and for a few moments rolled over one another under the feet of the spectators who had crowded around them. They were ultimately separated, and Wilson then asked one of the judges why he allowed a man like Barngrover to come on the course. The latter replied: "He would have been fined and expelled, but you have chosen to take the law into your own hands." Barngrover was distanced for foul riding, and the matter ended without further harm being done.

Florida Stock in Town.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, owner of the Hambletonian stallion Florida, arrived in Chicago Sunday with a car-load of stock direct from his farm in Orange County, New York. The lot includes a 3-year-old stallion and a yearling filly, out of Mary Clark by Volunteer; a filly out of American Girl, by Andy Johnson; and a filly out of Sontag by Bush Bellfounder—all by Florida; and two 5-year-old mares by the same horse.

Off for the Louisville Races.

A large party of Chicagoans who are fond of turf sports left for Louisville last evening in a special car over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, and will spend the week witnessing the performances of the flyers which take part in the race meeting which begins at Louisville today. Among the gentlemen composing the party were Messrs. S. K. Dow, J. H. McAvoy, Albert Hayden, J. E. Brewster, J. S. Carter, E. P. Tobey, John B. Jeffery, Manager D. L. Hall of the Chicago Driving Park, E. M. Phelps, F. G. Hoyne, George Bullen, J. H. Daggett, S. J. Morgan, Charles Gammon, Charles Rotnesmel, Dr. Kenison, Col. Ira De Graff of St. Paul, and W. H. Allen.

Languages in South Africa.

The is great joy in the Parliament of Cape Colony over a resolution that passed a month ago in favor of the optional use of the Dutch language in debates. The colony is Dutch in everything except name, and has been so ever since it was ceded to Great Britain as well as before. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants of European origin are Dutch, and Dutch is the language of the country. The Malays—remnants of the old days of slavery—speak it, and so do the Kafirs, and not many of the Afrikanders, or natives of Dutch descent, can speak anything else. In the Orange Free State the sturdy old fellows whose fathers came from Holland are less yielding than their neighbors of the Cape, for they will not permit English to be spoken at all in their Volksraad. To the recent suggestion of a Free State newspaper that the use of English might be allowed, at any rate in courts of justice, alongside of the native patois, the German editor of another paper curtly replied: "Let them learn Dutch, as we have done;" and Dutch it is.

The Finest Compliment He Ever Had.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A misguided but enthusiastic young man who managed, after some difficulty, to secure an introduction to Mark Twain on the steamer just before the latter's departure for St. Louis last evening, said, "I have read all of your writings, Mr. Twain, but I think I like the Heathen Chinee the best of them all." Mr. Clemens shook the young man's hand with tremendous enthusiasm. "My dear sir," he remarked, "I am pretty well used to compliments, but I must say I never yet received one which gave me equal satisfaction and showed so kindly an appreciation of efforts to please the public. A thousand thanks! And the young man replied: "You are perfectly welcome, Mr. Twain; I am sure you deserve it." Tableau.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
James O'Dunivan, Englewood	[illegible]
Mary Caton, Englewood	[illegible]
Ole Hanson, Chicago	[illegible]
Emilia Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Hiller, 491½ South Clark	[illegible]
Rebecca Goldberg, 491½ South Clark	[illegible]
Modeste Beaucamp, 41 Peck-court	[illegible]
Annie Gauthier, 41 Peck-court	[illegible]
Edward Spencer, Chicago	[illegible]
Mollie Johnson, Chicago	[illegible]
Ephraim Hart, Plaine, Ill.	[illegible]
Mina Frank, Plaine, Ill.	[illegible]
William C. Wells, Lockport, Ill.	[illegible]
Grace A. Bell, Lemont, Ill.	[illegible]
Christian Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Kallisen, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry Bradburn, 3141 South Dearborn	[illegible]
Maggie Reilly, 3110 State	[illegible]
Peter Niiskelsen, Chicago	[illegible]
Christina Peterson, Chicago	[illegible]
John C. Kasper, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie Gingerich, Chicago	[illegible]
Randolph Manning, Riverside	[illegible]
Mary L. Spear, Riverside	[illegible]
Johann Charles Voss, Chicago	[illegible]
Ida Gerbich, Chicago	[illegible]
Max E. Gemeinhardt, Chicago	[illegible]
Caroline Roth, Chicago	[illegible]
Will R. Arnold, Chicago	[illegible]
Flora E. Chaney, Chicago	[illegible]
George Darmstadt, Proviso	[illegible]
Louisa Oehmen, Addison	[illegible]
Frank Schmidt, Chicago	[illegible]
Fredericka Keller, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles A. Exstromer, Chicago	[illegible]
Kittie G. Dunstan, Chicago	[illegible]
Otto Jaeschke, 34 Kinzie	[illegible]
Alfrida Reijer, Chicago	[illegible]
Michael Seitz, Chicago	[illegible]
Louisa Spoerling, Chicago	[illegible]
Foster L. Manning, Oak Park	[illegible]
Stella C. Webb, Oak Park	[illegible]
Henry Voss, Grand Haven, Mich.	[illegible]
Lizzie Rogers, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank C. Daumeran, Chicago	[illegible]
Emily Schmidt, Chicago	[illegible]
John Vaughn, 44 Sherman	[illegible]
Alice Hickey, 44 Sherman	[illegible]
William F. Carson, Chicago	[illegible]
Ella Rae Phelps, Chicago	[illegible]
Carl Krajetzki, Chicago	[illegible]
B. Alvina Figel, Chicago	[illegible]
Franz Sijda, Chicago	[illegible]
Maria Hubisch, Chicago	[illegible]
Niels P. Samuelson, Chicago	[illegible]
Wilhelmina Jansen, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Sinyard, Lemont	[illegible]
Mary Ann Wittels, Lemont	[illegible]
David W. Alexander, Chicago	[illegible]
Elizabeth James, Chicago	[illegible]
Rudolph Kunz, Chicago	[illegible]
Katherina Roessler, Chicago	[illegible]
Matthew K. Lander, Chicago	[illegible]
Kittie Dolan, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas H. Best, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary S. Haines, Elgin	[illegible]
Hudson D. North, Riverside	[illegible]
Alice L. Hull, Riverside	[illegible]
Joseph Kuhl, Chicago	[illegible]
Katherine Palzkill, Chicago	[illegible]
Myron Vaughn, Chicago	[illegible]
Gussie Underhyde, Chicago	[illegible]
James C. Wentz, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Emma L. Farling, Mendota, Ill.	[illegible]
Lester Houde, Chicago	[illegible]
Harriet Plante, Chicago	[illegible]
Arthur L. Smith, Cedar Falls, Ia.	[illegible]
Jennie Evans, Beaver Dam, Wis.	[illegible]
Karl Gardner, Chicago	[illegible]
Josepha Hammerschmidt, Chicago	[illegible]
Michael Olski, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Juchta, Chicago	[illegible]
John Wedik, 343 North Carpenter	[illegible]
Antonnie Niewszewska, 78 Fry	[illegible]
Edgar C. Kennison, 100 West Madison	[illegible]
Lizzie Johnston, 100 West Madison	[illegible]

DEATHS.

PIERCE—At Kansas City, May 15, of typhoid-fever and congestion of the brain, Cora Alling, wife of Sibley A. Pierce, aged 23 years.

The remains will be brought to this city. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURCHELL—May 15, 1882, at 3359 Ellis-av., George, son of J. E. and S. A. Burchell, aged 2 years 1 month and 11 days.

BRODIE—Fred Tarrant Brodie, only child of F. W. and Cora Brodie, aged 10 months and 16 days, at 519 North Carpenter-st.

Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

SHARKEY—On May 13, James T. Sharkey, in the 29th year of his age.

New York papers please copy.

TURNER—In Lake View, on Sunday, at 9 a. m., Sarah Patterson, wife of John Turner.

Funeral Wednesday, May 17, 1882, at the family residence, on Lincoln-av. and Milwaukee Railroad. The train leaving the Wells-st. depot at 11:10 a. m. will stop at the house. Services at 12 m., thence by train to Rosehill. A chartered car with funeral train at 2 p. m.

GILMAN—May 15, at 3 a. m., Josie Agnes Gilman, aged 10 months and 14 days.

Funeral Tuesday, May 16, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery from the residence, 227 Ohio-st.

SPRAY—Eliza F. Spray, wife of William Spray, at 343 Dayton-st.

Funeral Wednesday, May 17, at 1 p. m.

Ann Arbor (Mich.) papers copy.

BERMINGHAM—May 15, Sarah Bermingham, aged 14 months.

Funeral May 16 by cars to Calvary. Carriages canceled.

RATTORY—Yesterday, at Moberly, Mo., James Rattory, printer, late of 19 Hammond-st.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

KING—Monday, May 15, John King, aged 73 years.

Funeral Wednesday, May 17, at 11 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 672 West Madison-st., thence by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN Club will assemble at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening at 7 o'clock sharp, prepared to escort the remains of the late Gen. C. C. Washburn through the city. All old soldiers invited to be present. See evening papers for full particulars.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

Tuesday, May 16, 9:30 a. m.,

AND

Thursday, May 18, 9:30 a. m.

Both offerings replete with Seasonable Goods. Clothing, Hosiery, Underwear, Cutlery, Dress Shirts, Straw Goods, Cassimeres, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, Notions, &c., &c. Special Consignment CABINET HARDWARE.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL.

Tuesday, May 16, 11 o'clock a. m.

A LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE

GENTS' COLLARS AND CUFFS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AN EXTRA LARGE AND

FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

Custom-Made Spring-Style

Boots and Shoes

Will be closed out at Auction

Wednesday, May 17,

Commencing at 9:30 sharp.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

OUR REGULAR TRADE SALE

OF

Crockery and Glassware

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

THURSDAY, May 18, at 9:30.

150 crates English and American W. G. Ware.
50 casks Brown and Yellow Ware.
300 pkgs. Glassware.
Full assortment of Lamp Goods.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

MARKET GARDEN

SEEDS

Our stock is larger than can be found anywhere in the West, and thoroughly reliable. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

BIRDS Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

Comic Pictures, Size 10½x11¾. Just the thing for SHOW WINDOWS. 12 for one dollar, or sample hundred. I'm a Daddy—[illegible]. 100 beautiful cards for the Album, 50. 250 beautiful cards for [illegible]. Refer you to all Chicago. CHAPIN'S CHEAP PICTURE ROOMS, [illegible]born-st., Chicago. Send for [illegible].

THE COUNCIL.

Formal Organization of the New Board of Aldermen.

Lawler Presents His List of Questionable Committees.

Ald. Wickersham Recognizes Their Unfitness and Earnestly Protests.

It Is Adopted by the Strict Vote of the Caucus.

The new Council held its first meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Hildreth.

Ald. Ryan submitted the following list of committees, and moved that it be adopted:

Finance—Blair, Cullerton, White, Sanders, Quinn.

Judiciary—Dalton, Lawler, Shorey, Meier, Geohegan.

Schools—Geohegan, Burke, Quinn, Dixon, Dean.

Railroads—Sheridan, Lawler, Riordan, Colvin, Gaynor.

Fire and Water—Purcell, Sweeney, Ryan, Meyer, Appleton.

Health and County Relations—Peevey, Wickersham, Bond, Meyer, Sheridan.

Gaslight—Barrett, Sanders, Ryan, Hildreth, Nelson.

Public Buildings—Hildreth, Geohegan, Burke, Nelson, Hirsch.

Elections—Appleton, Purcell, Barrett, Wanzer, Wickersham.

Streets and Alleys, South—Burke, Dixon, Phelps, Appleton, Foss.

Streets and Alleys, North—Meyer, Colvin, Sweeney, Blair.

Streets and Alleys, West—Lawler, Riordan, Altpeter, Gaynor, Nelson, Dean, Marder, Dalton, and Hirsch.

Police—Riordan, Quinn, Gaynor, Foss, Barrett.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Ryan, Bond, Wetherell, Shorey, Sweeney.

Harbor and Bridges—Hirsch, Wanzer, Everett, Foss, Blair.

Markets—Sanders, Wickersham, Cullerton, Marder, Dean.

Wharfing Privileges—Everett, Wetherell, Cullerton, Peevey, Phelps.

Bridewell—Meier, Phelps, Purcell, Hildreth, White.

License—Colvin, Wanzer, Peevey, Altpeter, Wetherell.

Local Assessments—Dixon, Marder, Bond, Altpeter, Meier.

Printing—White, Everett, Dalton, Shorey, Sheridan.

A FRUITLESS PROTEST.

Ald. Everett moved to defer and publish.

Ald. Cullerton said the latter motion was out of order, in the absence of rules.

The Chair so held.

Ald. Dixon urged that the Council was a continuous body, and that the old rules obtained until new ones were adopted. He moved to refer to a special committee of five.

Ald. Lawler said the list was his as amended by the caucus, and advised Dixon to give up the fight. When the Republicans had control of the Council they didn't give the Democrats much of a show. Now that the Democrats were in the majority, having competent men, they intended to aid the Mayor in giving the people a good Government.

Ald. Everett hoped there would be no hasty action. The list was an insult to the old members, since new ones were given Chairmanships.

Ald. Shorey was in favor of Ald. Dixon's motion because, as the committees did two-thirds of the work, they ought to be carefully selected. The public service would be best attended to by putting experienced men at the head of the committees.

Ald. Wickersham said he would not vote for the list. Aside from the Committee on Elections none of them was political, and he didn't think they were made up in the manner best calculated to further the interests of the city. The matter should be left to the Mayor.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that there would be dissatisfaction, no matter what kind of a list was made up or by whom, therefore he hoped the pending list would be adopted. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The motion of Ald. Dixon was lost—yeas 19, nays 15—as follows:

Yeas—Appleton, Sheridan, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Nelson, White, Dalton, Ryan, Meyer, Quinn, Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, Geohegan—19.

Nays—Dixon, Wickersham, Sanders, Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Altpeter, Dean, Bond, Everett, Marder, Wanzer, Hirsch, Blair—15.

The list was adopted by the same vote, and had been agreed to by a caucus of the Democrats held in the afternoon, at which all of the Democrats were present except Ald. Wickersham and Sanders.

On motion, all matters in the hands of the clerk were referred to the appropriate committees.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the rules of the old Council be adopted temporarily. Agreed to.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Commissioner of Public Works submitted an ordinance authorizing him to let contracts for street improvements where the bids had been in excess of the assessment for the improvement without further advertising. He thought he could make better terms with the contractors if not compelled to advertise again, and wanted the privilege of letting the work by private contract, provided it could be done, including the intersections, for the amount raised by special assessment.

Some discussion followed, some of the Aldermen claiming that streets in their wards had been omitted from the list to be improved, and finally the ordinance was adopted. Those voting in the negative were Ald. Lawler and Geohegan.

An ordinance was submitted by the Corporation Counsel directing the City Collector to return all delinquent special assessments to the County Collector for collection. It was passed.

CHILDREN'S POOL-ROOMS.

Capt. Bonfield, through Ald. Wickersham, presented a communication calling attention to the fact that the basements of Nos. 185, 205, and 207 West Madison street, and No. 55 South Halsted street, were used as pool-rooms, and patronized by children who were being educated for the penitentiary. No liquors were sold at any of the places, but their influence was decidedly bad over the youth of the city; and since the city had no control over such places, because there was no authority to license pool-tables, he asked the passage of an ordinance to reach the case which was submitted. The ordinance provided that no person should keep a tenpin-alley, billiard-table, ball-alley, or shooting-gallery except under a penalty of $5 for each table, alley, or place per month, unless they had first obtained a license therefor. It further provided that the license for each billiard or pool table or alley should be $10 per annum; that the Mayor could revoke the license at any time in his own judgment, and that in case of "any playing upon said table or alley or shooting in such gallery for money, liquor, or any other article or thing, or [the owner] shall allow any minor to frequent or play at any such places, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to revoke such license." It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.

Ald. Wickersham presented a petition from the Second Regiment asking for space on the Lake-Front, north of the Exposition Building, for the erection of an armory. Referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald. Lawler offered a resolution appointing Dixon, Burke, Altpeter, White, and Barrett a committee to prepare rules and an order of business for the Council. Adopted.

Ald. Ryan presented an order directing the Law Department to prepare an ordinance requiring the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to construct at their own expense a viaduct or tunnel at the corner of Halsted street and Chicago avenue; and, in the event of failure to do so, that they be required to propel their cars inside the city limits with other than steam power. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Council then adjourned.

ITEMS FROM JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, May 15.—Chief-of-Police Hanna has invited a number of suits for assault and battery in charging upon a crowd of ball-players Sunday and clubbing them.

Circuit Court opened today, Judge Stipp presiding. A large docket is to be disposed of, and the grand jury, now in session, is expected to bring in a large additional grist.

The Board of Trade Telegraph Company was granted a permit to extend its lines through Joliet and open an office here for commercial business at the Council meeting Saturday night.

CARRIE SORENSON'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 15.—The mystery surrounding the death of Carrie Sorenson, the Danish servant-girl who was found dead in her employer's house from the effects of poison administered by herself, has not been fully cleared up by the Coroner's investigation held today. It is thought that the girl was given the strychnine under the impression that it was medicine by the party who caused her disgrace, and that she was wholly ignorant of the consequences.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart-Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 31, Chicago, Ill., and 605 F-st., Washington, D. C.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow & Co.

WEST DIVISION.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK DOUBLE-HEAD CAMEO sleeve-button. Leave with cashier at Grand Pacific and receive reward.

LOST—2 GOLD RINGS ON TWELFTH-st., between Throop and Loomis. Liberal reward at 551 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

LOST—MAY 15 A GOLD SCARF PIN with cluster of leaves and pink coral rosebud. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at the store of F. W. JANSEN & SON, 278 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BAY HORSE about 15½ hands high, weigh about 900, light side-bar buggy with wine-color running gear, black box with letter C on side of box. Any one returning the same to TOM CHANDLER, South Park Hotel, will be liberally rewarded.

$5 REWARD—LOST—GOLD LOCKET; enameled on one side, initials E. R. on other. Return to Grand Pacific Hotel cigar-store.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ABOUT A week ago a large greyhound, fawn color; answers to name Leo; the above reward will be paid by leaving him at Leroy Payne's Palmer House Stables.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GREAT BARGAIN—HANDSOME, sound, gentle pony, safe for lady or child to ride or drive; must be sold, and will sell at a great sacrifice. Call any time today at 553 West Washington-st.

A BARGAIN—$200 WILL BUY AN elegant top-buggy, good as new, cost $400; used only a few times; in good order; it is the property of a lady who must dispose of it immediately. Call at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av.

BLANEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 390 TO 396 Wabash-av., have on hand landaus, landaulettes, coupes, victorias, 4 and 6 seat rockaways, phaetons, end-spring and side-spring buggies; also a variety of second-hand carriages and buggies and harness in good order.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN ONE-third value, and must be sold immediately, the beautiful and fine-bred trotting mare Maggie Mitchell, sired by Young Bashaw, son of Grand Bashaw; her first dam was by Volunteer, son of Rysdk's Hambletonian, second dam by Backman's Messenger Duroc, third dam by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid.

Maggie Mitchell is a golden sorrel, has flowing mane and tail to the ground; she is 6 years old, 15½ hands high, and, without any exaggeration, she is the handsomest and finest driving mare that goes on the road; she must be seen and driven to be appreciated; she is a square, level trotter, needs no boots nor weights, and is a genuine trotter any time; she is hitched either single or double; she trotted mile heats last fall, in a matinee race, in 2:26, 2:25, 2:27 with ease; she will show a mile under the watch now in 2:26 or no sale; she cost $1,600 one year ago, and now $400 will buy her; she has been driven the past year by the present owner (a lady), who cannot ride on account of ill-health, and to procure her a good home is more an object than the price. Will not deal with horse jockeys. She can be seen and driven at any time by calling on the owner at her residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

N. B.—Also an elegant top buggy, good as new, at your own price.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HANDSOME black matched carriage team, of heavy weight, 6 years old, sound in every respect; also a silver-mounted harness and a (Killam) landau, used but little, as good as new. Can be seen at barn 622 North La Salle, or address E. HESS, 191 East Washington.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF FINE horses, double teams to single drivers; 2 splendid riding horses; some heavy horses; all well broke. Between Michigan and Indiana-avs., on Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-GLASS LANDAU, made by Brewster, Broome-st., New York; only in use thirty days; as good as new; scarcely soiled; will be sold at great sacrifice. 259 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BLACK CARriage horse, young, sound, and gentle; lady can drive. At C. G. HOHMAN'S livery, 24 and 26 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GROCERY WAGon, good horse, and harness. 185 Ohio-st., near Clark, grocery store.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME, SOUND, gentle pony, safe for lady or child to ride or drive; will sell at a sacrifice, as I have no use for him. Call this afternoon or Tuesday at private stable in rear of 553 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE PACER, 7 YEARS old, light bay, 15 hands high, record 2:30; fine looking and well-bred animal; just arrived from Michigan. Inquire at 2316 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHUNKY BAY HORSE, 8 years old, 1,250 pounds; sound and gentle; price $160. C. V., 3819 Michigan-av.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 281 State-st.

HORSES PASTURED AT DOWNER'S Grove—400 acres of bluegrass, with plenty of timber shade; horses are seen daily; $1 per week. References: Ducat & Lyon, 155 La Salle-st.; H. G. Powers, Evanston; T. S. Rogers, Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.; C. H. Morse, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Send for my list of patrons. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 WABASH-AV., have a splendid assortment of carriages of their own manufacture for sale at very low prices; also a great variety of second-hand taken in exchange.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand carriages of every description, among them several landaus, clarences, coupes, and 5-glass landaus in perfect order; also all kinds of business wagons, such as trucks, grocery wagons, express wagons, etc., besides a large stock of new and second-hand harness for sale, can be found at H. C. WALKER'S, 249 to 259 State-st. Prices lower than lowest. Will sell on monthly payments. Remember the place, 249 to 259 State-st.

TAKE YOUR PICK—STABLE FULL OF horses; prices from $15 up; weight from 600 to 1,800 pounds; workers, drivers, truckers, coachers, saddlers, fast trotters, and pacers; every horse warranted or money refunded; no reasonable offer refused. Second-hand buggies and harness. Not the largest but the cheapest and squarest place in town. Come and see me before buying. No trouble to show horses.
C. M. HILL,
at Doctor's office, 127½ West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
One steam engine, 75-horse power.
One steam engine, 60-horse power.
One engine, 15-horse power.
One engine, 15-horse power, with link motion.
One 12-horse power portable boiler and engine.
One 15-horse power portable boiler and engine.
A lot of 2-flue boilers.
A lot of horizontal tubular boilers.
Two fire-box boilers.
Two pony planers.
One second-hand Knowls pump.
A lot of rubber belting.
A lot of pulleys and hangers.
All these goods are second-hand, are in good condition, and will be sold cheap for cash.
WM. HAYTHORN, No. 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CORLISS ENGINE (NEW), 100-horse power; beam engines, Merrick's 40 and 15-horse power, with air pumps; Babcock boilers, 300-horse power; multitubular boilers, 100-horse power; iron tanks, 20,000 gallons each and smaller; smoke-stacks, steam pumps, sugar wagons, centrifugals, etc. Canton Sugar Refinery, Baltimore, Md.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

CORA L. V. HEYWOOD (FORMERLY of New York and Boston). Trance, business, writing, and medical medium; advises on lawsuits, stocks, races, and patents, and business matters generally. Business and prophetic readings by mail $2. State date born. Address or call on CORA L. V. HEYWOOD, Psychometrist, 326 West Madison-st. Hours 9 to 8 daily.

LUCIE LAROE—MAGNETIC TREATment. 155 West Madison-st., Room 14.

MISS DR. L. M. HENDEE, 255 WEST Madison-st., treats all diseases magnetically.

PAUL LEAVALL, ASTROLOGER, 163 West Madison-st. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DR. OTTO, LIVING NEAR Chicago, will hear of something to his interest by addressing L. R., Box 160, Springfield, Ill.

PERSONAL—$50 SENT TO ANY ADdress that returns keys and jewelry taken from 277 Erie-st. No questions asked.

PERSONAL—IF GEORGE GASCOIGNE, of Brockville, Canada, is in the city, he will please call at Union National Bank.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

STORAGE ROOM FOR FINE FURNIture. 86 Twenty-second-st., in furniture store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO buy. I offer at reasonably low figures, on easy payments—viz.:

Ten (10) brick houses on Fulton and Walnut-sts. near Albany-av.; good location; water, sewerage, etc.; $3,000 and $3,500 each.

101 Winchester-av., two-story and basement brick house; good location; near Jackson-st.; $5,000.

1182 Millard-av., frame dwelling; lot 125x125.

472 and 474 West Taylor-st., cottages with brick basements; bargain; $3,000 each.

223, 225, and 227 La Salle-av., stone-front houses, near Chicago-av., $8,000 each.

Eight 2-story and basement new brick houses, 22x60, on Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield-avs.; fine location; $6,000 each.

Lots on Bissell-st., near Webster-av., $1,000 each.

1346 Michigan-av., 2-story frame house; lot 30x170; bargain; call at once.

2942, 2946, and 2950 Prairie-av., 3-story and mansard, stone-front houses; excellent location; $12,000 each, if taken at once.

3537 Prairie-av., 2-story brick house, 7,500.

70 Bryant-av., corner Stanton, stone-front, 2-story and basement brick house; lot 22x102; $7,000.

3827 Vincennes-av., 2-story, basement, and attic brick house; 4 rooms deep; fine location; $7,000, if taken at once.

Have a number of other properties on my lists. Information given upon application.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:

Some fine houses on Park-av., Washington, Warren, Monroe, and Adams-sts.

A very fine 2-story and basement stone-front, 10 rooms, furnace, etc., all modern improvements; just being put in very fine repair; $7,400.

Washington, near Robey, 2-story and basement, fine house; $8,500.

Adams-st., near Lincoln, fine 2-story and basement stone-front, in fine order; $8,300.

Paulina-st., 2-story and basement brick, brick barn; cheap for $5,000.

Loomis-st., fine 3-story stone-front, with sub-cellar, on corner; $7,000.

Loomis-st., 2-story octagon stone-front, with sub-cellar; fine house; $6,750.

Warren-av., bargain, 2-story and basement brick, street improved; $3,900.

Adams-st., improved, rents $650; good investment if sold this week.

Washington-st., 2-story frame house, lot 42x125; assessments all paid; $4,700.

Fine 3-story brick store on Madison-st.; $13,000.

Lots on all the main streets on West Side.

Lot on Warren-av., near corner Leavitt.

Lot on Warren-av., corner of Leavitt, 60x125.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
1006 and 1008 West Adams-st., $5,000; rented for $650.
456 North Paulina-st., good house with 2 lots.
16 Depuyster-st., house and large lot. Must be sold.
Irving-place, near Van Buren, brick house and lot.
380 Noble-st., near Chicago-av., a cozy 2-story house.
Ohio and Halsted-sts., $7,000; rented for $850.
Brick flats on Chicago-av., $10,000; rent, $1,500.
588 Hubbard-st., a splendid brick house, $4,000.
592 Hubbard-st., good house, $2,400; rented for $300.
Chapin-st., house and lot, $3,000; rented for $540.
Indiana-st., near Hoyne, good house and 2 lots.
Washington boulevard, corner Paulina, 88x125.
Two lots on Robey-st., fronting Wicker Park.
Polk-st., near Leavitt, 2 lots.
Lake-st., near Ada, 56x165.
Hubbard-st., near Noble, 110x150.
Milwaukee-av., near Paulina, one lot.
Several improved places on Milwaukee-av.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE—YOUR choice in
1,000 LOTS IN 10 NEW SUBDIVISIONS.
1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisions.
1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisions.

We have a chain of subdivisions in and around the city from which any one can select who desires a cheap and pleasant home for himself and family or a profitable investment on very easy payments; we make all of our lots very inviting, planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.; everything we undertake is a success, as we study the comfort and welfare of all our purchasers; we have a list of over 400 who have bought from us. Plats, showing the location of lots, free to every one. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. Morey & Co., 30 Washington-st.:

4-story and basement stone building, 50x80, on Fifth-av. between Madison and Washington-sts., corner of alley.

72 feet on Jackson-st., adjoining Leland Hotel, with stone building; alley on each side.

Block of 16 flats with modern improvements, and one store corner Harrison and Sangamon-st., 125 feet square; rents $5,500.

All of the above will be sold on easy terms of payment at low rate of interest, with privilege of anticipating payments, and are desirable investments for capitalists.

FOR SALE—$15,000 WILL BUY PROPerty worth $30,000, situate on Lincoln-av. The lot is bounded by two streets and an alley; building wood, three stories; new part is 38x80, the balance 28x32. I have just had plans made to architect showing just how twenty flats and four stores can be made so as to pay big money. The owner is a non-resident and has ordered me to force sale. Plans at my office, 46 East Adams-st. A. J. NOWLEN.

FOR SALE—100X110, CORNER FULTON and Carpenter, for $8,000.
50x125, Curtis, north of Lake; 65 per foot.
50x125, Jackson, near Loomis, for $7,000.
60x200, Monroe, east of Leavitt, south front. This is an elegant building lot, and can be bought for $6,000 cash.
We have a fine list of lots all over the West Side, $350 to $1,000. Call and look over our list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
Very desirable corner on Calumet-av.; bargain.
Most desirable corner on South Park-av.
Tract on Prairie-av.; very cheap.
Elegant lot on Lake-av.
Choice lot on Ellis-av.
Corner on State-st., near limits; cheap.
Houses, lots, and tracts on all avenues south, also at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON OWASCO-st., near Western-av., $450; 60x150 on Evans-av. and Forty-third-st., $25 per foot; 13 lots near Rock Island shops, Blocks 1 and 2, Peter Shimp's Subdivision, Sec. 9, 38, 14, for $300 each; 12 lots corner Niagara-st. and Stewart-av., $350 each; 50x178 on Forty-fourth-st., near Drexel-boulevard, at $40.
B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, $4,000; rented for $430. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, on Bowen-av., for $3,000; 7-room frame house and 25 feet lot, with barn, 4326 Belview-av., for $3,300. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS INVESTment—Seven lots, one block from Douglas Park, on Fairfield-av., near Twelfth-st.; Ogden-av. cars within one block; will be sold cheap for cash. ALVARO LADD, 166 Washington-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—584 VAN BUREN-ST., 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling and brick barn. F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—33 WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, 3-story brick, with basement, all modern improvements; price $6,500. Also, southeast corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; price $8,100. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SECOND-ST., near Rhodes-av., 10-room brick, $4,250; rented for $470. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved, paying well; price $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE, EAST front, just south of Thirty-seventh-st. Four lots in Ravenswood very cheap. C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BARN 33x70, situated on barn lot on alley in rear of 90 Twenty-fifth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-av.; Terms easy. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 87 Dearborn or 2819 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—76 FEET EAST FRONT ON Cottage Grove-av., 125 feet north of Twenty-fifth-st., three full depth lots, $200 per foot; sold separately or together; a great bargain. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., 4-story stone front, only $8,000. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., 66 FEET NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., $110, east front. Vincennes-av., 68 feet opposite Aldine square, $80. W. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR THIRty-fifth, lot 25x144½, very cheap for a few days. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—3 TWO STORY BRICK houses on Seeley-av., 9 rooms each, first-class order, price $8,750; rents for $1,080 per year. W. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—22 LOTS IN BLOCK ONE, Pierce's Humboldt Park addition to Chicago, on North-av. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A TRACT OF land 255x188 at Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av. for $35 a foot; would exchange it for New York City property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 BY 100 FEET, ON Lake-st., 75 feet west of Carpenter.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—18 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, all modern improvements, $8,500.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—3007 SOUTH PARK-AV., two-story cottage, lot 50x150; price, $6,000.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick residences, Nos. 376, 378, 380, and 382 West Harrison-st.; all modern improvements. At a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—30 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park, $8,000.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR Prairie-av., 3-story stone front at a sacrifice. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, with two fronts, 66 feet front on Lake-av. and running through to Ellis-av., 67 feet front on Ellis-av., depth 322 8-100 ft. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, mansard roof, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLOCK OF BUSIness property, 8 stores, 16 flats, with two marble-front residences in rear, on West Madison-st., between Elizabeth and Ada; rental over $14,000; a fine investment.
M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES and lots, North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., $10,000 each.

Three-story brick block, 40x75, corner North Clark and Chestnut-sts., $24,000.

Corner stone-front block, Dearborn-av.; rented for $3,350; only $30,000.

Corner Illinois and North Clark-sts., 4-story stone front block, 50x80; $39,000.

40x110, corner of North Clark and Superior-sts., with 5-story stone front, $50,000.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER AND INside lots on Evergreen-av. and Robey-st., near Wicker Park. EDGAR S. HEATON & CO., corner Lake and La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-third-st., 50x164; a bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY. Lots on Diversey-av., two blocks from street-cars, only $28 per foot.

Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from street-cars, only $20 per foot.

Lots on George-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $18 per foot.

Lots on Fletcher-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $25 per foot.

50 feet left on Belmont-av., near Dummy road, at $32 per foot.

250 feet on Barry-av., east of Dummy road, $45 and $50 per foot.

75 feet on Sheffield-av., near Diversey-st., $30.

A fine house and 50 feet of ground on Melrose-st., near the lake, for sale cheap.

Lake water in front of all the above lots. Terms easy.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 7th day of February, 1882, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, I shall, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Friday, the 26th day of May, 1882, at my office, Room 14 Portland Block, Chicago, as Receiver of said bank, sell Lots 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, in Block 3, in Irondale, for the sum of $1,320 cash in hand, unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted. May 15, 1882. VIRGINIUS A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,600; only $250 down and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:45 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT CHEAP lots, houses and lots, small acre tracts, or small farms, send me your address, stating your needs.
FRED. M. WOODS,
Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—BEAUtiful lots with bearing fruit trees, close to the station. Also one or two houses with large grounds. Low prices and easy terms; money advanced to build. 85 Washington-st., Room 6. C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS in Taylor's Addition, situated in the centre of this new manufacturing city. This property is rapidly in rea$ing in value. Title perfect. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at crossing of the Grand Trunk.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, in perfect order, and good barn; lot 24x180, on Evans-av. and Forty-fourth-st., $3,250. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 1 MILE WEST of city limits at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT FRONTage on Drexel boulevard near Forty-third-st., with stable lots. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FOOT LOTS AT SOUTH Park Station, $600 to $1,500 per lot. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES ON TRACY-av., west of Grand Trunk Railroad, Washington Heights, at half price. D. WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY A. J. BRADFORD & CO., 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9, 40 acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14, near Pullman, very cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—3 ACRES on the corner of Green Bay-road and Bowmanville-av., fronting on three streets; cottage and barn on it. It is near depot and ripe for subdivision. $3,500 will buy it. Apply to COLLOT & SCHMIDT, Room 1, 78 Dearborn-st., over gas office.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN ON State-st.—I have 100x120 feet on State-st. and 100x120 on Wabash-av. in the rear, just south of Forty-first-st., for sale at a great bargain if taken immediately; will sell either front alone; this is choice and ready for improvement. It is a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 30 ACRES ON THE Calumet River, north of Chittenden's bridge; can be had at a bargain. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ILLINOIS FARM, well improved, with good fences and good buildings; 100 acres under plow; balance pasture and timber; 440 acres in all. I would exchange for good improved city property. Farm all clear of incumbrance and well adapted for stock or grain.
M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 7 Town's Block, Elgin, Ill., or 169 La Salle-st., Chicago: Fine manufacturing property, with water-power; improved and unimproved residence property; several fine farms at Elgin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—
In central locations in either division.

Property left with me exclusively will receive personal attention. No sale, no charge.
Rents collected, valuations given, etc.
F. C. VIERLING,
110 Dearborn-st. (basement).

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Owners having business property for sale can find ready-cash customers by leaving the same for sale with JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOT 40 TO 50 FEET BY good depth, east of Clark-st. and north of Chicago-av.; no west front. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—We will pay $15,000 to $16,000 for a good and substantial residence east of Clark-st.; must have deep lot. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

WANTED—15 TO 40 ACRE IMPROVED farm within 30 miles of Chicago, for cash. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED CORNER on some good business-st., $10,000 to $50,000; must be paying well. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS ON Wentworth-av. and Dearborn-st. for from $2,500 to $4,000; say one-half cash. Have several customers that will buy immediately. Also good house and lot on West Madison-st., not to exceed $12,000. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT, $50 TO $1,000, LOANED on furniture, pianos, and other collaterals, without removal or publicity; rates reasonable Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's Bank.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

EASTERN TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN in sums of $10,000 and upwards on central improved business property, for five years, with option of partial payments, at low rates of interest. N. W. HARRIS, at office of Williard & Driggs, attorneys, 18 Ashland Block.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at 8 per cent. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 72 Washington.

MORTGAGE LOANS NEGOTIATED on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate, in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, basement, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF FROM $3,000 to $25,000, at 6 per cent, on improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $15,000 TO EXtend a prosperous, established manufacturing business in good standing. A rare opportunity for an active, experienced business man, or one competent to take full charge of the office. Principals only need address M 1, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2417 SOUTH PARK-AV.—Brown stone, 12 rooms, newly papered and calcimined. Keys at 2416, opposite. Owner, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 353 HERMITage-av. JAMES WILMOTT, 106 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdences, 8 rooms, 261 Walnut-st., and 1357 Fulton-st., in good repair.; $25 per month. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE SUITED for boarding-house; best location; will sell or rent furniture. Room 3 Haverly's Theatre.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—5322 WASHINGTON-AV., Hyde Park—2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms, $45. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT WINNETKA from $10 to $35. Will sell on monthly payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NEARLY NEW, IN Madison Park, near corner of Madison-av. and Fifty-first-st., in first-class repair. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, southwest corner of State and South Water-sts., from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS IN building 16, 18, and 20 Third-av., suitable for small families only. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS IN new stone-front building 2808 Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 7 large rooms, bath, hot and cold water; all modern improvements. Apply at upper flat.

TO RENT—FLATS FOR HOUSEKEEPing in the Palmer Apartment Building. Entrance 1435 State-st. Rents $15 to $40. References required.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2 NEW FLATS, 1043 NORTH Clark-st. A furnished flat of 4 rooms. Wanted—dwellings of all descriptions in city and Lake View. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, BATH AND closet, near Lincoln Park; small family; $20. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 57 and 59 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED PARlar and adjoining bedroom, suitable for doctor's office or music, and a pleasant suite of three rooms overlooking the lake, suitable for light housekeeping; also a desirable alcove room furnished, to unexceptionable parties only, in the Giles Bro. & Co. building, 266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—288 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly furnished rooms. This house is under new management, and is furnished new throughout. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED pleasant front rooms at 73 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED room on parlor floor. Apply at 3539 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms; 61 LaSalle, corner Randolph. Inquire Room 7.

TO RENT—HANDSOME UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping; nice second story furnished front room; also unfurnished parlor. 1323 Michigan boulevard.

TO RENT—2 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS opposite court, with convenience for light housekeeping. Apply to F. DODD, Room 9, 87 Washington.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, AIRY, FURnished front rooms, private bath-room, hot water, gas; gentlemen. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms single or en suite, 75 cents and $1 per day; moderate rates by the month. 74 and 76 East Adams.

TO RENT—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, furnished, with closets and running water. 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH all conveniences, furnished or unfurnished. 2002 Wabash-av., corner Twentieth-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, LIGHT, AIRY, and pleasant, south and east front, with use of bath, etc. 111 Centre-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR TO gents. 336 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN BRICK basement at 212 Centre-av. Inquire in the rear house.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—34 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE nicely-furnished room for 2 gentlemen, bath-room adjoining, gas, hot and cold water, etc. Only a few minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ALCOVE room and two smaller rooms, with board, in desirable location on the North Side. H 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY FURnished room in a private family on Ohio-st., near the lake. Address H 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room on parlor floor, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 496 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN OR GENtleman and wife, a finely furnished parlor at reasonable terms. Apply at 144 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW STORE 229 Dearborn-st. Also large well-lighted corner basement, corner of Dearborn and Quincy-sts. Rent low to good parties. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 135 East Lake-st.; fine office or store-room. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN Springfield, Ill.; 20x140 feet; well lighted, recently fitted up. Inquire at Room 20, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—THE STORE 386 STATE-ST. J. V. Clarke, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—NOS. 79 AND 81 LAKE-ST., under Tremont, 40x70, with basements. WM. H. WOOD, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the front; very handsome for a doctor. 91 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—2 LARGE ROOMS, SECOND floor 106 Randolph-st., suitable for offices or light manufacturing. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 87 Dearborn.

TO RENT—A SMALL, PLEASANT front office on Clark-st., near Randolph. Please state character of business; rent $15. Address H 54, Tribune office.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 176 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—$100 PER MONTH, SECond floor, 30x84, south front, on Madison-st., between LaSalle and Fifth-av. This is one of the best locations in city for any kind of light wholesale business—cloaks, jewelry, etc. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL WELL adapted for a lodge or music hall on the southwest corner of Fourth-av. and Van Buren-sts., on the second floor, over the Pacific Garden Mission. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Room 9, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, stores, and flats in either division; rents collected. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO NICELY-furnished communicating rooms for gentleman and wife within 20 minutes' walk of La Salle and Washington-sts.; rent not exceed $25 per month. Address L 97, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving: sidewalks, driveways, basement floors in private residences, store, breweries, malt-houses, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for cement paving in any part of the United States. All work fully guaranteed. Address J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 19, 116 Washington-st., Chicago.

A YOUNG MAN OF ACTIVE BUSIness habits will invest $1,000 or more in any respectable business. Address G 21, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

MASON WORK AND REPAIRING boilers done by the day, hour, or contract. Brick and mortar for sale. 37 La Salle-st.

TIMBER LANDS—I WILL MAKE EXaminations and entries of valuable lots of Government pine lands in Louisiana for an interest in the same, or for reasonable compensation; am thoroughly familiar with locations and surveys in the timber belt. GEO. K. BRADFORD, U. S. Surveyor, 44 Natchez-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSES FOR REmoval, for cash or on commission. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN-AMERICAN lady or gentleman as cashier and partner, with about $400 cash, to join me in a show business that was never here before seen, to travel in whole United States, that will pay more than $100,000 back again. Address G. KOHLER, 149 Indiana-st., Room 15.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

I HAVE GOT 40,000 TO 50,000 OLD BRICK —good as new—that I wish to contract to lay in wall. THOMAS MAYOR, Contractor for mason work, 37 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—SOME SECONDhand 6-inch iron columns 12 feet high. Address, giving price, Room 69 Major Block.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS Swedish dry goods clerk. Will pay the best wages. Also a French saleslady. 2205 Archer-av., opposite Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, an assistant bookkeeper; a young man who is familiar with the grocery trade, who has a good knowledge of accounts, is quick and correct; wages $10 per week. L 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER for railroad office. State age and salary expected. Address L 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman for wholesale liquor and wine house; one who is well acquainted with the city trade; good salary guaranteed. Address L 61, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGEsmith; good wages. Address A. C. LIGHTALL, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—3 CARRIAGE BLACKsmiths to set tire and axes; three carriage painters; three carriage woodworkers; at once. Northwestern Sleigh Company, Nos. 14, 16, 18, and 20 East-st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CANDYmakers. Address FAY & CO., Minneapolis, Minn., giving references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN japanner and varnisher; sewing-machine work. Call Wednesday, 17th, between 2 and 3 p. m., at 367 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; wages, $1.75; free fare; also for Missouri and other States, cheap fares; farm-hands, saw-mill, brickyard, and other help needed. Apply at our offices, 208 South Water-st., 271½ South Canal, and 163 East Kinzie. CHRISTIAN & CO.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for the C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; one man cook and one woman cook; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ARCHItect-draughtsman, well recommended, for eight months at least. CHARLES MARCOTTE, architect, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN WITH a few dollars willing to work six hours daily can clear $50 weekly with our goods; occupation permanent and profitable anywhere; experience unnecessary; no talking; $1 samples free; investigation solicited; no postals answered. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st, Chicago.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN WITH a few dollars willing to work six hours daily can clear $50 weekly with our goods; occupation permanent and profitable anywhere; experience unnecessary; no talking; $1 samples free; investigation solicited; no postals answered. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS of age in a wholesale house; quick at figures and can write good hand; must know the city and reside with parents; wages $3 a week. Address, with references, in own handwriting, L 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY; one who is not afraid of work and who has good city references. Address L 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT-SOLICITORS for city trade; men of experience. Call at 153 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, who can read and write well, and knows the city. Bring good reference and specimen of his handwriting. Apply at 198 Fifth-av., up stairs, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

WANTED—AT 1600 CLARK-ST., Wednesday morning, boys and young men to wrap newspapers.

WANTED—AN ELEVATOR BOY AT Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 59.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES around a saloon at southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART OFFICE boy; must write a good, plain hand, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address L 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WASH DISHES and wait on table. 808 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN DRUG store. Call at 125 State-st.

WANTED—ONLY $1.25 CAPITAL REquired for special opportunity offered either sex to sell acceptable small book among lawyers and business men; sells readily. Profit of $2 to $10 can be made daily. Address Post-Office Box 441.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN, PATENTEE OF A toilet article of rare merit, would like to meet a single lady who would take an interest; a fortune can be made with a few hundred dollars. Address L 96, Tribune office.

ESTABLISHED HAT BUSINESS FOR sale; central location; owner has other business that demands attention. Address M 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD BRICKyard, with 2-story house, barn, shed, etc., and all utensils, for $30,000; 10 acres of land in very good location. F. FREUDENBERG, 167 South Clark-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLOURing-mill, complete except power; good house, barn, cribs, scales; Northern Illinois. S. B. LINGLE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—REAPER AND mower manufactory, with foundry and machine-shop connected, water power. An old established business. WM. H. SAMPSON, Town's Block, Elgin, Ill., or 169 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR AND FEED store; old stand and good business; horses, etc.; first-class. Rent $35. F 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARBER-SHOP, WITH bath-room and cigar-stand combined; good location, and four rooms. Rent $25. F 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR merchandise, building and stock of drugs in a town 25 miles from city. Address F 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—ONE OF the best in the city; good lease; this is first-class in every respect; old stand. F 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON on account of death of the owner. Inquire at 164 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK—NO better location in the city; good reputation and trade. F 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND UPholstery shop; a bargain. 392 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK—OLD and reliable stand, cheap lease, and good, steady trade. F 100, Tribune office.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOR SALE—AND store for rent—The machinery and fixtures of the Phoenix Coffee and Spice Mills, all complete in perfect working order, with all the improved machinery, mostly new; will be sold at a great bargain if taken soon. Apply at the office 29 and 31 River-st., Chicago.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT metal goods and others—Having an invention, I would like for some parties to patent and manufacture it. For further particulars address J. FLINDALL, 1713 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A PATENT. WILL BUY or pay royalty. State nature of patent or no answer. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

90 EAST JACKSON-ST., CORNER OF Dearborn—For sale at a bargain—Hotel bar fixtures; good-will of occupants for twelve years. Call and see.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.,
Factory 47, 49, 51, and 53 West Lake-st.
Buy a first-class piano from the manufacturers at wholesale figures, on easy monthly payments, and save dealers' profit. Pianos to rent, and rent applied on purchase money. For sale a number of second-hand pianos. Warerooms, 175 Wabash-av.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND; call and get our prices and terms before purchasing. A. SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

STECK, GUILD, BILLINGS, HARRINGton, and Briggs Pianos—the best variety in Chicago. HORACE BRANCH, 238 State-st.

200 NEW PIANOS FOR SALE.
200 New Organs For Sale.
Instruments on easy payments.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner
State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STANDard bicycle, nearly new. Call and examine for one week at No. 4420 South Halsted-st., Union Stock-Yards.

FOR SALE—$30—GAS CHANDELIERS enough for 10-room dwelling. Call and get a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INVALID'S CHAIR wheels bought in New York, nearly new, cheap; easily handled. 418 West Adams-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. We have a large assortment of the celebrated Detroit steel joint, round cornered safes; also Cincinnati Safe & Lock Co., Hall's, Herring's, Mosler & Diebold, and Macneale & Urban safes for sale. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 34 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN or Scandinavian girl to do general housework. Inquire at 2979 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent girl for general housework. 3538 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FOR EVANSTON—A GIRL for housework. Apply at corner Greenwood and Chicago-avs., Evanston, or 158 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—AT 2329 MICHIGAN-AV., 2 German girls for general work and second work.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE for general housework, and the other as nurse girl. 1623 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO light housework and take charge of grown children. Must come well recommended. Inquire at 80 South Dearborn-st., in basement, or at 730 West Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY TO do general housework at 138 East Jackson-st., $4 a week.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL; GOOD wages. 514 North-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—25 LADIES FOR THE ballet; only those of experience wanted. Park Theatre, State-st. Call immediately. Inquire for ballet master or stage manager, 10 to 12 a. m.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in any respectable business; has eight years' experience in the wine, liquor, hotel, and restaurant business. A 1 references and cash security. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper in almost any kind of business by a practical business man and first-class bookkeeper of several years' experience; salary wished from $15 to $18 per week, according to work. References first-class in every respect. Address BOOKKEEPER, Post-Office Box 2037, South Bend, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man living with his parents, as bookkeeper. Good references. Address J., Box 298, Englewood, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale jewelry house as traveling salesman or at store; years of experience. Address L 42, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN drug clerk with four years' experience in Germany. Best of references. Address M 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as bill clerk, or to do any office work. Best of references. E 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG clerk; graduate; thoroughly experienced. Best city reference. L 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has worked in a drug-store in Germany, would like similar situation here. L 20, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, reliable, competent accountant and office man at fair salary; 20 years' experience. Best references. M 12, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cutter from the East; is willing to spend his spare time on the board. Address L 98, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD barkeeper. References given. Address FRANK BUHL, 109 South Clark-st. (saloon).

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, willing to work, and thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses. L 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD German girl in a private family. Inquire at Room 42, 161 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL for general housework in small private family. Call for two days, at 304 Sheffield-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SISTERS, as plain cook, washer, and ironer, and second girl. Good references. MRS. WHITTAKER, 746 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework. 250 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GERman girls, cook and second work, or do general work. Best city references. 3113 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS (Swedes), one as cook and the other second girl, in a private family. 229 Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl as cook or to do general housework; $4 per week. Call at 2842 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglish woman to go out by the day to cook, wash, iron, or housecleaning. 496 West Indiana-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to do general housework on South Side in small private family. Call at 2830 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl in a private family for second work and sewing. Best of references furnished. No objection to the country. Address L 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl in a small family. Apply at 121 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Please call at 222 Hurlbut-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN seamstress, and to help in housework or with children; speaks English and French. Call or address 313 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl to sew and care for child in American family. Call at 2129 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG ladies, sisters, recently arrived from Germany, educated in first-class boarding-schools, as governess or lady's companion. Please call from 10 to 2 at 244 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced young lady of good business qualifications as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, collector, or to do general office work. First-class references. Call or address ELOISE, Room 50 Grannis Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY who understands the care of children and can do plain sewing. Reference if required. Address 76 North Peoria-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW, NEAR MICHIGAN-AV. —To rent, with board, furnished rooms; private bath attached.

1334 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board; all new furniture, new carpets; house changed tenants. Rooms en suite or single, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen wishing first-class rooms.

1340 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen.

1426 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished front room, also single room, for gentlemen; first-class table; few day-boarders accommodated.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS DEsirable location rooms with board.

2404 WABASH-AV.—2 FURNISHED rooms en suite or single, with board.

ON AVENUE SOUTH OF TWENTY-second-st.—Suite of furnished rooms with board. References. Address O D 31, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—First-class board, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4.

241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV. —Two handsome furnished single rooms with first-class board. References.

269 EAST INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT furnished south front room suitable for two, with board.

WEST SIDE.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING Union Park—Newly furnished rooms, with good board.

1045 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE pleasant front room, with board.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 165-167 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

MARION EUROPEAN HOTEL, WAbash-av. and Van Buren-st.—This house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Rooms 75c to $2 per day.

NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL—FIRST building north of Sherman House, just completed in modern style by parties long experienced.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board for gentlemen; $7 per week; fine location. Address M 3, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

LAWNDALE—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms—Millard-av., N. E. corner of Twenty-fifth-st.; convenient to steam or street cars.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, single volumes, and magazines, in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
(New York House Established 1854.)
Members of the New York Stock and Mining Exchanges and Chicago Stock Exchange.

Having succeeded to the business of
MR. A. O. SLAUGHTER,
As previously announced, we shall be open for business at his former location, northwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Monday, 15th inst.

We will be glad to welcome all the friends and patrons of our predecessor, and to make the acquaintance of any who may favor us with a call.

Any business intrusted to us, in the purchase and sale of securities dealt in on the Exchanges of the country, either on margin or for investment, shall have our best attention.

MR. DANIEL ULLMANN,
So long associated with Mr. Slaughter, will remain with us, and Mr. Slaughter will make his headquarters at our office.

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All good Local Securities bought and sold.

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Stocks carried on 3 to 10 per cent margin. Fractional orders executed satisfactorily. Complete information relating to Wall street transactions mailed free; also our Weekly Financial Reports. Our junior partner is a member of the Mining Stock Exchange, and orders for mining stocks will also receive special attention.

INDIANA ELEVATOR.
CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.
Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.

This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.

There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.

D. L. SEYMOUR,
Manager.

ESTABLISHED..............................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
16 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

R. S. WALLACE & CO.,
Dealers in Flax Seed
95 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

THE REASON WHY.

Tho' she hath not Dian's grace,
Nor Aphrodite's perfect face
And golden hair,
She is dearer unto me
Than another e'r could be,
And more fair.

"Is she rich, then?" O dear no!
But I have enough, I trow,
For us two.
"What do I love her for?" Ah, well!
That I can't exactly tell;
But I do.

All my hope of gladness lies
In the love-light of her eyes;
The fond kiss
Of her tender rosy lips,
Touch of her slender finger-tips,
Give more bliss

Than you, cold cynic, e'er could guess.
But still the reason, you confess,
"You can't divine."
Well, I love her, and she loves me;
What better reason can there be
For joy like mine?
—*London Spectator.*

Dead with One Blow.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

Mr. William Heath was driving a cow and young calf along the road, and when they came to the creek the cow stopped in order to drink. On the opposit side of the creek and a few feet off stood a large ram. As the cow was drinking she would frequently lift up her head as if she was uneasy about the calf. The ram took this as a banter for a fight, and walking up near the cow, reared up and gave her a butt centrally in the head, and killed the cow almost instantly. Mr. Heath ran up, thinking the cow would soon recover, as he thought she was only stunned, but in this he was mistaken, as it was a death-stroke.

It should be the business of every one having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the throat or lungs, and remove the distressing symptoms of asthma or pleurisy.

BUSINESS.

Formal Opening of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Stocks Dull and Strong Till Near the Close.

The Produce Markets Active—Hogs Again Higher—Provisions Very Much Stronger.

Wheat and Corn Fell Off Early Because of Fine Weather, but Recovered the Decline.

FINANCIAL.

The Chicago Stock Exchange was opened for business yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. After an excellent introductory address by President Henrotin and an explanation by Caller Wilkins of the regulations under which business would be done the call of the stocks and bonds on the list began. Transactions were not heavy, and it was not expected they would be. The prices made for railroad stocks were in many cases better than those in New York. New York was yesterday the better market to buy in, and Chicago the better market to sell in. The transactions on the Chicago Exchange were as large proportionately as those on the New York Exchange. Our new institution begins its career at a moment of great dullness in all the stock markets. This is a fortunate thing, for it enables the managers to complete their preparations and gives the exchange an opportunity to feel its way on solid ground. It starts with an amount of cash in the treasury and an annual income from its 750 members that insure a fair trial of the feasibility of a stock exchange in the West.

The following securities have been listed in addition to those already given:

Calumet Iron & Steel Company.
Chicago Dock Company.
Inter-State Industrial Exposition.
All the bank stocks.
Columbia Iron Company.
Chicago & Northwestern, common and preferred.
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha, common and preferred.
Illinois Central.
Lake Erie & Western.
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4½s.
Chicago & Alton first mortgage 7s, income 7s, and Mississippi River Bridge 6s.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy first mortgage 8s; consol mortgage 7s.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s.
Chicago & Northwestern Sinking Fund 7s.
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s.
New York, Lake Erie & Western second 6s.
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific general mortgage 6s.

The transactions in the morning were as follows:

United States registered 4s—5,000 at 120 15-16.
Pullman Palace Car Company—100 at 123¾.
Chicago 7s, 1894—1,000 at 123¼.
North Chicago City Railway 6s—5,000 at 111¾.
Lincoln Park 7s—1,000 at 107½.
Chicago & Northwestern, common—100 at 131⅛.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, common—100 at 13¾.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Iowa Division 4s—5,000 at 86¾.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Denver Extension 4s—4,000 at 85.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque 6s—5,000 at 103¼, 5,000 at 103⅛, 5,000 at 103⅛.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Mineral Point 5s—1,000 at 91⅜.
Chicago & Northwestern Sinking Fund 5s—5,000 at 99½, 5,000 at 99⅜.
New York Exchange—100,000 at 50c premium.

In the afternoon the sales were: Between calls: Missouri River Bridge bonds, 5,000, 106¾; Chicago City 4s, 1,000, 104⅜. Second call: Chicago City Railway 4½s, 500, 100¼; do, 800, 100⅜; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Iowa Division) 4s, 5,000, 86⅞; Jacksonville Southeastern 6s, 5,000, 95½; do, 5,000, 96; New York Central & St. Louis common, 100, 13¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 5, 78¾.

The Wall street market was inactive, but with a very strong tone till toward the close. There was more bull feeling and talk than there has been for some time, but for all that the market closed generally at lower figures than at the opening. The bears were too much for the bulls in the afternoon, and the market closed weak.

Brokers say the short interest in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is really immense, and four houses were reported lenders of 50,000 shares each. One batch of 15,000 shares was borrowed by one house on Saturday for a single short account.

The firmness in Western Union was attributed to a report that Gould had an order in the market Saturday to buy 40,000 shares a little under the market, which leaked out in the street, and partly to the fact that the company has perfected a general cable lease, and will double the rates of tariffs. The Gould two new American cable lines have put up the price to 50 cents per word, and the Anglo-American will advance to this price on the 22d inst. By this policy it is calculated that the new cable lines' receipts may be increased from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000, and the Western Union's net revenue will run up to $1,500,000 to $1,750,000, but this calculation is based upon the continuance of a volume of business which can hardly be kept up on the doubled rates of transmission.

One of the largest holders of Jersey Central claims to have positive information from private sources that Chancellor Runyon will surely order the stockholders election of Directors the fore part of this month. Both Sage and Keene declined to sell any firsts on Jersey on Saturday, and Keene told his friends that he was doing nothing at present in the general market, and that he had less interest in it now than before in four years.

The Windsor Hotel bear party are said to continue as bearish as formerly, but the Mills faction, who are bulling Erie seconds, believe with the warm clearing weather now at hand there may be a change for the better this week, and a sharp improvement on the brighter prospects for the crops. Judge Hutchings denies that he is a great bull on the market, but he has bought some stocks because he believed they were cheap and too low to sell. The Northwestern people continue to believe in increased dividends in June, or a stock dividend, notwithstanding the denials of D. O. Mills. The Vanderbilt people tell their friends to buy both the common and preferred.

F. B. Gowen has returned to London, and cables back that he has been bid 98½ for the bulk of the Reading 5 per cent mortgages. Mr. Gowen's great expectations are developing on a diminuendo scale, as will be seen by the following from a letter written by him under date of the 2d inst., as follows: "I can sell the Reading 5 per cents at 100 now, and I may sell some at this price and take the property out of the Receiver's hands, but will not sell any considerable amount at less than 105, as I am confident I can get 110 for them within a year."

The following summary of recent railroad earnings has been compiled by Day, Field & Colbron:

ROADS.	Mileage increase, per cent.	EARNINGS. 1882.	EARNINGS. Increase.	Per cent.	PERIOD.
Bur., Ced. R. & No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fourth week April.
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fourth week April.
Chi. & Grand Trunk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fourth week April.
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Chi. & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Flint & Pere Marq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	April.
Hannibal & St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fourth week April.
Ill. Central (Illinois)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Ill. Central (Iowa Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Ind., Bloom. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	April.
Iowa Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	April.
Lake Erie & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fourth week April.
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Mil., L. Sh. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	March.
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
St. Paul, Minn. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	First week May.
Wisconsin Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	April.
Average	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

This is the first time this year that the earnings on these roads have shown a smaller increase than the mileage. Mileage increase 13 per cent, earnings 10.6 per cent.

The Philadelphia iron report sent to the New York *Journal of Commerce* states that consumers, instead of providing against the scarcity of a strike, are holding for weakening prices. Consumption is very restricted, but production, except in a few cases, is kept up. Stocks are accumulating, and unless an improvement in demand takes place a further decline in prices of iron and steel is inevitable.

The Wall street correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

A leading banking house in Wall street has obtained the result of a very careful canvass of the present condition of trade from about four hundred jobbing-houses all over the country, and that result shows that for the month of April, as compared with the business of April last year, the volume of transactions was 30 per cent less, and the value of the commodities moved was 25 per cent less; while for the month of May current the business has never been so dull since the Jay Cooke panic in 1873.

I happened to visit ten of the principal Broadway jobbing-houses in notions during the present week, and learned that all of their buyers had returned home with the exception of one or two from California. And to the surprise of everybody, including Messrs. Horace B. Claflin & Co., the demand from Boston jobbers, which at this season of the year ought to be very active, is at a standstill, and many of our most conservative merchants have expressed to me the belief that the country dealers are overburdened with heavy stocks of goods which they are unable to get rid of. Under such circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that the managers of the trunk-line railroads take a rather gloomy view of the future so far as west-bound traffic is concerned.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	80	52	52	52	52
C., B. & Q.	182½	132	132	131¾	131¾
Del. & Hudson	115½	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼
Del., Lack. & W.	131	122	122⅜	121⅜	122
Denver & Rio G.	113⅜	61⅞	62⅜	61⅜	61⅞
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Erie	52⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜
Erie seconds	....	96	97	96	96
H. & St. Jo pref.	121	80	80⅜	79	79¾
Houston & Tex.	57⅛	72⅝	72⅝	72	72
I., B. & W.	57½	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Illinois Central	146⅛	136	136	136	136
Kansas & Texas	54	31¼	31¾	31⅛	31⅛
Lake Erie & W.	69⅞	30	30	29¾	29¾
Lake Shore	135⅞	103⅜	103⅜	102¾	102⅞
Louisville & Nash.	110¼	75⅛	75⅜	74¾	74¾
Manhattan	57¼	56	56	55	55
Michigan Central	126⅛	87¼	88⅛	87	87⅛
Mil., L. S. & W.	114½	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
Missouri Pacific	114⅛	93⅝	94	92⅝	92⅝
New Jersey Central	112	72⅛	72⅜	71⅜	71⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Do pref.	....	26	26	26	26
New York Central	155	127¼	128⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Norfolk & W.	70	52	52	52	52
Northern Pacific	51	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜
Do pref.	88⅛	79⅛	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞
Northwestern	136	131¼	131⅝	130⅞	130⅞
Do pref.	147⅛	142⅜	143	142⅜	143
Ohio Central	37⅛	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Ohio & Miss.	50	34	34	33⅞	33⅞
Omaha	60	41⅞	42	41	41
Do pref.	109¼	101⅛	101⅛	101	101
Ontario & Western	43⅛	25½	25⅜	25	25
Oregon T. C.	....	75⅞	74	73⅞	73⅞
Pacific Mail	62½	43⅞	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞
Peoria, D. & E.	50⅛	30½	30½	30	30
Pullman	151	123	123	123	123
Reading	74⅛	59⅛	59⅛	58⅜	58⅞
Richmond & Danv.	171	100	100	99	100
Rock Island	148⅛	130	130	130	130
St. L. & San F.	55	39	39	38	38
Do pref.	81⅛	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝
St. Paul	129	112⅞	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜
St. P., M. & M.	115⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121	121
Texas Pacific	73⅛	41⅞	41⅞	41	41
Union Pacific	131⅛	114	114	113⅜	113⅜
W., St. L. & P.	60	30⅞	30⅞	30	30
Do pref.	96⅛	55⅜	55⅜	55	55
Western Union	92	85⅛	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞

Foreign exchange was dull but firm. Sterling posted rates were 488 and 490½, actual 487½ and 490, and documentary rates 485@485½. In New York sterling exchange was quiet. A few sixty-day bills were offered at 487 less 1-32, but the general rate was 487½ less ⅛. Bankers who drew demand on Saturday at 490 less 1-16 were yesterday drawing at 490½ less ⅛. It is the opinion that these rates will be maintained for the next two months.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,500,000. New York exchange was 25@50c per $1,000 premium. Loans were easy at 5@7 per cent.

The following quotations were made on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

		Bid.	Asked.
4s coupon	1907	120⅞	121
4s reg.	1907	120⅞	121
4½s coupon	1891	115⅛	....
4½s reg.	1891	114⅝	114⅝
3½s extended 6s	....	101⅜	101⅝
3½s extended 5s	....	101⅛	101⅜
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s coupon	1924	110¼	111
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s reg.	1924	110¼	....

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Par.		
Calumet & Chi. Can. & D'k Co. com.	100	35	41
Calumet & Chi. Can. & D'k Co. pfd.	100	85	....
Chicago City Railway	100	325	310
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co.	100	172½	....
North Chicago City Railway	100	215	....
North Chicago Rolling-Mill Co.	100	123	133
Pullman Palace-Car Co.	100	123	124
Traders' Insurance Co.	100	136	....

BANK STOCKS.

Chicago National Bank	100	106	....
First National Bank	100	190	....
Fifth National Bank	100	120	....
Hide & Leather National Bank	100	125	....
Home National Bank	100	....	85
Merchants' National Bank	100	210	....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	100	195	205
National Bank of Illinois	100	131	....
Northwestern National Bank	100	150	....
Union National Bank	100	200	....

LOCAL BONDS.

Chicago City 7s	1884	105	....
Chicago City 7s	1887	108	....
Chicago City 7s	1888	110	....
Chicago City 7s	1889	112	....
Chicago City 7s	1890	117¼	....
Chicago City 7s	1892	119½	120¼
Chicago City 7s	1892	121¾	124⅜
Chicago City 7s	1894	123	....
Chicago City 7s	1895	125	....
Chicago City 7s	1896	126¼	....
Chicago City 6s	1895	111	....
Chicago City 6s	1897	112	....
Chicago City 6s	1898	114	....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107¼	107¼
Chicago City 4s	1901	104⅜	....
Chicago City Railway 4½s	....	100	100⅜
Cook County 7s	1885	108	....
Cook County 7s	1889	114	....
Cook County 7s	1890	116⅜	....
Cook County 7s	1892	119⅜	120¼
Cook County 5s	1899	108⅛	....
Cook County 4½s	1900	107	107¼
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107⅛	108
North Chicago City Railway 6s	....	111¾	112
South Park 6s	....	106	108
South Park 7s	....	107	109
West Div. Railway coupon 5.20 6s	....	107¼	107¾
West Div. Railway reg. 6s	....	106	107
West Park 7s	1890	113	....
West Town 5s	1899	105	105½

RAILWAY SHARES.

	Par.		
Chicago & Alton	100	135	....
Chicago & Northwestern	100	131⅛	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	130½	132
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	38½	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	131¾	....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd.	100	120¼	124
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga.	100	12	....
Illinois Central	100	135¼	137
Lake Erie & Western	100	25	....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	13⅜	13⅜
Northern Pacific	100	41⅜	....
Northern Pacific preferred	100	79⅛	....

RAILWAY BONDS.

Chicago & Alton, Miss. Riv. Bge 6s	1912	104	....
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 1st M 8s	1883	105⅛	....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 5s	1919	100	....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 4s	1919	86⅞	86⅜
C., B. & Q., Denver Extension 4s	....	84⅜	85⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	1917	120	....
Chicago, M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	117¾	118¼
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	107	108⅛
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1910	105⅛	....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103	103⅜
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91⅞	92⅛
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & W. 5s	1920	92	93
C. & N. W. S. Fd. coup. gold 7s	1902	120	....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	109⅛	....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99⅜	99⅝
C., St. P., M. & O. consolidated 6s	1930	103⅛	....
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	....	95	95½
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st 6s	1921	98	....
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 2d 6s	1969	95	....
Northern Pacific land grant 6s	1925	98	....
Sonora (A. T. & Santa Fé) 7s	....	102	....
Wab., St. L. & Pac., Chicago Div. 5s	1910	81⅜	81⅝

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Minnesota State 4½s	98⅜	....
Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 6s	76⅛	76⅛
Tennessee State 6s, old	55⅛	....
Tennessee State 6s, new	55⅛	....
Tennessee State 6s, mixed	55⅛	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was very dull and weak, and values generally are ⅛ to 3½ lower than at the close on Saturday. The market opened 2½ higher for St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 1½ higher for do common, 1 higher for Richmond & Danville, and irregular for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings prices declined ⅛ to 1½, Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, Richmond & West Point, and Richmond & Danville leading. There was then a recovery of ⅛ to 1, in which Denver & Rio Grande, Michigan Central, and Richmond & Danville were conspicuous. The market then became heavy, and so continued to the close.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2@3 per cent, closing offered at the lower figure. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½ per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The sterling-exchange market was firm. The nominal asking quotations were 488 for 60-day bills and 490½ for demand. Actual business was done at 486¾@487¼ for 60-day bills, 489¾@490 for demand, 490⅛@490¾ for cable transfers, and 485½@486 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were dull and prices were irregular. Chesapeake & Ohios, class B, advanced from 80¼ to 81½, and reacted to 81. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 97 to 96¼, returned to 97, and receded to 96¼. Iron Mountain 5s rose from 79¼ to 80, and reacted to 79½. Richmond & Allegheny firsts advanced from 86⅛ to 87½; Wabash general 6s from 81½ to 82½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes from 20¼ to 23; St. Paul firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, from 107⅛ to 108; Minneapolis & St. Louis firsts, Iowa extension, from 113⅛ to 114; Lake Eerie & Western firsts from 102 to 102½; Evansville & Terre Haute consols from 96 to 98; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 112⅛ to 113; Atchison, Colorado & Pacific firsts declined from 96 to 95; Delaware & Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 from 117 to 116½; Erie funding 5s from 93 to 92½; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 81⅛ to 81, Northwestern firsts from 110 to 109, Ohio & Mississippi consols from 118½ to 117, Richmond & Danville debenture bonds from 69⅛ to 68; Quincy & Toledo firsts sold at 101; Cleveland & Ashtabula 7s at 117.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Governments strong and ¼ higher for 4s, ⅛ higher for 4½s, and unchanged for extended 6s and 5s.

Railroad bonds were irregular and generally higher.

State securities were moderately active and irregular.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¼	4s	121
5s	101⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	132
4½s	115½		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	117¼	Union Pacific pfd.	117¼
Erie seconds (ofd.)	96¼	U. P. land-grant	115
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	106	U. P. sinking-fund	120
Louisiana consols	65¼	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s	112⅜	Virginia consols	63¼
St. Joe	108	Virginia deferred	13
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	85
Tennessee 6s	57⅛	Tex. Rio Grand Div.	81¼
Tennessee new	57		

STOCKS.

Adams	137	Northern Pac. pfd.	79¼
Alton & Terre Haute	26	Northwestern	130⅞
Do preferred	64	Do preferred	141⅞
American (ofd)	95	New York Central	127⅝
B., C. R. & N.	81	Ohio Central	15
Canada Southern	53	Ohio & Mississippi	33⅞
C., C. & I. C.	11⅞	Do preferred	101
Central Pacific	88⅛	Ontario & Western	25⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	Pacific Mail	43
Do first preferred	31⅛	Panama	205
Do second preferred	23	P., D. & E.	29¾
Chicago & Alton	131¼	Pittsburg	135⅛
Do preferred	140	Reading	58⅞
C., B. & Q.	131¾	Rock Island (ofd)	129
C., St. L. & N. O.	74	St. L. & S. F.	38
Cin., San. & Cleve.	53	Do preferred	51⅛
Cleveland & Col.	74	Do first pfd.	80
Delaware & Hudson	106⅛	St. Paul	112⅛
Delaware, Lac. & W.	121⅞	Do preferred	121
Denver & Rio Grande	61⅞	St. Paul, M. & M.	121
Erie	36⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	38¼
Do preferred	72⅛	Do preferred	101
Ft. Wayne	137	Texas Pacific	41
Hannibal & St. Joe	80	Union Pacific	113¾
Do preferred	78⅛	United States	79
Harlem	206	Wabash, St. L. & P.	30⅛
Houston & Texas	72	Do preferred	55⅛
Illinois Central	136	Fargo	127
I., B. & W.	42	Western Union	84⅞
Kansas & Texas	31⅛	East Tennessee	11⅛
L. E. & W.	30	Do preferred	20
Lake Shore	102⅞	Caribou	1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	74⅛	Central Arizona	⅝
L., N. A. & C.	57	Excelsior	1⅛
M. & C. first pref.	11	Homestake	17⅛
Do second pref.	6	Little Pittsburg	1⅛
Memphis & Char.	51	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	87⅛	Quicksilver	10
Missouri Pacific	92⅝	Do preferred	56
Mobile & Ohio	24⅛	Silver Cliff	1⅛
Morris & Essex	124	Standard	15
Nashville & Chat.	60	Sutro	⅝
New Jersey Central	71⅜	Robinson	2
Norfolk & Western	52	South Pacific	19
Northern Pacific	41⅜		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—The Boston stock market was dull and uninteresting, the dealings in Atchison and its connections constituting about the only prominent features, and even these being weak. In Railroad shares Atchison opened at 88, a decline of ⅜, and gradually fell off to 87, which was the closing sale. Mexican Central blocks No. 3 advanced ¼, to 109⅛; do No. 2 sold at 118, as before; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined ⅛, to 132⅜; Pullman was steady at 123; Wisconsin Central at 16¼; Union Pacific advanced ⅛, to 113¾. In the home roads, Boston & Maine advanced ⅜, to 143⅜; Boston & Providence ¼, to 165; Metropolitan was steady at 75; Eastern declined ⅛, to 37.

In bonds, Sonora 7s advanced 1, to 104; Union Pacific 8s ⅛, to 119⅛; St. Joseph & Council Bluffs 7s 1, to 115; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s were steady at 113; Massachusetts Central 6s advanced from 47¼ to 50@47¼; Mexican Central 7s declined from 87½ to 87¼@87⅛; Oregon Short Line subscriptions declined ¼, to 113¼; Fort Scott & Gulf 7s ¼, to 110¼; Union Pacific 6s ⅛, to 115½; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 6s sold at 65; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington (Southeastern Division) income 6s at 17; Bell Telephone declined from 141½ to 140¼; Water Power was steady at 4½.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REPORT.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—From the *Post*: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-three leading clearing-houses of the United States for the week ending May 13:

New York	$807,640,997	Hartford	$1,707,824
Boston	71,265,261	New Haven	1,242,963
Philadelphia	50,352,146	Columbus	1,183,331
Chicago	42,432,330	Peoria	1,058,807
Cincinnati	17,178,700	Worcester	785,858
St. Louis	14,554,961	Portland	980,108
San Francisco	10,097,395	Springfield	790,894
Baltimore	11,975,287	Memphis	685,694
New Orleans	7,398,771	Lowell	628,459
Milwaukee	4,286,605	Syracuse	453,904
Providence	4,316,848		
Cleveland	2,134,277	Total	$1,046,683,650
Indianapolis	1,828,057	Outside N. Y.	238,640,934

Columbus and Portland are not included in the totals. The aggregate clearings of the reported cities show a decrease of 21.5 per cent, and also a slight falling off as compared with those of last week. In New York the clearings show the large falling off of 25.1 per cent. This is due partly to excessive dullness in trade and partly to slight transactions at the Stock Exchange as compared with the large volume of business done at that institution in the corresponding week of last year. Outside of New York, in the country at large, the clearings still show a falling off, the decrease this week amount to 6.5 per cent. Eastern cities all show a falling off. Boston hangs below the line, with a decrease of 6.5 per cent. This city, however, reports an improved business in leather, boots, and shoes. Philadelphia, with continued quiet markets, shows a decrease of 2.4 per cent. Baltimore, with no particular change in its business situation, shows a decrease of 4.3 per cent. The manufacturing cities continue to show large gains. In Cleveland the lockout at the Cleveland rolling-mills has undoubtedly had some effect upon the clearing-house exchange. Clearings at Columbus footed up $1,183,331, against $1,353,901 the previous week. In the West the report is hardly as favorable as the one we gave last week. Chicago shows an increase of 24.2 per cent, against a gain of 7.5 last week and one of 38.1 the previous week. St. Louis shows a decrease of 7.5. Cincinnati has gained 18.9, against 18.4. San Francisco shows a decrease of 10.7, against a gain of 19.5 last week. Milwaukee lost 5.2. Peoria gained 30, against 37.5.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 15—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 138½; Pennsylvania Central, 60¼; New York Central, 130⅜; Erie, 37¼; do seconds, 96; Reading, 29¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £27,000.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes, 83f 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Exchange—New York sight, $2 per $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, 488½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Mining stocks are dull, with the exception of Robinson Consolidated, in which a large business was done. Robinson advanced from 240 to 265, closing at 260; Chrysolite declined from 490 to 460; State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 dull at 33, and South Pacific, 19 and 20. Green Mountain steady at 180 and 185. Stormont sold at 35; Amie, 34. Total sales for the day, 115,180 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Quincy	49¼
Calumet & Hecla	235	Silver Islet	17
Franklin	10¾	Osceola	34
Pewabic	10	Huron	1

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	1⅜	Mono	1¾
Belcher	7-16	Noonday	1
Best & Belcher	5⅛	Northern Belle	6⅛
Bodie	5⅝	Ophir	3⅛
Bullion	⅝	Oro	5-32
California	⅝	Overman	3-32
Chollar	1¼	Potosi	21-32
Con. Virginia	9-16	Savage	1
Crown Point	1	Sierra Nevada	6½
Eureka Con.	19⅛	Union Con.	10⅛
Gould & Curry	2⅛	Yellow Jacket	29-32
Grand Prize	3-32	Navajo	1⅛
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Scorpion	⅝
Martin White	3⅝	Mount Diablo	3⅜
Mexican	6⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Millard av, 316 ft n of West Twenty-second st, w f, 22½x125 ft, improved, dated April 28 (George H. Tabor to W. R. Busenbark)	$ 3,000
Prairie av, 100 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x130 ft, improved, dated April 27 (F. M. and C. J. Singer to Julia A. Waterbury)	15,000
Beers st, s e cor of Thirty-third, w f, 48 9-10x126 ft, improved, dated May 13 (William E. Harris to John Woods)	2,500
Samuel st, 125 ft s of Cornelia, e f, 25x130 ft, dated April 10 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to J. Muetz)	800
North Oakley av, 221 ft n of Morgan st, w f, 25x124⅜ ft, improved, dated April 21 (John Cavanagh to M. L. Hegglund)	825
Nineteenth st, 225 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated April 14 (John A. Stewart to J. and A. Meiks)	800
Western av, 55⅜ ft n of Hubbard st, w f, 18¾x139 ft, improved, dated May 1 (J. S. Eberhart to Bertha L. Saunier)	3,000
Indiana av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 32x178 ft, improved, dated April 22 (J. A. and D. U. Waterbury to Bertha S. Boomer)	8,000
Fremont st, 388 ft n of Clay, e f, 26x125 ft, improved, dated April 12 (M. B. and T. H. Whipple to John A. Macomber)	3,000
West Eighteenth st, 213 ft w of Throop, s f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated April 7 (John Tesch to Matthew Mitchell)	1,625
Clayton st, 160 ft e of Fisk, s f, 25x84½ ft, improved, dated May 13 (Frank Cnarvat to Heinal)	1,875
Ewing st, 75 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x119 ft, dated May 10 (Kaspar Mohler to William F. Merle)	2,300
West Randolph st, 138 ft e of Union, n f, 20x152 ft, dated April 25 (estate of H. O. Stone to Carter H. Harrison)	8,000
South Dearborn st, 24 ft s of Thirty-fourth, w f, 24x123 ft, dated April — (Joseph Scales to M. A. Ripley)	1,300
West Twentieth st, 191 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 48x125 ft, dated April 22 (James Stinson to Patrick McAuliffe)	1,000
Parnell av, 164 ft s of Douglas, e f, 24x124 ft, dated May 13 (J. R. Winterbotham to C. F. Gustatson)	420
Dearborn av, 30 ft n of Chicago, e f, 20x90 feet, improved, dated May 8 (George W. Parsons to Lizzie C. Hays)	10,500
North Clark st, 220 feet s of Webster av, e f, 50x129 ft, dated April 5, 1879 (James P. Williams to F. C. Elliott)	1,000
Macalester place, 141 feet e of Loomis st, s f, 50x132 ft, dated April 27 (John Johnston Jr. to Mary A. Swiney)	3,000
Paulina st, 144 ft s of Thirty-sixth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 29 (B. C. Larned to George Voss)	350
Centre av, 125 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated May 13 (L. and F. Groth to Caroline Brockmann)	2,225
West Twelfth st, 313 ft w of Ashland av, n f, undivided ⅛ of 24x125 ft, dated May 11 (John Schubert to Louis H. Shubert)	2,000
Forest av, 462 ft s of Douglas, w f, 100x230 ft, dated April 3 (Cary & Sexton to Raphael M. Skilton)	9,000
Calumet av, 360 ft s of Douglas av, e f, 25x165 ft, dated April 3 (R. M. Skilton to F. L. Cone)	1,600
Kendall st, 48 ft n of West Taylor, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 13 (J. and B. Baum to A. Schroeder)	600
Holt st, 247 ft n of Blackhawk, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Henri Jensen to F. Schwichtenberg)	800
West Chicago av, 216 ft e of Oakley, n f, 24x121⅛ ft, dated April 27 (Mary Cushman to F. Kienzendorf)	625
Thirty-first st, 175 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x112 ft, improved, dated April 28 (John Moran to P. and M. Fitzpatrick)	2,400
West Twentieth st, 288 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x100 ft dated May 12 (M. H. Dorman to J. Piechocki)	650
West Indiana st, 167 7-10 ft w of Robey, s f, 31x92 ft, dated May 8 (William O'Connor to Margaret Laugher)	3,400
Cleaver st, 47 ft s of Blanche, w f, 27¾x125 ft, improved, dated May 13 (John Kleina to John Rietz)	1,800
Main st, near Lyman, w f, 24x114 4-10 ft, dated May 13 (J. and M. Smuczynski to J. Lewandowski)	325
Loomis st, 132 ft of Nineteenth, e f, 26x120 ft, dated Feb. 4 (John Kralovec et al. to Thomas Wancura)	900

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Racine av, 225 ft n of Davis st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1 (E. Clark to J. Kramer)	$ 275
Lot on street 286 ft e of Sheffield av and 50 ft n of Davis st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 11 (R. and M. Blomgren to Jacob Johnson)	1,050
North Robey st, 442 ft n of Sunnyside av, w f, 36x152⅛ ft, dated May 10 (A. E. Stevenson et al. to T. Frankland)	360

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hickory st, 50 ft n of Smith, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 6 (N. Corwith to W. R. Griffith)	$ 300
Root st, 50 ft w of Eastman, n f, 25x110 ft, dated May 8 (Hea and Little to Thomas Finley)	560
Ellis av, 300 ft s of Brook st, e f, 40x180 ft, dated May 15 (Daniels Phelps to Nina G. Cristy)	4,800
South Halsted st, 100 ft s of Gordon, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15 (Patrick Brenock to John Scanlon)	1,000
Arnold st, 172 ft n of Forty-fourth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated July 28, 1880 (J. Rodeck to P. Kugler)	550

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, 312 ft s e of Hoffman, n e f, 24x105 ft, dated May 8 (S. R. Bingham to Otto Schmidt)	$ 650
Bingham st, near the above, s w f, 48x105 ft, dated May 8 (same party to Fred Trimpler)	700
Milwaukee av, 192 ft s e of Hoffman, n e f, 24x105 ft, dated May 8 (same party to Fred Schmidt)	650
Armitage road, n e cor of Kendsburg st, e f, 99½x159 ft, dated May 12 (John Johnston Jr. to Frank H. Dickey)	2,000
Johnston av, w of California, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 3 (same party to W. H. Hamilton)	250

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	9,445	21,442	14,164	10,217
Wheat, bu	2,674	41,347	35,041	199,565
Corn, bu	196,376	190,612	61,958	144,479
Oats, bu	47,772	125,908	39,785	257,868
Rye, bu	7,898	5,558	5,819	1,025
Barley, bu	9,508	9,368	3,157	2,281
Grass seed, lbs	113,430	101,195	48,534	62,868
Flaxseed, lbs	96,280	133,000	1,352,000	26,450
Broom-corn, lbs	....	69,100	2,423	14,481
Cured meats, lbs	75,700	250,809	2,045,273	2,011,659
Beef, tcs	....	....	1	....
Beef, brls	....	....	439	184
Pork, brls	560	80	114	362
Lard, lbs	89,100	285,100	378,534	1,828,806
Tallow, lbs	91,200	155,415	....	22,000
Butter, lbs	144,367	254,839	90,249	150,349
Live hogs, No	6,921	9,029	5,687	5,477
Cattle, No	568	2,684	530	3,773
Sheep, No	97	231	567	1,051
Hides, lbs	336,686	338,058	225,650	412,430
Highwines, brls	....	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	48,451	194,147	22,473	96,109
Potatoes, bu	6,704	7,421	1,658	146
Coal, tons	5,140	10,080	976	1,141
Hay, tons	170	151	33	33
Lumber, m feet	8,295	11,778	2,780	1,348
Shingles, m	4,380	8,420	386	531
Salt, brls	4,526	39,389	3,728	2,526

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car red winter, 1 car rejected winter, 6 cars No. 2 spring, 9 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars low grade (24 wheat); 107 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 corn, 66 cars high-mixed, 124 cars rejected, 13 cars other grades (310 corn); 19 cars and 7,000 bu No. 2 oats, 12 cars white, 45 cars low grades (67 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 7 cars No. 4 do. Total (419 cars), 245,000 bu. Inspected out: 80,333 bu wheat, 79,277 bu corn, 38,119 bu oats, 39,373 bu rye, 570 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and again irregular. Provisions were stronger, in sympathy with hogs, Liverpool being also higher on lard and meats. The radical change in the weather was fatal to strength in breadstuffs early in the day, as it brought out numerous sellers, but the shorts bought freely, and prices reacted, though with less doing in the last hour of the session. The weather was clear not only here but over the whole West, so far as heard from. But it had not been dry long enough to increase the volume of our grain-receipts, and stocks here are small, so that there is little pressure to sell spot grain. Mess Pork closed 20@25c higher, at $19.07½@19.10 for June and $19.32½@19.35 for July. Lard closed 5@7½c higher, at $11.42½@11.45 seller June and $11.57½@11.60 for July. Short ribs closed 10c higher, at $10.95@10.97½ for July. Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at $1.24¾ bid for May and $1.26⅜@1.26½ for June. Corn closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 76½c bid for May and 73¾@73⅞c for June. Oats closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 52⅝@53⅛c for May, 51⅞@52c for June, and 46@46⅛c for July. Rye closed unchanged at 78c for cash and seller May and 78½c seller June. Barley closed unchanged at $1.05 for No. 2 and 90c for No. 3 as the nominal prices. Hogs were active and firm at $7.10@7.65 for light and at $7.10@8.10 for heavy. Cattle sold at $3.00@7.67½.

Dry goods were quoted quiet, with prices ruling steady. Aside from the orders received by mail and telegraph but little is doing. There was a dull market for boots and shoes, and the clothing trade also was reported very quiet. The demand for millinery goods keeps up well. No changes were apparent in the grocery market. Trade was a little slack, the weather for some time past having been against active trading. Prices remained about steady. Butter was held at previous quotations. The cheese market had decidedly a downward look. Dealers in dried fruits reported a strong market for apples, raisins, prunes, raspberries, and pitted cherries. Fish were in fair city and country demand at steady prices. Oils were unchanged, as were also leather, bagging, coal, and pig-iron.

Broom-corn is moving fairly at last week's quotations. In green fruits, apples, oranges, and lemons are in good demand and steady, with stocks of the former light and of the latter liberal. Strawberries showed fairly in quantity, but the quality was generally poor, sales from store being made at a range of $4.00@6.00. Eggs were firm at 16@16½c per doz. Metals and tinners' ware are reported active and firm at last week's figures. Potatoes were higher both for new and old, the former selling at $5.00@6.00 per brl and the latter at $1.20@1.30 per bu by the car-lot on track. Wool is fairly active and steady. Hay was steady and firm, with a good demand for the better grades, others selling more slowly. In seeds little business was done outside of the trading in flaxseed, the offerings of all kinds being light. Prime timothy was quotable at $2.15, prime clover at $4.30, and flaxseed sold at $1.38@1.40. Hungarian was steady at 90c. Whisky advanced 1c, being quoted on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

Lake freights were active, the engagements aggregating 274,000 bu corn and 17,000 bu wheat. Most of the grain taken was for New England account, and went on a through rate. The nominal rate on corn to Buffalo was 2c.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain, and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Freight room to the seaboard could really have been obtained for about 16c. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 20⅛c asked, but with little doing.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 57,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 45,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 95,000 bu.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the leading grain markets East and West during last week were as follows:

	Received for the week.	Shipped for the week.
Chicago	36,000	345,000
Milwaukee	69,000	47,000
St. Louis	95,000	139,000
Toledo	135,000	191,000
Detroit	111,000	95,000
New York	426,000	237,000
Baltimore	47,000	32,000
Philadelphia	52,000	30,000
Total	971,000	1,097,000

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end May 13, 1882.	Since Jan. 1, 1882.	Week end May 14, 1881.	Jan. 1 to May 14, 1881.
Flour, brls	95,405	1,968,407	107,763	2,997,559
Wheat, bu	232,588	11,224,365	1,409,416	27,504,497
Corn, bu	337,625	8,338,516	844,030	20,479,157
Oats, bu	4,112	72,138	4,029	58,230
Rye, bu	8,971	691,866	9,073	630,283
Barley, bu	....	6,302	....	6,237
Pork, brls	4,654	102,971	3,539	116,337
Lard, lbs	3,678,029	93,009,051	5,212,693	141,569,216
Bacon, lbs	6,025,066	161,673,919	8,102,253	328,162,394

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1, 1882, to the close of last week: 1,618,602 brls flour, 2,204,257 bu wheat, 14,582,040 bu corn, 7,825,374 bu oats, 374,012 bu rye, 2,483,234 bu barley, 49,609,005 lbs flaxseed, 42,002,297 lbs hog meat, 21,856,753 lbs lard, 11,932,311 lbs butter, 2,238,992 hogs, 507,152 cattle, 267,004 sheep, 22,000,000 lbs hides, 9,150,163 lbs wool, 1,001,787 tons coal, 352,120,000 feet lumber, 391,610 brls salt.

It was remarked yesterday that we must have larger receipts of corn before we can see lower prices. If that be true there is not much chance for much lower prices at present. The recent widespread rains have pretty effectually wetted down the corn in cribs, so that it cannot be sent forword until dried; and the farmers will scarcely deliver corn at present, as they want to get into the fields the moment the ground is hard enough to bear horse travel. If they do not get on the land soon there is not much hope for a corn crop this year. Hence our receipts of corn promise to be light for two or three weeks yet, whatever they may be afterwards.

There was talk on 'Change yesterday to the effect that about three men on 'Change are to be "considered" by the grand jury. Some folks think the parties referred to have been running corners in this city. Wheat, corn, and oats are the articles referred to; the men need not be named. In this connection we may quote the cardinal article of faith with the bears, "Every decline in prices is a result of the operation of natural and legitimate causes. Every advance is a direct result of manipulation."

The discrepancies in the figures which purport to measure the movement of grain in this city have attracted the attention of the appropriate committee of Directors of the Board of Trade. Its members are now inquiring into the matter with a vew of correcting the error if possible. So far as known they have not yet struck the snag, and it may take some time longer to discover it. The probabilities are, however, that the result of the inquiry will be in the direction of greater trustworthiness in our statistics.

In Dornbusch of May 1 H. K. Jackson says:

We are now dealing with reduced shipments from Atlantic ports, and with rates that have been maintained throughout a period of despondency in America. The abdication, however, of the latter as a great exporting power cannot be considered final, and not unlikely as harvest prospects improve, should they do so, the United States will quickly reassert their dominant strength, and push forward reserves unseen at present. Such a course would only be the natural effort of a large seller to keep its best customer, since the United Kingdom takes more American wheat and flour than the rest of the world together.

The "reserves unseen at present" did not come out during the April squeeze, and it now looks as if we had seen about all of them that there is to see.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and much stronger. The local hog market was firmer, while Liverpool reported an advance of 3d on lard and 6d on meats. The receipts of hogs were fair in numbers, and grain fell off early, but provisions went up almost from the start, with a good demand for pork. The trading in this article early was largely purchases by a leading firm of pork sold by a man for many years at the head of it, but other buyers took hold later. Lard seemed to advance chiefly in sympathy with pork, while meats were independently strong, but rather held in check than pushed by the longs. There were rumors of more demand for meats on European account, but no real news on that point came to the surface.

MESS PORK—Advanced 20@22½c per brl from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed firm at $19.27½@19.30 for July and $19.05 for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller the month at $19.00; 14,000 brls seller June at $18.87½@19.07½; 80,500 brls seller July at $19.05@19.30; 6,000 brls seller August at $19.27½@19.47½; 2,000 brls seller September at $19.50@19.65; and 3,250 brls seller the year at $18.00. Total, 106,250 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
May	$18.85	$ 19.00	$19.07½
June	18.87½	18.87½@19.10	19.07½
July	19.07½	19.05 @19.35	19.32½
August	19.27½	19.27½@19.57½	19.55

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed firm at $11.57½@11.60 seller July, and $11.42½@11.45 for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 14,500 tcs seller June at $11.37½@11.45; 22,500 tcs seller July at $11.47½@11.60; 4,500 tcs seller August at $11.65@11.70; 4,000 tcs seller September at $11.75@11.80; 2,000 tcs seller October at $11.75@11.80; and 2,000 tcs seller the year at $11.25@11.27½. Total, 49,500 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
May	$11.35	....	$11.42½
June	11.37½	$11.37½@11.45	11.42½
July	11.50	11.47½@11.60	11.57½
August	11.60	11.65@11.72½	11.70

MEATS—Advanced fully 10c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed firm. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders seller July (country point) at 8c; 150,000 lbs short clears at 11⅜c seller June, the same for July, and do for August; and about 4,500,000 lbs short ribs at $10.82½@10.92½ seller June, $10.87½@10.95 seller July, $10.97½@11.05 seller August, $10.10 seller September, $10.95@11.00 seller October, and $10.05 seller the year. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$10.95	$ 8.00	$10.95	$11.30
Do, boxed	11.20	8.25	11.20	11.55
June, loose	10.95	8.25	10.95	11.30
July, loose	10.97½	8.30	11.00	11.35

Short ribs closed at $10.95 bid seller June and $10.95@10.97½ seller July. Long clears were quoted at $10.85 loose and $11.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 11⅛@11⅜c boxed; long-cut hams, 12¾@13c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 12¾@12⅞c for 16@15 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 11⅜@11⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 10@10⅛c for shoulders, 11¾@12c for short ribs, 12@12⅛c for short clears, 13⅞@14c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, and $24.50@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was only in moderate demand, with no material change in prices, though some parties quoted the market as weak. Sales were reported of 325 brls winters and 150 brls rye flour, both on private terms; 300 brls and 400 sacks springs at $7.40 for Minnesotas and $8.50 for patents; and 975 sacks low grades at $3.50@4.00. Total equal to 1,740 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low-grade springs, $4.25@5.00. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.65@4.80.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were again quoted weak, the supply exceeding the demand. Sales were 58 cars bran at $13.00@15.50; 8 cars middlings at $17.00@21.00; 1 car shorts at $14.00; and 1 car feed at $25.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active at a lower range. The market declined 1½c, but reacted, and closed on 'Change ⅛c above the latest prices of Saturday. Liverpool was quoted dull and easier, but London unchanged, while New York was lower, probably because of reported clear weather in the West. Our receipts were small, with relatively large shipments, and a good milling demand for cash lots, special locations commanding a decided premium. But the free selling due to a radical change in weather conditions forced down prices. The increased offerings were taken freely, mostly to fill shorts, and the demand kept up after the selling rush had ceased. This resulted in the later strength noted, even August selling higher than 48 hours previously. Car-lots of No. 2 wheat closed nominally at $1.24⅛, with No. 3 at $1.13@1.15, and rejected at 90@95c. Spot sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at $1.22@1.24¼, the outside in special house; and 15 cars by sample at 95c@$1.24. Total about 37,500 bu. Seller June opened at $1.25¾@1.26¼, sold at $1.24¾, and advanced to $1.26⅜, closing at $1.26 bid. Seller July ranged 1c below June. August was 10⅛@11c below June, and May ranged 1⅛@1½c below June. Seller September sold at $1.08¾@1.10, and the year at $1.06@1.09¾. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.24	$1.23 @1.24¾	$1.24¾
Seller May	1.24	1.23 @1.24¾	1.24¾
Seller June	1.25⅝	1.24¾@1.26⅜	1.26⅛
Seller July	1.25⅛	1.24¼@1.25⅞	1.25⅝
Seller August	1.14⅝	1.13⅜@1.16	1.14⅞

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 1 car No. 2 red at $1.36 and 1 car rejected at $1.10, both free on board.

CORN—Was active, and averaged lower on futures, which declined ⅝c, but reacted, and closed ⅜c higher than on Saturday. This month was relatively strong, closing at fully ⅜c advance. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental, and the weather in the West was fine, which brought in a good many country orders to sell. But our receipts were not large, and operators did not seem to expect a material increase this month, while there was a very good demand for spot corn, with freight engagements exceeding the receipts, and it was estimated that there is not more than 200,000 bu No. 2 corn in store here besides what is under orders to move Eastward. The result was a very good demand for futures, shorts buying freely till the decline had been about recovered. After this they fell back, and there was little doing during the last hour of 'Change, but the later feeling was very strong. Car lots of No. 2 closed at 76⅛c bid, with rejected at 73½c. Spot sales were reported of 47 cars high-mixed at 76@76⅛c; 2 cars new do at 75c; 20,000 bu and 72 cars No. 2 at 75¼@76½c; 40,000 bu and 140 cars rejected and new mixed at 73½c; 55,000 bu do at 73⅛c; 25 cars by sample at 73½@76½c on track; and 35 cars do at 73½@75⅛c free on board. Total, about 290,000 bu. Seller June opened at 72½c, sold at 73c, declined to 72⅛c, and advanced to 73¾c bid at the close. Seller July ranged ⅛@⅜c above June. August was ⅜@⅝c above June, and May was 2¾@2⅞c above June. Seller September was quiet at ¼c below July. Seller October sold at 70⅜@70⅞c, November at 64½@65c, and the year at 59⅛@59⅜c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	76	....	76⅛
Seller May	76	75⅞@76⅛	76⅛
Seller June	73⅜	72⅞@73¾	73¾
Seller July	73⅞	73⅜@74	74
Seller August	74⅝	73⅞@74⅞	74½

OATS—Were comparatively dull throughout the day, opening ⅛c lower than Saturday's closing prices, advancing ⅜@⅝c, and subsequently declining, leaving the list, with the exception of seller the year, at about Saturday's latest figures. Seller the year showed a decline of ⅛c. Cash sold at 53⅛@54c, closing at 52⅞c. Seller May, in which little was done, was quotable at 52⅞@53⅛c. June ranged at 51⅞@52c, closing at 51⅞c. July sold at 46⅛@46⅝c, closing at 46c. Seller August opened at 37⅝c, advanced to 38⅛c, and closed at 38c. September sold at 35⅛@35⅜c, and seller the year at 35⅛@35⅜c. Samples were in good demand and steady. Cash sales were made of 10 cars at 52⅛@53c for No. 2 in store; 20 cars by sample at 51@52⅛c for rejected mixed, 53⅛@55½c for rejected white, 55c for No. 2, and 56@58c for No. 2 white on track; 40 cars at 51@53⅛c for rejected mixed, 51½@55½c for rejected white, 53@58½c for No. 2, and 55½@56½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 52,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Saturday, and the range, including the call, yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	52⅞	52⅛@53⅛	52⅞
Seller May	52⅞	52⅛@53⅛	52⅞
Seller June	51⅞	51⅝@52⅛	51⅞
Seller July	46	45⅞@46⅝	46
Seller August	38	37⅝@38⅛	38
Seller the year	35⅜	35⅛@35⅜	35⅜

RYE—Was firm and fairly active. No. 1 selling at 80⅛c free on board and No. 2 at 79⅛c free on board from store. May sold at 78c in settlement. June was nominally 78c, July 77c, and August 75c. Cash sales were made of 5 cars and 5,000 bu at 78@80⅛c, the latter for No. 1 in store (free on board); 2 cars by sample at 75c for rejected, and 80c for No. 2 on track. Total equal to about 8,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, with nothing doing in store. No. 2 being quotable at $1.05 and No. 3 at 90c. Samples were quiet. Cash sales were made of 5 cars by sample at 70@90c for good to choice No. 4 on track; 1 car at 80c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 3,000 bu.

SEEDS—Were inactive, hardly enough being done outside of flaxseed to establish a market. Timothy was quotable at $2.15 for prime, clover-seed at $4.30@4.40 for prime to choice, and flaxseed at $1.38@1.40. Hungarian was salable at 90c for prime. Sales were made of 12 bags clover-seed at $4.10@4.30, the latter for mammoth; 300 bags timothy seed at $2.10@2.20; 3½ cars and 219 bags flaxseed at $1.38@1.40; 1 car Hungarian at 90c for choice.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.24⅝@1.24¾c for May, $1.26⅛@1.26¼ for June, $1.24⅝@1.25 for July, $1.14⅝@1.14¾ for August, $1.09⅝@1.10 for September, and $1.07⅞@1.08 for the year. Sales were made of 675,000 bu at $1.26⅛@1.26¼ seller June, $1.24⅝@1.25 seller July, $1.14⅝@1.14¾ seller August, $1.09⅝ seller September, and $1.07⅞@1.07⅞ seller the year. Sales were made of 10,000 bu red winter wheat at $1.19⅛ seller July, and $1.14 seller August. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 76⅛@76⅜c for May, 73¾@73⅞c for June, 73⅞c for July, 74⅜@74½c for August, 73⅞@74c for September, 70½@70⅝c for October, and 59⅛@59⅜c for the year. Sales were made of 785,000 bu at 73¾@73⅞c seller May, 73⅞@74c seller June, 73⅞@74c seller July, 74⅜@74½c seller August, 70½@70⅝c seller October, and 59⅛c seller the year. Oats closed a shade firmer at 52⅝@53c for May, 51⅞@52c for June, 46@46⅛c for July, 38c for August, and 35⅜@35½c for September and the year. Sales were made of 90,000 bu at 52c seller June, 46@46⅛c seller July, 37⅞c seller August, and 35⅜c seller September. Mess pork closed 5c higher, at $19.07½@19.10 for June, $19.32½@19.35 for July, $19.55@19.57½ for August, $19.70@19.72½ for September, and $18.00@18.10 for the year. Sales were made of 18,000 brls at $19.07½@19.10 seller June, $19.32½@19.35 seller July, $19.57½ seller August, $19.70 seller September, and $18.07½@18.10 seller the year. Lard closed unchanged at $11.42½@11.45 for June, $11.57½@11.60 for July, $11.70@11.72½ for August, $11.77½@11.80 for September, $11.77½@11.80 for October, and $11.27½@11.30 for the year. Sales were made of 12,000 tcs at $11.42½@11.45 seller June, $11.57½@11.60 seller July, $11.70@11.72½ seller August, $11.80 seller September, $11.77½ seller October, and $11.27½ seller the year. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $10.95@10.97½ for June, $10.97½ for July, $11.00@11.02½ for August, $11.05@11.07½ for September, $11.00@11.05 for October, and $10.00@10.05 for the year. Sales were made of 950,000 lbs at $10.95 seller June, $10.95 for July, $11.00@11.02½ for August, $11.07½ for September, and $10.02½ for the year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fair, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10 @10½
Green, self-working	9 @ 9½
Red-tipped, self-working	8 @ 8½
Inferior and common	7 @ 7½
Crooked	5 @ 6
Whisk-brush corn	10 @12½

BEANS—Were steady at $2.00@2.50 for common to good and $3.65@3.75 for choice.

BAGGING—There was the same quiet and steady state of things as noted from day to day for several weeks past. We quote:

Stark	25	Burlaps	11 @13
Otter Creek	23	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—No changes were noted. Trade was fairly active and previous prices were fully sustained, the offerings continuing light. We again quote:

Creamery, fancy	26@28	Common grades	15@17
Do, fair to choice	23@25	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	23@24	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	18@21	Grease	10@11

CHEESE—Quotations remain as before, though the feeling is decidedly weak. There is a general holding off for the decline, which all feel certain must soon come, and therefore sales are very light. We make no change in our list, as follows:

Full cream, new	12½@13
Part skim, Cheddar choice, new	11 @11½
Part skim, flat, choice, new	11 @11½
Part skim, common to fair	7 @10
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Was dull and prices unsettled. Small consumers were supplied at the following prices, which include delivery:

Anthracite, egg	$7.00	Piedmont	$ 5.50
Do, range and nut	7.25	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.25	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	5.75	Minonk	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 90@95c for pork barrels and $1.15@1.20 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were firm at 16@16½c per doz for fresh.

FISH—In this market there were no changes. A good steady business is in progress at the subjoined prices:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.00 @ 7.25
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Trout, per ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½ brl	6.00 @ 6.50
Mackerel—Large family	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Fat family	5.25 @ 5.50
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.25 @ 5.50
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	27 @ 30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was fairly active and generally firm. Raisins, apples, prunes, and raspberries were specially strong. Apples and raspberries were quoted higher. A good business exists:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7½
Figs, layers	10 @ 16
Prunes, Turkish	6½@ 7
Prunes, Bohemian	9 @ 9½
Raisins, layers	2.90 @ 3.00
Raisins, London layers	3.10 @ 3.25
Raisins, Valencia	12 @ 12½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75 @ 3.00
Zante currants	6 @ 7
Citron	25 @ 26

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13½@ 14
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 14
Apples, sliced	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7½
Apples, Southern	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 9
Raspberries	32 @ 34
Blackberries	13 @ 14
Pitted cherries	25 @ 26

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	12 @ 13
Brazils	8 @ 9
Pecans	10 @ 12

PEANUTS.

[illegible]

New potatoes are not arriving freely. The best lots sell at $4.50@5.00 per brl.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is fairly active at 8¼@8½c for city, 7¾@8c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7¼c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted 1c higher on a basis of $1.16 per gallon.

WOOL—Stocks were moving slowly at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	37@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@21
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@19
Medium and unwashed fleece	23@30
Medium and washed fleece	37@40
Fine washed fleece	37@39
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) circular, May 13: "There is no change to note in the market. The sales foot up about the same as for the past three or four weeks, and we see no variation in prices. The stock of fine domestic fleeces is very much reduced, but the sales show no higher figures in consequence. There has been no large amount of fine unwashed or territory wool here for some time, and early shipments of such wool will meet with ready sales unless held at extreme figures. Advices from California are that arrivals are increasing, and that the best wools are being taken at full prices, but that defective lots are neglected. In Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri the cold weather has retarded operations, but there will be considerable wool sold there in the next few days, and we again caution our friends against paying too much for the coarser wools. We give below reliable quotations for all grades Kentucky and Indiana wool. The sales for the week consist of 529,500 lbs washed, 594,900 lbs unwashed, 70,600 lbs scoured, 381,–[illegible] lbs pulled and noils. Total domestic, 1,576,700 lbs; foreign, 399,500 lbs. Total domestic and foreign, [illegible] lbs."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, [illegible]; same time last week, 4,041; total last week, [illegible]; shipped last week, 11,908. The demand was of the sharpest kind. When buyers entered the yards and found that the day's supply would scarcely reach 3,000 head they went immediately to work to fill their orders, and the competition became lively. The prices named by sellers were paid without a murmur, and before noon everything fit to send forward had been picked up at an advance varying from 5@20c. There were a few who parted with their stock at not more than 5c advance on Saturday's figures, but such instances were rare, most of the trading in shipping cattle being done at 10@15c advance. New York was reported better, though the improvement here was more the result of the small receipts of fat cattle than of any change in the situation at the East. A few thinnish lots, averaging from 1,000 to 1,100, went at $5.90@6.00, but sales of shipping lots were chiefly at $6.60@7.40. Some choice droves were taken by exporters at $7.50@7.67½.

Native butchers' stuff was in scanty supply—hardly enough to make a market. The few scattering lots received were taken quick at a considerable advance on late prices, common to good fat cows selling at $3.00@5.00, bulls at $3.25@5.00, and common to good mixed lots at $4.00@5.75.

There were out about thirty loads of Texas grass cattle. There were not enough to anywhere near meet the canning demand, and the bidding was sufficiently sharp to carry up prices 15@20c on fair to good ones. Poor lots did not show so much change. Sales were at $3.80@5.20 for inferior to good. R. Strahorn & Co. sold two droves at the latter figure.

Stockers were scarce and nominal at $3.50@4.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 7.75@ 8.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	7.50@ 7.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	7.00@ 7.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	6.25@ 6.75
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@ 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.50@ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
22	1,389	$7.62½	18	1,210	$6.85
11	1,308	7.65	17	1,060	6.65
53	1,367	7.67½	18	1,138	6.60
18	1,394	7.60	29	1,039	6.55
18	1,379	7.60	64	1,048	6.50
28	1,323	7.45	16	1,204	6.00
[illegible]	1,421	7.40	21	1,056	6.00
43	1,396	7.40	17	1,088	6.00
64	1,383	7.55	18	1,030	5.90
63	1,381	7.55	13	1,083	5.80
48	1,317	7.40	13	1,161	5.65
24	1,226	7.25	11	1,022	5.90
130	1,322	7.40	18	1,058	5.90
22	1,214	7.30	106	946	5.90
[illegible]	1,194	7.30	14	1,006	5.50
39 Colo	1,282	7.12½	14	1,006	5.50
38 stillers	1,098	7.00	16	976	5.60
31	1,389	7.40	124 Texas	875	5.20
36	1,159	6.95	137 Texas	875	5.20
17	1,289	7.25	18 Texas	1,023	5.15
39	1,182	7.00	42 Texas	937	5.00
68	1,050	6.70	19 cows	1,036	4.75
70	1,131	6.70	23 Texas	850	4.75
29	1,061	6.55	22 Texas	817	4.75
16	1,103	6.60	60 Texas	800	4.60
64	1,049	6.50	12 stockers	858	4.45
21	1,216	7.00	20 Texas	766	4.00
37	1,207	7.00	27 Texas	748	3.90
36	1,159	6.95	30 Texas	689	3.80
18	1,197	6.90	11 stockers	564	3.50

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday 20,000; same time last week 13,871; total last week 104,552; shipped last week 47,623. There was a satisfactory movement in this branch of the market and prices were firm and steady at Saturday's advance. The receipts were moderate and by noon about all had been picked up at $6.50@7.00 for skips, at $7.10@7.65 for poor to prime light, and at $7.10@8.10 for inferior to extra heavy. The offerings ran pretty good as to quality and trading was principally at $7.35@7.60 for light and at $7.40@7.85 for heavy. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	275	$8.10	68	189	$7.60	166	182	$7.40
63	261	8.00	46	300	7.60	58	272	7.40
34	273	7.95	69	244	7.60	78	266	7.40
53	287	7.90	83	[illegible]	7.60	63	259	7.35
44	281	7.90	76	186	7.55	46	208	7.35
43	278	7.90	230	[illegible]	7.55	73	144	7.35
128	289	7.85	62	202	7.55	69	187	7.35
80	307	7.85	168	198	7.55	84	246	7.35
69	283	7.85	46	260	7.55	30	254	7.30
59	256	7.80	53	294	7.55	73	184	7.30
62	259	7.80	70	257	7.55	57	246	7.30
51	292	7.80	51	291	7.55	51	229	7.25
47	283	7.80	43	281	7.55	288	165	7.25
68	266	7.75	340	172	7.50	80	160	7.25
47	241	7.75	137	186	7.50	53	235	7.25
45	288	7.70	68	192	7.50	41	250	7.20
68	250	7.70	63	282	7.50	64	150	7.20
61	250	7.65	43	237	7.50	95	211	7.20
75	246	7.65	81	246	7.50	43	252	7.25
67	251	7.65	180	180	7.45	36	173	7.15
41	260	7.65	120	192	7.45	37	234	7.10
61	305	7.65	67	184	7.45	64	171	7.10
54	200	7.65	71	248	7.45	41	238	7.10
68	194	7.60	62	234	7.45	46	168	7.00
48	218	7.60	59	191	7.40	24	213	7.00
58	198	7.60	67	201	7.40	105	145	6.80

SHEEP—Received during Sunday and Monday, [illegible]; same time last week, 1,054; total last week, 6,991; shipped last week, 5,623. The market was inactive, because of a lack of stock, only four loads arriving. There was a good demand from butchers and shippers, and the feeling was firm. We quote poor to choice at $4.50@6.75. Sales were 100, averaging 97 lbs, at $6.50, and 126, averaging 91 lbs, at $5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 500; supply fair, but almost entirely grass Texans and Indians, which found ready sale at stronger prices; common to fair, $3.50@4.50; good to choice, $4.75@5.75; few car-loads of medium to native steers offered and sold at $6.50@7.40; no choice or export steers offered.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,400; fair demand; fair to choice clipped, $3.00@5.00.

HOGS—Active and higher; light to best Yorkers, $6.90@7.50; packing, $7.40@7.85; butchers' to fancy, $7.90@8.10; pigs, $6.70@6.90; receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 800.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,650, making 8,789 for the week; uncommonly brisk; closed firm; ¼@½c higher; no Texas or Colorado stock offered; extremes, 11½@15½c, generally 13¼@14½c; exporters took nothing; no shipments today; exports for the week, 283 live cattle, 928 quarters beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,400, making 29,400 for the week; active but not higher; generally clipped sheep, $4.50@6.50 per cwt; a few export sheep sold at 6¾c; unshorn, $5.25@7.00; Southern lambs, $8.25@10.00, outside for choice Kentucky lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,800, making 28,400 for the week; live hogs dull at $7.00@7.75 per cwt; few choice pigs going to $8.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 15.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,300; consigned through, 140 cars; demand active and prices advanced; extra steers, $7.90@8.25; good to choice steers, $7.00@7.75; fair to medium, $6.25@6.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,000; consigned through 2 cars; market opened active, but closed dull; fair to good clipped, $5.50@6.25; extra, $6.50; fair to good wool, $6.00@6.75; choice, $7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700; consigned through, 52 cars; market in good demand and prices a shade higher; Yorkers light to choice, $7.50@7.85; good medium weights, $7.85@8.00; pigs, $6.25@7.00; all sold.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—HOGS—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 160; heavy packing and shipping, $7.40@7.90; common light and bacon hogs, $7.00@7.55; skips and culls, $5.00@5.75.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 220.

SHEEP—Steady; receipts, 400 head; shipments, none; range, $3.50@6.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—BEEF CATTLE—Market active; prices ¼@½c higher; very best, $7.75@8.25; first quality, $7.50@7.75; medium, $6.00@7.00; ordinary, $3.50@4.50; most sales, $7.25@8.00. Receipts, 966.

SWINE—Fair supply, moderate demand; receipts, 6,341; quotations, $9.50@10.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,852; sheep, $3.00@4.75; lambs, $5.00@9.00.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 100 head; grass Texas steers, 700 to 800 lbs, $3.75@4.90; native cows, $3.50@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 400 head; firm and higher, with sales at $6.30@7.30.

SHEEP—Nominal.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, May 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,703 head; market slow at about last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,100 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $7.90@8.10; Yorkers, $7.30@7.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,200 head; market fair; prices, $3.00@5.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—HOGS—Firm; common to light, $5.75@7.65; packing and butchers', $7.25@8.00; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 310.

LUMBER.

Sunday's arrivals numbered about twenty vessels. The cargo market yesterday was slow, shingles showing a slight weakness. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$11.50@12.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.75@ 2.80
Extra shingles	2.85@ 2.95
Lath	2.35

Following are the yard prices fixed upon by the Lumberman's Exchange, the figures representing dry lumber. Green is quotable at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$ 52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	49.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	4[illegible].00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
A siding strips	39.00
A siding	21.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	46.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following is the bulletin of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for May 13:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	337,308,000	128,917,000
1881	170,557,000	85,588,000
Increase	166,751,000	42,329,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	639,370,000	278,325,000
1881	381,778,000	154,605,000
* Increase	257,592,000	123,720,000

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer* May 11: "The returns of shipments for the month of April, 1882, for the City of Minneapolis show that 4,860,000 feet of lumber was received and 8,320,000 feet shipped, or over half as much imported as was sent away. In explanation of this we remark that a large per cent of the receipts was hardwood lumber for consumption by the various manufacturers of the city, and a large part of the balance was stuff cut to order by country mills in advance of the starting up of the city mills. The grand building boom which is in progress here necessitates a large amount of special bill stuff which could not be obtained here. The neighboring markets, St. Paul, Stillwater, Eau Claire, etc., are nearly in the same position, short of stock and overrun with demands for special sizes which they cannot fill. The new railroad deal, which amounts to a consolidation of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Omaha (or Lumber Line), is likely to affect the lumber trade of the Northwest very favorably, as it will give the Wisconsin lumbermen a chance at all the Iowa trade on the St. Louis line and all its connections, and to furnish to Minneapolis equal rates and terms with St. Paul for the Southwestern business. The river cities have but little to fear from Chicago competition this year, unless they get wild and put up prices, or the railroads again upset the present normal condition of trade."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—6s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 84s. Lard, 56s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear firmer at 52s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 56s. Shoulders steady at 40s. Beef—Prime mess steady at 82s; India steady at 87s. Hams—Long cut firmer at 64s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old dull at 6s 6½d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 42s.

RECEIPTS—Past week: Wheat—Atlantic ports, 12,500 centals; Pacific, 14,000 centals; other sources, 10,500 centals. Corn—30,000 centals.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—Evening.—COTTON—In moderate demand at 6¾@6 13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,400 bales.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 56s 3d.

LONDON, May 15.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7¼@7¾d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 56s.

TURPENTINE—42s@42s 5d.

ANTWERP, May 15.—PETROLEUM—17¼@17¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Wheat dull and easier. Corn dull and heavy at 6s 5½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn none offered. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Pork steady at 84s. Lard 3d higher at 56s 3d. Bacon—L. C. 6d higher at 52s 6d; S. C. 6d higher at 55s 6d. Tallow, 42s. Cheese dull and lower at 60s. Beef, 12s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn steady. Country markets for wheat rather dull.

LONDON, May 15.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat weaker. Corn weaker at 6s 5½d. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Weather in England cold for the time of year. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 15.—GRAIN—Winter wheat dealings to a fair aggregate, mostly speculative, though to a moderate extent for prompt delivery and for shipment (as represented in the freer engagements of freight-room by steam for England and France) at, however, very unsettled prices for No. 2 red wheat on the option list, which yielded at the outset about ¼@⅜c a bu, but during the day, through various fluctuations, rallied again as much as 1@1¼c per bu, stimulated by the higher range of quotations at the West, and showing here the most decided firmness late in the afternoon on reduced offerings and a more confident inquiry from speculative sources, but weakening slightly in the final transactions. The export call mostly for red, graded and ungraded. A feature of the day's trading was the exchange of equal to about 10,000 bu No. 2 red wheat prompt delivery for May options at a difference against the latter of ¼@½c a bu. No. 1 white wheat in some request for shipment at current quotations. Spring wheat has been in some demand, but irregular as to values, with few samples offering of really prime to choice stock for early delivery. Cable advices of irregular markets. Sales of 1,577,000 bu, of which for prompt delivery 169,000 bu, including No. 1 red at $1.50 free on board; No. 2 red at $1.45¾@1.46 afloat, and $1.45½@1.45¾ in elevator (mostly at $1.46 afloat, for shipment 2,000 bu free on board reported as low as $1.45½), closing at $1.46 afloat and $1.45½ in elevator; do May, $1.45¼@1.45¾, mainly at $1.45½@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾ bid; do June, $1.44⅝@1.45½, closing at $1.45½ asked; do July, $1.30⅝@1.31¼, closing at $1.31⅛; do August, $1.23⅞@1.25, closing at $1.24⅝; do September, $1.24@1.24¾, closing at $1.24⅝; No. 3 red at $1.40; ungraded red at $1.15@1.48, as to quality; No. 1 white afloat at $1.43 for export (quoted in elevator at $1.43½); do steamer grade at $1.37½; ungraded white at $1.38@1.42, as to quality; 8,000 bu Canada "rice," white, in bond, at $1.33; ungraded spring at $1.15@1.38. Corn—A freer movement reported, mostly in the speculative line, opening heavily, and on the option-list declining ¼@½c a bu, but subsequently rallying about ½@1c a bu, on lighter offerings and a more urgent demand, closing irregularly and somewhat less firmly. Export inquiry light. Sales of 1,243,000 bu, of which for early delivery 115,000 bu, including mixed Western ungraded at 82@86c, as to quality and condition; steamer mixed nominal; No. 2 white at 92@93c; New York yellow at 92½@93c; white Western, part at 90c; white Southern at 90c@$1.02, as to quality (very fancy at $1.00@1.02). Oats more active, mainly in the speculative interest, though the local trade purchases for early delivery were also rather more liberal, and prices have been quoted generally stronger, in several instances showing an improvement of ¼@½c a bu. Sales of 447,000 bu, including white Western ungraded, 62@67½c, as to quality; white State, 63@68c, as to quality; white Canada, to arrive, at 61@67c, as to quality. Rye quiet but steady; Canada in bond quoted at 91½@91¾c (a boat-load rumored sold on private terms); State at 92@92½c afloat; car-lots sold at 88@88½c, from track. Barley without recent movement, and wholly nominal here.

PROVISIONS—Hogs products are attracting a fair share of attention, chiefly in the speculative line, and having been ruling stronger. A moderate movement reported in Western mess pork for early delivery at stronger prices, leaving off at $18.25@18.50 for old and $19.12½@19.25 for new, as to brands. Other kinds inactive but firm, including prime mess quoted at $18.50@18.75, and in the option line Western mess pork quoted higher and more sought after, with June options leaving off at $19.10 and July $19.10@19.25. A freer movement reported in cut meats, which have been quoted firm. Bacon in more request at firmer rates, with long clear quoted at 11¼c; short clear at 11½c. Western steam lard attracted rather more attention at an advance for early delivery, with contract grade leaving off at $11.67½, and in the option line Western steam lard more active and quoted higher, with May options leaving off at $11.67½; June option at $11.67½; July, $11.72½; August, $11.77½@11.80; September, $11.80@11.82½; October, $11.80; November, $11.65; December nominal; and seller the remainder of the year at $11.47½.

TALLOW—Firm and in demand, closing at 8⅝c for prime, with sales in lots at 8½@8 9-16c, latter for very choice, packages free.

SUGARS—Raw more active, on the basis of 7 5-16@7⅜c for fair refining muscovado and 7 7-16@7½c for good do. Refined about as last quoted, on a somewhat better demand.

FREIGHTS—Business in the berth-freight line has shown more animation. Room by steam for grain attracting more attention for Great Britain and the Continent (in the latter connection mainly for French ports), and rates have been ruling somewhat firmer. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 6d@9d (through freight by out-port steamer as low as 6d); room for grain quoted at ½d; wheat at ¾d; 7,000 bu do at ¾d, and via Boston 36,000 bu reported in part as free to shippers; provisions in lots at 3s 9d@7s 6d, as to rates and dates of shipment (local shipments quoted at 7s 6d).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 15.—COTTON—Quiet and steady at 12 5-16@12 9-16c; futures steady; May, 12.75c; June, 12.38c; July, 12.46c; August, 12.59c; September, 12.22c; October, 11.62c; November, 11.43c; December, 11.45c; January, 11.55c; February, 11.67c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 17,000 brls; exports, 7,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.00@5.15; common to good extra, $4.90@5.80; good to choice $5.85@9.25; white wheat, extra, $7.25@9.25; extra Ohio, $5.20@8.50; St. Louis, $5.20@9.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@9.60.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, opening ¼@1c lower, weak, recovered, advanced ¾@1¼c, closing steady; receipts, 169,000 bu; exports, 85,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.28; ungraded spring, $1.15@1.35; ungraded red, $1.15@1.48; No. 3 do, $1.40; No. 2 red, $1.45¼@1.45½ in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.45¾@1.46 delivered; No. 1 red, $1.48@1.50; steamer No. 1, white, $1.37½; No. 1, white, sales 16,000 bu at $1.43; No. 2 red, May, sales 96,000 bu, at $1.45¼@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾; June, sales 280,000 bu, at $1.44⅝@1.45½, closing at $1.45½; July, sales 528,000 bu, at $1.30⅝@1.31¼, closing at $1.31⅛; August, sales 280,000 bu, at $1.23⅞@1.25, closing at $1.24⅝; September, sales 120,000 bu, at $1.24@1.24¾, closing at $1.24⅝.

HAY—Quiet and firm; 70@75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes quoted at 8¼@10½c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; United, 74⅝c; crude, 6¾@7¼c; refined, 7⅝c.

RESIN—Dull and easier; $2.25@2.30.

TURPENTINE—Unsettled and lower; 46c.

EGGS—Western fresh in fair demand and firm; 20@20½c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; 9@11c.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—The wheat market was irregular and quite active today, without special feature. Receipts were 4,000 bu, against 24,000 the same day last year. There was no shipment. There is now in store here 809,000 bu, against 928,000 a week ago and 2,500,000 a year ago. The market had a dull and depressed tone at the outset, under the influence of the fine weather here and the weakness abroad. The first trading in June was at $1.29¾, and this was the lowest point of the day. There was a good milling demand for spot wheat, No. 2 in store selling at $1.26@1.26¼. A small lot of No. 3 went at $1.13, a decline of 2c from the last transaction in this grade. After the first half-hour the options rallied, June reaching $1.30¾. The late board witnessed further buoyancy, although the noon hour showed an easier turn. Toward the close of the day the June option sold up to $1.31¼, winding up at $1.30¾; July the same, and August at $1.21¾.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and stronger; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.30; May, $1.30; June, $1.31; July, $1.31; August, $1.21¾; September nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.14; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 76¼c bid; rejected nominally 72½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 53c; white, 56c. Rye lower; No. 1, 82c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 93¼@94c; June, 95c; No. 3 spring extra, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Advancing. Mess pork, $18.95 cash and May; $19.00 June. Lard—Prime steam, $11.37½ cash and May; $11.40 June.

HOGS—Quiet and steady at $7.00@7.50 for common to extra.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 2,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—FLOUR—Depressed; no export demand; Western and Pennsylvania extras, $4.75@5.00; Pennsylvania extra families, $6.00@6.37½; Ohio do, medium, $6.75; Ohio new process, $7.00; winter patents, medium, $8.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.50@9.25. Rye flour in better demand, $4.50@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and ¼@½c lower, but recovered a portion of the decline; fair speculative demand, but no movement for export; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.44½; No. 2 red May, $1.43¾@1.44; June, $1.41@1.41¾; July, $1.27@1.27¼; August, $1.22¾@1.22¾. Corn—Less demand for local lots; prices steady; options irregular; sail yellow, track, 87½c; sail mixed, track, 87½c; sail mixed, grain depot, 86c; steamer do, 85@85½c; No. 3, track, 83½c; sail mixed, May, 83@85c; June, 82½@82¾c; July, 82¾@83½c. Oats—Less demand; steady; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 61c; mixed, 59½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, $15.50; India mess, f. o. b., $27.00. Mess pork, $19.50@20.00; prime do, $19.00. Hams—Smoked, 14@15c. Lard firm; kettle, $12.00; steam, $11.75@11.85.

BUTTER—Barely steady; creameries, 25@28c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 26@27; do firsts, 24@25c; dairy, 17@23c.

EGGS—Firm; 21@21½c.

CHEESE—Steady; choice scarce; 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.21.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 4,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; XXX, $5.25@5.40; family, $5.70@5.80; choice to fancy, $6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, declined, and closed higher and firm; No. 2 red, $1.32¾@1.33¼ cash, $1.24¼ June, $1.14½ July, $1.10¼ August, $1.10 September, $1.08¾ the year; No. 3 do, $1.24½; No. 4 do, $1.12. Corn slow; 76@77½c, according to location, for cash, 76⅝c May, 74¼c June, 74¼c July, 73½c August, 56¼c the year. Oats lower; 53¼@54½c cash, 43¾c July, 37c bid August. Rye dull; 70c bid. Barley dull at 80c@$1.10.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.60.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 25@27c; dairy, 17@22c.

EGGS—Steady at 15c.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; $19.32½ bid cash and May, $19.35 bid June, $19.50 bid July. Dry salt meats firmer; shoulders, $8.30; short ribs, 11¼c; short clears, 11½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8¾c; short ribs, 11¾c; short clears, 12¼c. Lard dull; small lots, 11¼c asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

Call—Wheat lower; $1.23¾ June; $1.13¾ July; $1.10 asked August and bid September; $1.08¾ year. Corn slow and easy; 75¼c May; 74c bid June; 74¼c asked July; 56¼c year. Oats lower; 53⅝c May; 51⅝c June; 43¾c July; 37c August.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western fairly active; No. 2 winter red, spot and May, $1.39¾@1.40; June, $1.39¾@1.40, July, $1.25@1.25¼; August, $1.21½@1.21¾. Corn—Western firmer and quiet; mixed, spot and May, 82@82¼c; June, 82½@82¾c; July, 82¾@83c; August, 83¼@83½c. Oats—Fairly active and steady; Western white, 61@62c; mixed, 60@61c; Pennsylvania, 60@63c. Rye steady and firm at 98c@$1.05.

HAY—Firmer at $16.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with good jobbing demand; Mess pork, old, $18.75; new, 20.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders nominal; clear rib sides nominal, packed, 9¾@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c; clear rib sides, 13c. Hams, 15@15½c. Lard—12¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet and easy; Western packed, 16@22c; roll, 15@20c.

EGGS—Steady at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally firm at 7⅝c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet at 8¼@10¾c for ordinary to prime. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.21@1.22.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,106 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn 7,000 bu; oats, 750 bu; rye, 1,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,658 bu; corn, 15,890 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 133,000 bu; corn, 225,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; XXX, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $6.37½@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow mixed, 92c; white mixed, 93c; white, 95c@$1.00. Oats steady at 64@65c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and firm at $4.40.

HAY—Steady with a fair demand; ordinary, $20.00@21.00; prime, $24.00; choice, $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; held at $19.75@20.00. Lard steady; refined tierce, $11.75@11.87½; keg, $12.25. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, $8.75. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, $9.50; clear rib and long clear, $12.25. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, $14.00@15.25, as to size and brand.

WHISKY—Firm; unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10½c. Sugar quiet and firm; common to good common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8c; prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; yellow clarified, 8¾@8⅞c. Molasses dull; common reboiled, 45@47c; fair reboiled, 50@52c; prime, 55@58c. Rice scarce and firm; ordinary to prime, 6¼@7¼c.

BRAN—Dull; $1.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand, at 11¾c.

FLOUR—In fair demand; family, $5.85@6.10; fancy, $6.50@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.35@1.40 spot; $1.15½ bid July. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 77¾c cash; 77½c bid May; 77¾c bid June. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 55½c. Rye quiet; 80½c. Barley in fair demand; $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $19.75. Lard in good demand; held at $11.35. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $8.10; clear rib, $11.10. Bacon in fair demand; higher; shoulders, 9⅛c; clear rib, 12c; clear, 12½c.

WHISKY—Irregular; highwines nominal at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods, 1,500 brls on the basis of $1.13.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western Reserve, 20c; choice Central Ohio, 17c.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet; 55@57c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 15.—FLOUR—Dull; spring patents, $8.50@9.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 and high mixed, 90@91c; no grade, 87@89c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 64c; No. 3 do, 61@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; prime, $16.50@17.00. Beef firm; family and plate, 17@18c. Lard steady; 11⅞@12¼c. Hams firm; 13½@14¼.

BUTTER—Demand equals the supply; creameries, 26@31c; ladle packed, 17@23c.

CHEESE—Choice old firm; 13¼@14c; fair to good, 10@12c; new cheese, 11@12c for best; 9@10c for fair to good.

EGGS—Firm; 18½@19c. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls and 3,900 sacks; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,300 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu;

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat opened steady; closed dull; No. 2 red, spot, and May, $1.36¾; June, $1.33¾; July, $1.17¼; August, $1.14¼. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 76½c; May, 76½c; June, 74¾c; July, 74¼@74¾c. Oats dull and nominal.

Closed—Wheat firm; No. 2 red spot, $1.37@1.37½; May, $1.37; June, $1.33¾; July, $1.17½. Corn firm; No. 2 spot held at 77c; May, 76½c; June, 74½c bid; year held at 59c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,300 bu

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Mess pork, $20.50. Bulk shoulders, $8.25; clear rib, $11.15; clear sides, $11.60. Bacon—Shoulders, $9.25; clear rib, $12.00; clear, $12.50. Hams and lard unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Dull and unsettled. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 white, 83¼@84c; mixed do, 79c. Oats dull; a shade lower; No. 2, 56½c; mixed, 55½c.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 15.—GRAIN—Corn dull; high mixed, 75¼@75½c; mixed, 75@75½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 white, 54c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 76@77c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 7,700 bu; rye, 2,900 bu; barley, 4,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 950 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 39,375 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 white, $1.36½@1.37; May, $1.35¾; June, $1.33¾; July, $1.27¾; August, $1.12½; September, $1.10⅝@1.11; year, $1.09¾; nominal; No. 2 red, $1.37; No. 2 white nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; stronger; No. 2 red, $1.22 asked cash; $1.11 asked June. No. 3 do, 99½c@$1.00 cash; 96½c bid June. Corn—Receipts, 500 bu; shipments, 1,100 bu; weak; No. 2 mixed, 73½c cash and bid June; 73¼c bid July. Oats slow; 55c bid cash.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring neglected and nominal; sales 5,000 bu No. 1 white Michigan at $1.41. Corn dull; car-lots mixed Western at 80c. Oats quiet; 4 cars No. 2 Toledo, 57½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.34½. Corn steady; 74@75c. Oats firm; white, 55½@57c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 15.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn steady; yellow Western, 88c.

TOBACCO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—The leaf-tobacco market has been active and firm, especially for burleys, of which there has been a fair supply on offers. Saturday's sales included a large amount of Trimble County burley, which realized full and very satisfactory prices, one hhd of the crop of J. W. Rowlett selling at the Kentucky Association's warehouse for $2,250. A novel feature in this market was the sale Saturday of forty-four boxes of seed leaf fillers at People's House, which brought satisfactory prices. Sales in the last three crop years to date were as follows: 1881-'82, 24,564 hhds; 1880-'81, 20,748 hhds; 1879-'80, 16,079 hhds. Receipts were 1,680 hhds, against 890 last week and 1,830 in the corresponding week of last year. The weather has been wet and cold, with an excess of moisture either for handling or plantings. Work has been progressing, however, both on old crop and new. Receipts have increased, though there has been an important gain in arrivals from counties both south and west of Louisville, the principal increase being in burley tobacco. No small amount of work in setting out plants is being accomplished in patch work, but there has been no general planting. It is presumable that in Southern districts and in other isolated localities here and there more has been done in this way than has been known at this time for some years. As yet there are no evidences that a heavy crop will be planted, but there appear to be good deductive reasons to the contrary. The offerings of dark and heavy tobacco have comprised a comparatively fair percentage of medium to good grades, including German and English styles as well as regies. The market has been without decided snap on these descriptions, though prices have been about steady. Lugs and common leaf have been relatively firm, and are a bid or two higher. The difference in prices of lugs and low grades and better grades is singularly small. The better grades of old types are but a trifle higher than a year ago, and good Germans are hardly as high as a year ago. Burley tobaccos have been in larger supply, but the offerings have been indifferent in point of quality, including, however, a pretty good sprinkling of short, sound Colory lugs. The latter, as indeed positive types of all grades, have been active, and good leaf has been very brisk. Prices have been firm and without notable variation.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 15.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 12c; low do, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 11¼c; net receipts, 243 bales; exports coastwise, 635; stock, 15,184.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12¼c; low do, 11¾c; good ordinary, 11½c; net receipts, 533 bales; gross, 775; sales, 1,500; stock, 112,400.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 12c; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 600; shipments, 700; stock, 22,350.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 15.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 531 bales; shipments, 1,387; stock, 31,602; sales, 200; middling, 12c.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 15.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 74½c; highest, 74⅝c; lowest, 74c; closed at 74⅛c; shipments, 74,000 brls; charters, 44,524; runs, 11,200 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15.—PETROLEUM—Moderately active; United certificates steady; closed at 74c; refined, 7⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 15.—PETROLEUM—Heavy; opened at 74½c; highest, 74⅝c; lowest, 73c; closed at 74c; sales, 933,000 brls; total shipments, 81,370 brls; charters, 44,400 brls.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—There has been a very fair quota of orders for miscellaneous assortments; quantities required small, and aggregate takings of only fair proportions; as a rule, demand light and market very quiet, but movement preserved of much better proportions through steady distribution of many receipts in further completion of many orders.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 15.—The butter market is demoralized, and went all to pieces on the Board of Trade today. There is no prospect of an immediate rally. Regular sales reported were 7,560 lbs creamery at 24@25c and 21,978 lbs cheese at 7½@11c.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The San Francisco Grain Exchange held its first call this afternoon. The session was rather formal than for business purposes, and but a few minutes in duration, during which a number of sales were made. The project promises to be a success.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 41c.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Regular Monday Meeting—All Telephones Must Go as Fast as the Contracts Expire—Other Business.

The County Board held its regular Monday afternoon session yesterday with a full attendance, and President Clark in the chair.

TOLL ROADS.

The Toll-Road Inspectors, John N. Hills, Francis Edwards, and John Dilg, presented the report of their May inspection of the toll-roads in Cook County. They found the Rosehill and Evanston gravel-road in an exceedingly dusty condition, rendering it entirely unfit for the class of travel that uses this road as a general rule. They served a notice on M. Weber, the President of the company that controls the road, to put it in good condition within three days. Since that time the weather has been rainy, and the roadway has been turned into a muddy mass. The President has assured the Inspectors that the road would be sprinkled as soon as needed. The Northwestern plank-road was found to be in fair condition as far as Jefferson.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

A letter from J. C. Cochrane, architect for the new County Poor-House and Infirmary, was read, in which he said he had so changed the plans and specifications as to provide for stone foundations, so that they are now ready to advertise for bids for the building.

A proposition was read from the Craig & Whitney Electric Manufacturing Company offering to place 100 3,000-candle-power lamps in the Court-House, with the necessary dynamo machines, engines, etc., for the sum of $29,777. It was referred to Committee on Court-House and Records.

THE JUNE GRAND JURY.

The following grand jury for the June term was then selected, Commissioners Knopf and McClaughrey acting as tellers: Henry M. Pond, by Commissioner O'Neill; H. J. Osborn, by Albright; James B. McGuire, Englewood, by Donnesberger; Frank Beard, Havelock, by Kiehm; John S. Emmert, by Albright; Dominick Davy, Union Stock-Yards, by Donnesberger; Charles W. Probst, by Rheinwald; John W. Hoffmann, Oak Glen, by Kiehm; J. A. B. Waldo, by O'Neill; B. A. Eckard, by Knopf; Christian Busse, Elk Grove, by Senne; D. K. Beach, Hyde Park, by Farren; George Helfert, by Sommer; George Marchbank, Hyde Park, by Farren; George Hibben, by Sommer; C. H. Andrews, Bremen, by McClaughrey; W. T. Greeley, by Knopf; S. Rymall, by Clark; Charles Grimm, by Rheinwald; James Ryan, by Ender; J. P. Smith, by Purington; M. G. Townsend, by Ender; M. W. Ryan, by Clark.

The Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of granting the right of way to the Board of Trade Telegraph Company to erect its lines through the towns of Palos, Lyons, and Lemont, the poles to be erected under the supervision of the Road Commissioners of the towns, the company to pay for their time and services, and to give the county the free use of its lines for official business, and also to establish branch offices in the various towns. The report was laid over for one week.

HOSPITAL MEDICAL STAFF.

The report of the Committee on Hospital was presented. It recommended that the Medical Board of the hospital be increased to nineteen, which would give representation to all the medical colleges in the city.

Commissioner Clark moved that a special committee of three be appointed to revise and so change the rules governing the hospital as to allow the appointment of nineteen members to the medical staff.

Commissioner Purington moved, as a substitute, that, instead of two colleges being allowed to be represented on the medical staff—the present rule, adopted five years ago—the Committee on Hospital be instructed to revise the rules and make provision for the representation on the Medical Board in proportion to the number of students in the several colleges last year, and that the number of members on the board be fixed at fifteen.

Commissioner Clark's motion prevailed by a vote of 13 to 2. The special committee consists of Commissioners Clark, Purington, and Kiehm.

COCHRANE GETS THERE.

The report of the Joint Committees on Hospital and Public Buildings was presented, recommending that J. C. Cochrane be appointed the architect for the proposed new hospital buildings at a compensation of 4 per cent on the cost, which shall not exceed $150,000, he to give a bond of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. The money for the new buildings is to come out of the general fund for the present, until the necessary amount is transferred from the Court-House fund from the sale of the Reform-School property. The report was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1—Commissioner Senne only voting in the negative.

THE TELEPHONE TROUBLE.

The board then went into Committee of the Whole upon the question of dispensing with the telephones, Commissioner Senne being called to the chair.

Commissioner Purington thought it was not the sense of the board that the telephones now in use should be removed. He moved that those now in use be retained.

Commissioner Knopf seconded the motion.

Commissioner Sommer thought that the telephones should be taken out.

Commissioner Hutt thought that the company should pay $100 a month for the use of a room in the Court-House for a telephone exchange. All the bills of the company had been paid when the bills were presented, but the county had had very poor and inefficient service. He was willing to pay for all services rendered.

Commissioner O'Neill said that no expenses had been saved to the county by the use of the telephones.

Commissioner Clark moved that all the telephones in use by the county be taken out. The cost of $1,500 per annum for their use was entirely too great for the benefits received. The company had its wires strung over the building, and wanted a room to connect with 600 lawyers without paying a cent for its use.

Commissioner Mattocks was in favor of paying the company for the use of the telephones to the expiration of the contracts, and that they be ordered taken out after the expiration of the contracts.

The bills presented and due were ordered paid.

Commissioner Clark moved that on and after the 1st of June next all the telephones in use by the county be taken out.

Commissioner Donnersberger thought there was a necessity for telephones in the County Jail, Hospital, and County Agent's office.

Commissioner Albright said the hospital telephone was a donation, but nevertheless there was a bill presented for its use.

Commissioner Mattocks said that the telephone company had carried on

A MILD BULLDOZING BUSINESS

in this matter, and they had an idea that the county couldn't get along without the instruments. He thought that there was a principle underlying this whole thing, and he favored not only the ordering out of the telephones, but ordering all the wires on the building to be taken off forthwith, so that they could not have any benefits from the fact that the wires are on the building.

Commissioner Kiehm moved that all telephones be removed as fast as the contracts expire. The motion finally prevailed.

The committee then arose and reported its action to the board. The payment of the bills due was ordered by a unanimous vote. The question of taking out the telephones then came up, and the report was adopted by a vote of 10 to 5, as follows:

Ayes—Albright, Ender, Farren, Hutt, Kiehm, McClaughrey, Rheinwald, Sommer, Clark—10.

Nays—Donnersberger, Knopf, O'Neill, Purington, Senne—5.

The telephones allowed to remain by this action, but which will also be removed as fast as the contracts expire, are as follows: County Commissioners', contract expires June 30, 1882; Probate Court, Aug. 1, 1882; Sheriff's private line to jail Sept. 4, 1882.

A resolution offered by Commissioner Albright, ordering the removal of the gas governors from the County-Building because they were of no benefit, was adopted.

Commissioner O'Neill offered the following in regard to the new County Poor-House and Infirmary:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charity be and they are hereby authorized to proceed, with the assistance of the architect and County Surveyor, and stake out the foundations and commence the excavation of the infirmary building to be erected on the county farm immediately.

The same Commissioner also offered a preamble, giving the homeopaths every fourth case in each of the wards for treatment, inclusive of the cases now under their treatment, their services having been very successful.

Both resolutions were adopted, and the board adjourned.

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Fare for round trip, including wine on steamer, from Toronto, $250; from Montreal, $240; from Quebec, $235; from Halifax, $220. J. R. VALENTINE, Room 7, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD LINE,

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F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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CIRCASSIA, May 20, 7 a m | BOLIVIA, June 3, 6 a m
FURNESSIA, May 27, 1 p m | ANCHORIA, June 10, noon

Cabin, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Receiver, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 7th, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an agent to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1876.

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Of works of art, from living Belgium artists, will remain open June 1, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m., daily, in Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts Broad-st., near N. Y. station.

BEATTY'S organs, 27 stops, $90; pianos, $125 up. Factory running day & night. Papers free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 5:00 p m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 2:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:25 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur- } via	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
lington Fast Express } Chenoa	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., Ocono'woc & La Crosse	* 8:00 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:55 p.m.	* 2:10 p.m.
Mil., Waukesha, Madison, &c.	* 5:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a.m.	§ 2:00 p.m.
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, &c	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Libertyville	* 6:20 p.m.	* 8:25 a.m.
Rockf'd, R. I., and Janesv'e	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:30 p.m.
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p.m.	*10:25 a.m.
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p.m.	* 8:45 a.m.
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.
Itasca	* 6:30 p.m.	* 6:40 a.m.

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:45 a. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
*Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	c11:00 a m	c 3:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m

*c*Daily. *Daily except Sundays. [illegible]Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincin., Indnp'lis & Louisville Ex	* 8:05 a m	* 7:10 p m
Cincinnati Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:25 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Night Express	* 8:50 p m	* 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 8:50 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:35 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:35 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 7:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:30 p m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:45 a m
South Lawn Acc'mdatn (ex.Sun.)	12:00 m	2:30 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:45 a m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:35 a m

*a*Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:50 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:30 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§11:30 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
Night Express	8:20 p. m.	8:05 a. m.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE:

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, daily at .... 9 a m
(Saturdays and Sundays excepted) Saturday's boat leaves at .... 8 p m
Night boats for Racine and Milwaukee, Tuesday and Friday at .... 7 p m
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at .... 7 p m
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday at .... 7 p m
For Escanaba, and all Lake Superior towns via Escanaba, Tuesday at .... 7 p m
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays at .... 9 a m
and Fridays at .... 7 p m
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1882.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 23, 1882, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 750,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 233,000 pounds Rice, 11,200 pounds Tea, 65,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 240,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 1,250,000 pounds Sugar, and 839,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen, and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 33,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 20,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 170,000 yards; Denims, 17,000 yards; Gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 28,000 yards; Cheviot, 5,200 yards; Brown Sheeting, 200,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 20,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 10,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards; Winsey, 3,000 yards); Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 475 Wagons required for the service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes delivered at San Francisco.

Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; William H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco, and Yankton; the Postmaster at Sioux City, and to the Postmasters at the following-named places in Kansas; Arkansas City, Burlington, Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Howard, Hutchinson, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osage City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and Winfield.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal.

H. PRICE, Commissioner.

Office of Custodian, U. S. Custom-House.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11, 1882.

NOTICE—Supplementary proposals are hereby invited for lighting certain parts of the U. S. Government building, Chicago, with electricity—viz.: The basement and first or post-office floors, each bid to include the furnishing of the arc light for halls and other large spaces, and also the incandescent light for all desk, case, and other uses in the post-office portion of the building. The bids shall state the sum for which all the light shall be furnished for one year, or for a period of five years, and shall also state the sum additional to the first year's rent at which the plant, with all lamps, fixtures, etc., complete, will be sold to the Government at the end of one year's test. Bids will be received up to noon of May 24, 1882.

JESSE SPALDING, Custodian.

PROPOSALS

Are invited for labor of excavation and masonry in the construction of about 550 dwelling-houses at Pullman, Ill., to be opened at noon May 29, 1882, in the Architect's office at that place, where specifications may be seen. Meanwhile specifications may be seen in the office of the President of the Pullman Company, corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st., Chicago.

CATARRH Throat. Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Cures Syphilis in any stage, Catarrh, Eczema, Old Sores, Pimples, BOILS, or any SKIN DISEASE.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

CURES SCROFULA And RHEUMATISM, Mercurial or Syphilitic.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Cures When Hot Springs Fail,

Malvern, Ark., May 2, 1881.

We have cases in our town who lived at Hot Springs, and were finally cured with S. S. S.

McCAMMON & MURRY.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing!! Write for particulars, and a copy of a little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering."

Ask any prominent Druggist as to our standing.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Props., Atlanta, Ga.

PER BOTTLE.
Price of Small Size $1.00
Large " 1.75

Sold by all Druggists. Trade supplied by
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
COR. LAKE AND DEARBORN-STS.

Dr. Lucas' PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY! } DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Thirty-seven Counties in the State of Illinois.

Small Grains, Pasturage, Soil, Live-Stock, and Weather Records.

Wheat Above an Average, Oats Still Better, Pasturage Nothing Extra, and Stock Poor.

Wheat in the Northwest Has Not Been Much Injured by the Late Rains.

Corn, However, Has Suffered Severely, Much of It Rotting in the Ground.

Full and Reliable Reports from Thirty-seven Counties of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The following extracts from the reports of correspondents of the Illinois Department of Agriculture indicate the condition of wheat is above an average.

The acreage of oats is larger than last year in most counties in the State, and the condition promises about an average yield per acre.

The meadows and pastures are in fair condition, except in the southern part of the State, where the drouth prevailed last season. Clover has been damaged by the freezing and thawing weather. The growth of grass has been greatly retarded since the cold weather commenced the second week in April.

Farm animals are generally healthy, but in thin condition, the result of the high prices and scarcity of feed. The number of farm animals in many counties is less than last year at same date.

ADAMS.

Winter wheat on undrained land is in bad condition—the yield per acre for the county will be one-fourth less than an average.

Rye will not make an average yield per acre.

The acreage of oats is less than last season, and prospects are not encouraging for much over three-fourths of an average yield per acre.

About 10 per cent of the old corn crop on hand and nearly one-fifth of the wheat crop of 1881 is in hands of farmers.

Timothy meadows are in fair condition; clover meadows damaged by freezing and thawing weather.

Pastures are making good growth.

Early and tender varieties fruit damaged by the heavy frost the middle of April.

Soil works heavy; the warm, open, wet winter has not been favorable to the best condition.

Farm animals are not up to an average in condition—the past fall and winter has not been favorable for stock—too much rain and too little hay and grain.

ALEXANDER.

Winter wheat is much above an average in condition and the prospects are encouraging for an early and abundant harvest—no damage as yet from the chinch-bugs, which are to be found in sheltered places.

Oats are above an average in condition and the acreage is larger than last season.

Nearly one-third of the 1881 wheat crop is in first hands, and over 10 per cent of the corn crop of last season.

Meadows and pastures are above an average in condition.

Prospects are fair for a crop of peaches and small fruits.

Soil is damp and cold.

Farm animals are generally healthy, but in bad condition owing to the scarcity of feed the past winter.

There is a decrease in the number of cattle, horses, mules, hogs, as compared with corresponding date in 1881.

CAIRO.

William H. Ray, U. S. A. Observer. Thunderstorms occurred April 7, 18, 21, 22, and 26. Hail on the 22d, and sleet on the 11th and 13th. Frosts on the 16th and 17th. Solar halos, April 4, 5, 6, 11, and 12. Lunar halos on the 5th and 6th. Aurora on the 16th from 10:30 to 11:50 p. m. Mean temperature of the month 2 deg. 3 min. above the mean of ten Aprils last past, and 4 deg. 8 min. above the mean of April, 1881—1878 and 1880 only were warmer. Precipitation for the month, 0.14 inches less than the average for April in ten years last past—1874 was the wettest, 8.12 inches, and 1876 the driest, 2.67 inches. Highest velocity of wind during the month, 27 miles, from the west. Total movement for the month, 6,481 miles. Dates of gales, with wind velocity 25 or more miles per hour: April 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, 22, 23, and 26.

BOND.

Winter wheat on drained land is much above an average in condition. On wet land the wheat has been damaged by excessive and continued rains. Wheat has been pastured more the past season than heretofore, owing to the scarcity of feed for stock. The cropping of the wheat will make later harvests and lighter yield. Chinch-bugs in considerable numbers, but no serious damage anticipated unless the season is dry.

Rye is above an average in condition.

The area of oats is larger than last year, and the condition promises nearly an average yield per acre.

Meadows, where not seriously damaged by the drouth last season, or too closely pastured in fall and winter, are in fair condition. Pastures are making good growth.

Prospects seem encouraging for nearly every variety of fruit except cherries. Considerable complaint of damage to fruit-trees and bushes from the drouth last season, especially currant bushes.

Soil is in much better condition than expected considering the absence of frost and abundance of rains.

Owing to the failure of crops last season and scarcity of feed, farm animals are in poor condition, and, excepting dairy cows, there is a large reduction in the number of all kinds of farm animals.

BOONE.

Winter wheat is above an average in condition and rye promises well—on wet lands wheat and rye have been damaged by excessive rains.

Spring wheat is nearly up to an average in condition, and the area is nearly as large as last season.

Oats, considering the season, are looking well, except on undrained lands; the area is larger than that seeded in 1881.

About one-fourth of the old wheat crop still in first hands and nearly 20 per cent of the old corn.

Cattle are above an average in condition; not as many as last season at same date; more dairy stock than at corresponding date in 1881; healthy and in good condition. Horses are improving, and are nearly up to an average in condition; not as many in the county as last season.

Mules are up to an average in condition, and the number about the same as last year.

Not as many hogs as last season—are healthy and in good condition. Sheep are looking well—not as many in county as last spring.

Meadows in good condition—clover not damaged to any great extent.

Pastures, considering the season, have not made good growth.

Prospects fair for apples.

Soil, except where drained, is wet and heavy.

Rains have delayed farm work.

BROWN.

Winter wheat and rye, on drained land, promise more than an average yield per acre. Wheat on wet land has been damaged.

Oats are up to an average in condition, and the acreage is as large as last year.

Meadows and pastures are looking well.

Fruit was badly damaged by the freezing weather the middle of April.

Soil is not in as good condition as usual, owing to the open wet winter.

Farm animals are nearly up to an average in condition. Less hogs and sheep in the county than at corresponding date 1881.

BUREAU.

Winter wheat is above an average in condition.

Rye promises an average yield per acre.

Not as large area seeded to spring wheat as last season; the crop is nearly up to an average in condition.

Oats have made good growth, and promise well. The area is much larger than last season.

Nearly one-fourth of the 1881 corn and wheat crop is still in farmers' hands.

Meadows and pastures are making satisfactory growth. The cold weather the last two weeks has not been favorable for the rapid growth of vegetation.

Early and tender varieties of fruit injured by the freeze the middle of April.

Soil is in excellent condition on drained lands. The flat, wet lands are cold, and the soil does not pulverize well.

Farm animals are not in as good condition as usual, owing to the high prices of hay and grain the past winter.

Mares and cows have aborted more than usual this spring.

There is an increase in the number of sheep. About the same number of horses and mules, and less cattle and hogs on hand than usual at this season.

CALHOUN.

Prospects are encouraging for an average yield per acre of winter wheat and rye. Except on wet land the wheat is much above an average in condition.

Some chinch-bugs are to be seen in places sheltered from the rain.

Acreage of oats about as large as last season. The condition is nearly up to an aveage.

But little corn or wheat in first hands.

Meadows and pastures are in excellent condition where not injured by the drouth last season. Considerable clover was killed during the dry season of 1881.

Prospects are encouraging for a crop of late apples and the hardy varieties of small fruits.

The excessive cold and wet weather has left the ground in bad condition for plowing and planting.

Farm animals are healthy and in fair condition, considering unfavorable weather and the scarcity of feed.

There is a slight increase in the number of sheep and a decrease in the number of other kinds of farm animals compared with the same date last season.

CARROLL.

Rye promises more than an average yield per acre.

The acreage of spring wheat largely exceeds that of the previous year. The condition is not up to an average.

About one-fourth of the 1881 crop is still in first hands.

Meadows are looking well.

Pastures afford good range for stock.

Soil is cold and wet, and not working to good advantage.

Farm animals are healthy and in fair condition. There is an increase in the number of dairy cows and sheep, and a decrease in the number of horses, mules, and hogs, as compared with corresponding date in 1881.

CASS.

Winter wheat is much above an average in condition.

Rye promises more than an average yield per acre.

Chinch-bugs are present, but have done no damage.

The acreage of oats is larger than last year, and the condition promises an average yield per acre.

Over one-fourth of the old corn is in first hands, and about 15 per cent of the wheat.

Meadows and pastures are in good condition.

The peaches and small fruits were nearly all killed by the late heavy frosts, and some tender varieties of early apples. The late apples promise well.

Ground, excepting that drained, is very wet, and is not breaking up well.

Cattle are above an average in condition; not as many as last season. Less dairy stock than one year ago. Cows are doing well.

Horses up to an average in condition, and the number about the same as in spring of 1881.

Not as many mules as last season; stock is looking well.

Hogs are nearly up to an average in condition; the number is some less than last season.

Sheep are doing well, and there are as many in the county as last spring.

CHAMPAIGN.

Wheat is much above an average in condition on drained land, but has been damaged on wet land by the frequent rains.

Rye promises more than average yield per acre. The acreage is larger than last season.

Meadows and pastures are only in fair condition. Fears are entertained that last summer's drouth injured pastures and meadows.

Prospects are favorable for nearly every variety of fruit.

Soil is light and friable near the surface, but at a depth of three or four inches very heavy and hard.

All kinds of stock in fair condition and free from disease.

There is a slight decrease in the number of cattle, horses, and hogs compared with same date in 1881.

L. A. Welsh, United States Agricultural Observer—Highest temperature on the 3d and lowest on the 11th. Range of temperature for the month, 52.8 degrees. Mean temperature of April, 1882, 5.8 degrees above the mean of April, 1881. Greatest velocity of wind, 44 miles per hour, southwest on the 18th; total movement for the month, 10,051 miles.

CHRISTIAN.

Winter wheat and rye are nearly up to an average in condition, and the harvest will be ten days earlier than last season. Chinch-bugs are present in large numbers. On well-drained land the crop promises more than an average yield per acre.

Oats are nearly up to an average in condition, and the area is much larger than in 1881.

About 16 per cent of the old corn in producers' hands, and 10 per cent of the wheat crop of 1881.

Cattle are in poor condition, and the number on hand is much less than last season.

Horses are not in usual condition, and there is 10 per cent less in number than at same date in 1881. The same will apply to mules.

Hogs are much below an average in condition, and there is one-third less than usual at this season.

Sheep are looking well, and there are nearly as many in the county as last season at same date.

Meadows and pastures are making slow growth, owing to the cold weather.

Prospects are good for a fair crop of late apples. The early apples and some varieties of pears damaged by the late freezing weather.

CLARK.

Winter wheat and rye are not up to an average in condition. Wheat on timber and well-drained land promises an average yield per acre. Chinch-bugs are plenty.

Oats are above an average in condition, and the acreage exceeds that of last year.

There is but little corn in first hands, and about 15 per cent of the last wheat crop is still in the hands of producers.

Cattle are in poor condition, owing to the scarcity of corn, and the number is about one-fourth less than at corresponding date in 1881.

About 15 per cent less number of horses than last season. Horses are in thin flesh.

Owing to the scarcity of grain-crop last season, hogs have been marketed freely, and less than half the usual number are in the county, compared with the same date in previous years.

Sheep are in fair condition, and the number on hand is about 12 per cent less than usual.

It has been rather too cold for the rapid growth of pasture the last three weeks.

The late freeze killed all the pears.

A few peaches escaped the frost.

There is still a fair prospect for apples.

Soil is generally heavy, and does not pulverize well. Drained land is in good condition.

CLAY.

Wheat is up to an average in condition on drained land.

Rye is not looking so well; has been pastured too closely.

The area of oats is nearly one-third larger than last year. The crop is nearly up to an average in condition.

About 10 per cent of the last crop of corn still in farmers' hands, and about 16 per cent of the wheat.

Meadows and pastures still show the effect of the drouth of last season, and, owing to the cold weather the past few weeks, have made but little growth.

Cattle are in thin flesh, and the number is nearly one-half less than last season at this date.

There is about 15 per cent less number of horses than last year, and the condition is much below an average.

The number of hogs is over one-half less than last season at same date. Hogs are in thin flesh.

Sheep are nearly up to an average in condition. The number is about one-fourth less than last season.

Prospects are good for apples.

The peaches, cherries, and grapes damaged by frost. Pears are all killed.

CLINTON.

Wheat is nearly up to an average in condition; the cold snap April 14 checked the growth, which was too rapid.

Chinch-bugs and Hessian-flies are present in large numbers.

The area of oats is nearly one-fourth less than last season. Condition promises nearly three-fourths of an average yield per acre.

About 10 per cent of the old corn and wheat is still in the hands of producers.

Meadows and pastures are not up to an average in condition. The weather has been too cold for rapid growth of grass.

Cattle are thin in flesh. The number has been reduced nearly one-third since the drouth last season. Same may be said of horses.

Hogs are in poor condition, and there is less than one-half the usual number on hand.

Sheep are looking well, and there are nearly as many in the county as last year at this date.

Early strawberries, cherries, peaches, pears, and apples killed by the freezing weather April 14.

COLES.

Wheat and rye look well, and promise more than an average yield per acre.

Oats are above an average in condition, and the acreage is larger than last year.

About one-fifth of the corn is still in first hands, and a large proportion of the wheat crop of 1881.

Frequent heavy, cold rains and frosty nights the past three weeks have greatly retarded vegetation.

Chinch-bugs are present in large numbers, and small grain may be seriously damaged before harvest by these insects.

Meadows and pastures have not recovered from the serious effect of the drought last season.

The damage to fruit from the freezing weather the middle of April was not so great as anticipated.

Prospects indicate 80 per cent of a crop of apples, nearly an average crop of peaches, and three-fourths of a crop of cherries and small fruits.

The soil is working well, considering the heavy and frequent rains and light freezes.

Young farm stock has generally come through the winter in poor condition.

There is a large reduction in the number of cattle and hogs compared with the same date last year, and a slight reduction of horses and sheep.

COOK.

Winter wheat is nearly up to an average in condition; but little raised in the county.

Rye on drained land is looking well, and promises an average yield per acre.

More spring wheat sown than in 1881. Crop gives encouragement for more than an average yield per acre.

Oats are nearly up to an average in condition, and the acreage is nearly as large as last year.

Meadows and pastures are looking well, and grass, until the cold weather the middle of April, was making unseasonable growth.

The soil is not in good condition for plowing or planting.

Farm animals are generally healthy and in fair condition.

There is a decrease in the number of cattle, hogs, and sheep as compared with same date last season, and an increase in the number of dairy cows and horses.

Chicago—J. Mitchell, U. S. A., Observer. Frosts April 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 21. Lunar halo on April 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 18, 23, 24, and 25. Aurora on the 16th and 17. Mean temperature of the month, 0.7 deg. above the mean of ten Aprils past, and the precipitation for the month, 2.08 inches more than the average rainfall for April during the past ten years. Greatest velocity of wind, twenty-eight miles per hour, and the total movement for the month 7,275 miles.

CRAWFORD.

Winter wheat and rye are nearly up to an average in condition. On wet land the wheat looks spotted, and considerable has been injured by floods.

Chinch-bugs have commenced work on the wheat, and there is considerable alarm as to the result of the damage from these insects.

Meadows and pastures, where not injured by the drouth last season, are in fair condition.

Fruit prospects are not encouraging, and there will not be over half a crop of peaches, pears, and cherries, and less than an average crop of apples.

Ground works well.

Farm animals are generally healthy, but in thin condition owing to the scarcity of feed.

The number of farm animals is much less than at corresponding date in 1881.

CUMBERLAND.

Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and on drained land has seldom, if ever, been in more promising condition at corresponding date. Chinch-bugs are at work on the wheat, but have as yet done no damage.

Rye is almost up to an average in condition.

The area of oats is larger than last season, and the condition promises an average yield.

Meadows and pastures show the effect of the drouth last season, and in localities the hay crop will be light.

Fruit injured by the freezing weather in April, and prospects indicate about half a crop of peaches; one-quarter crop cherries and apples.

Soil is in fair condition where not tramped by stock during the winter.

Farm animals have seldom been in worse condition, owing to the scarcity of feed the past winter.

The want of feed has induced farmers to sell off a large portion of their stock.

DE KALB.

Winter wheat and rye above an average in condition. But little winter wheat grown in the county.

The average of oats is larger than that seeded last season, and the condition is nearly up to an average.

About one-fourth of the 1881 crop is still in first hands.

Meadows and pastures are in fair condition. The cold weather the last two weeks has not been favorable for rapid growth of grass.

Fruit prospects are not encouraging, and the late cold weather has seriously damaged tender varieties of fruit.

Ground is completely saturated with water, and plowing and planting have been delayed.

Farm animals are healthy and in fair condition. The continuous wet weather and mud during the winter have not been favorable for stock.

There is a slight increase in the number of dairy stock and mules, and a slight reduction in the number of horses, hogs, and sheep, as compared with the stock on hand May 1, 1881.

Sycamore—Roswell Dow, Observer. Thunderstorm on April 1, 3, 6, 9, 18, 23, and 26. Frosts April 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 24. Aurora on the 16th and 20th. The 1st day of the month was the warmest, and the 11th the coldest. There were only two clear days in the month. Ten days were clear at 7 a. m., two days at 2 p. m., and thirteen days clear at 9 p. m.

DE WITT.

Winter wheat on drained land is much above an average in condition. On wet land wheat promises but little.

Rye is above an average in condition.

The area seeded to spring wheat is not as large as that of the crop of 1881. Condition nearly up to an average.

Oats are looking well, and promise about an average yield per acre on a much larger area than seeded last year.

Meadows and pastures, where pastured too much last season, have been damaged by the freezing and thawing weather, especially clover meadows.

Prospects are good for apples.

Peaches are falling off.

The late freezing weather damaged tender varieties of fruit.

Soil is not in good condition for plowing or planting. Considerable land was plowed too wet, and the few dry days make the clods very hard.

Stock generally healthy and in only fair condition. There is an increase in the number of cattle, mules, and sheep, and a decrease in the number of hogs and dairy cows.

DOUGLAS.

Winter wheat promises much more than an average yield per acre.

Rye in fine condition.

Spring wheat area is larger than last season, and the condition is excellent.

Oats are nearly up to an average in condition. The area is larger than last season.

Nearly one-fourth of the corn crop of 1881 is still in the hands of producers, and nearly 15 per cent of the last wheat crop.

Meadows are rather backward in growth.

Pastures are growing slowly, with a firm sod on the ground.

Fruit considerably damaged by the frost and freezes.

Farm animals are generally healthy and not up to an average in condition.

The matter of improving the stock of the county has been sadly neglected.

There is a decrease in the number of dairy-cows, horses, mules, and hogs as compared with same date last season.

DU PAGE.

Winter wheat is not quite up to an average in condition.

Rye is looking well and will make an average yield per acre.

Spring wheat is not looking so well. The area is about the same as last season.

The area of oats is some larger than last season. Condition promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre.

Clover meadows more or less injured by the freezing and thawing weather.

Timothy meadows look well.

Pastures are backward in growth, and where too closely pastured are not even in fair condition.

Prospects are encouraging for fruit.

The soil is cold and wet, and not in good condition for plowing or planting.

Considering the wet winter, stock is in fair condition.

There is a decrease in the number of cattle, horses, mules, hogs, and sheep, as compared with same date last year, and an increase in the number of dairy stock.

EDGAR.

Winter wheat is above an average in condition.

Rye promises to make an average yield per acre.

Oats are nearly up to an average in condition. The acreage is larger than last year.

But little old wheat and corn in first hands.

Owing to the cool weather meadows and pastures have not made usual growth.

There will be a fair crop of apples.

Peaches and tender varieties of fruit damaged by the late cold spell.

Considering the open wet winter ground is breaking up well.

Owing to the scarcity of feed, farm animals are in thin condition, but healthy.

The number of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep is less than last season at the same date.

EDWARDS.

Winter wheat is up to an average in condition. Wheat on land adjoining timber is being damaged by the chinch-bugs.

Rye is looking well.

The area of oats is as large as last season, and the prospects are encouraging for nearly an average yield per acre.

Meadows still show the effects of the severe drouth last season.

Pastures are not making usual growth this spring.

Prospects are encouraging for a fair crop of apples. Nearly all other varieties of fruit damaged by the late cold weather.

Soil is in medium condition for spring plowing. Rain is needed to make it pulverize well.

Farm animals are in thin flesh, and there has been considerable reduction in number of cattle, hogs, and sheep.

EFFINGHAM.

Winter wheat is nearly up to an average in condition. The early sowed wheat is much above an average.

The same may be said of rye.

Oats promise more than an average yield per acre, and the area is much larger than last season.

Nearly one-third of the 1881 wheat crop is still in first hands.

Meadows were seriously damaged by the drouth last season, and are in bad condition. Pastures were overstocked last fall and winter, and are much below an average for the season.

Prospects are encouraging for apples, pears, peaches, and plums. Cherries and small fruit damaged by the cold spell in April.

Soil is in good condition for plowing and planting.

Considering the scarcity of feed last winter, farm animals are in fair condition.

There is a large reduction in number of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, compared with same date in 1881.

FAYETTE.

The early seeding of wheat promises more than an average yield per acre. The wheat on drained land seldom, if ever, looked better. The late seeding is in bad condition.

Rye looks well.

The acreage of oats is much larger than last season, and the prospects are encouraging for nearly an average yield per acre.

New meadows look well. The old meadows have not recovered from the serious effects of the drouth last season.

Pastures in growth are nearly one month in advance of former years.

Fruit prospects are not encouraging, especially for small fruit. The prospects were encouraging until the cold nights the middle of April.

Soil is in fair condition for plowing and planting. Rather too much rain.

FORD.

Winter wheat is nearly up to an average in condition on drained land. On wet lands considerable wheat has been drowned out.

Rye is up to an average in condition.

The area of oats is much larger than last season. Condition promises nearly an average yield per acre.

About one-fourth of 1881 corn crop is still in first hands.

Meadows are not up to an average in condition: generally pastured too much last season.

Pastures have made but little growth, owing to the cold, wet weather since the middle of April.

Fruit-prospects were flattering until the "cold snap" last month, which damaged early and tender varieties of fruit.

Ground is cold and needs warm weather to put life into the soil.

Farm animals are in fair condition. "Stockers" are in thin flesh.

There is an increase in the number of dairy cows and sheep, compared with same date last season, and a decrease in the number of hogs.

FRANKLIN.

Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and on drained land promises a very large yield—fields of wheat adjoining timber, have been damaged by the bugs.

Rye is above an average in condition.

The area of oats is nearly as large as last season, and the condition promises about an average yield per acre.

Meadows have not recovered from the effects of the drouth last season, and will not make an average hay crop—pastures are not making usual growth for the season.

Fruit injured by the late freeze—prospects are not encouraging for over one-half crop apples, one-quarter crop peaches, two-thirds crop plums, and one-quarter crop of cherries.

Soil is in fine condition for plowing and planting.

Farm animals are in thin flesh, owing to scarcity of feed. There is a large decrease in the number of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, compared with the same date last season.

FULTON.

Winter wheat has seldom promised a larger yield per acre than this season, except on low, wet, overflowed land.

Rye is above an average in condition.

The area seeded to spring wheat is less than last season—the condition is encouraging for more than an average yield per acre.

Oats are nearly up to an average in condition—the acreage is larger than last season.

About one-fifth of the old crop of corn and wheat is still in first hands.

Timothy meadows, except on wet lands, are looking well—much of the clover has been killed by the freezing and thawing weather.

Pastures are short, but making fair growth for the season.

Tender varieties of fruit injured by the late "cold snap."

Soil is cold, wet, and heavy, and does not pulverize well.

Farm animals are in medium condition and healthy—excepting sheep. there is a decrease in the number of farm animals, compared with same date last season.

GALLATIN.

Winter wheat and rye on high or drained lands are above an average in condition.

Wheat is heading out, and the harvest promises to be much earlier than usual.

The acreage of oats is less than last season; condition is nearly up to an average.

Timothy meadows were seriously damaged last season, after harvest, by the drouth, and have not made satisfactory growth this spring.

Pastures are in fair condition; the growth has been checked by the cold weather the past two weeks.

Prospects are favorable for apples, and one-half a crop of peaches. Grapes badly injured by the cold snap in April.

Soil is still in bad condition, owing to the excessive rains and open winter.

Farm animals are in thin flesh, owing to the scarcity of feed, and there is a large reduction in the number of cattle, hogs, and sheep as compared with the same date last season.

GREENE.

On wet land wheat is in bad condition. On drained land wheat has made a rank growth, and promises more than an average crop per acre.

Rye is above an average in condition.

The area of spring wheat is nearly as large as last season; condition indicates about three-fourths of an average yield per acre.

The area of oats is larger than last season; the crop is making good growth, considering the season.

About one-third of the 1881 corn crop is still in first hands, and over one-fourth of the last wheat crop.

Clover meadows injured by the freezing and thawing weather the past winter and early spring. Timothy meadows are in good condition.

Grass growing slowly, owing to the late cold, wet weather.

Soil does not pulverize well, and is in bad condition for plowing and planting.

Farm animals are generally in fair condition and healthy.

There is quite a decrease in the number of mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, compared with same date last season.

GRUNDY.

Winter wheat is not extensively raised in this county; the few pieces give encouragement of an average yield per acre.

Rye is nearly up to an average in condition.

The area of oats is larger than the seeding of 1881; condition promises nearly an average yield per acre.

About one-third of the old corn crop is still in first hands.

Meadows are not up to an average in condition, and the effects of the freezing and thawing weather in throwing out clover and other grasses will reduce the hay crop below an average.

Fruit prospects are not encouraging; tender varieties were damaged by the "cold snap."

Soil is thoroughly saturated, and when dried will doubtless be hard and lumpy.

Farm animals are not up to an average in condition, and the number of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep is less than at same date last season.

HAMILTON.

The chinch-bugs have injured the wheat in some localities; on drained land the crop is much above an average in condition.

The area of oats is some larger than last season; the condition gives encouragement for less than two-thirds of an average yield per acre.

Meadows and pastures were injured by the drouth last season—some meadows seriously damaged.

Fruit prospects were seriously injured by the late freeze.

The soil, considering the warm, wet weather, breaks up much better than expected.

Farm animals are generally healthy, but in thin flesh, owing to the scarcity of feed.

The number of cattle, horses, mules, hogs, and sheep is much less than last season at corresponding date.

HANCOCK.

Winter wheat is much above an average in condition; the chinch-bugs are at work on the wheat in some localities; the cold, wet weather prevents too rank a growth, and is severe on the chinch-bugs.

Rye is up to an average in condition.

The area of oats is some larger than last season, and the condition promises nearly an average yield per acre.

Timothy meadows are in fine condition—old clover-fields badly injured by freezing and thawing weather.

Pastures are making good growth, but stock still needs hay.

Prospects are fair for apples; early cherries, plums, and pears damaged while in bloom by the late freeze; peaches were injured by the "cold snap."

Soil is not in good working order—is hard to plow, and does not pulverize well.

With the exception of pink-eye among horses, farm animals are healthy and in fair condition; the number of cattle, horses, and hogs is less than last year at corresponding date.

HARDIN.

Winter-wheat is in excellent condition and filling well; chinch-bugs are present in strong force, but as yet have done no damage.

Rye is up to an average in condition.

The area of oats is less than last year and the condition promises something over three-fourths of an average yield per acre.

Nearly one-fourth of the corn crop of 1881 is still in first hands.

Meadows are in good condition.

Pastures are making usual growth for the season.

Prospects are good for a fair crop of apples and half crop of peaches.

Soil except on drained land is wet and clammy.

Farm animals are in thin flesh, but the mild, open winter has been favorable for stock on short feed.

There is a large reduction in the number of cattle, horses, mules, and hogs as compared with same date last year.

HENDERSON.

Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and on summer fallow the growth is very rank.

Harvest promises to be three weeks earlier than usual.

Rye is up to an average in condition.

The area of spring wheat is one-fourth less than last season. Condition nearly up to an average.

Oats are looking well, and the area is some larger than last year.

About one-fifth of the old corn is still in first hands.

Meadows and pastures have not made usual growth, owing to the cold, wet spring, and are not up to an average in condition.

Fruit prospects are not flattering—the cherries and peaches are nearly all killed.

Soil is cold and wet.

Some have planted corn.

Farm animals are now in average condition for the season—much complaint of pink-eye among horses.

The number of cattle, horses, and hogs is much less than last season at same date.

HENRY.

Rye is above an average in condition.

Very little winter wheat grown in the county.

Oats are nearly up to an average in condition, and the area is larger than last season.

Less than one-fourth of the old corn is still in first hands.

Meadows and pastures have made but little growth since the 1st of April, owing to the low temperature. Meadows in some localities were badly damaged last fall by grubs.

Hay is still fed to supplement short pastures.

UNION.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a discouraging report concerning the wheat prospects in Union County. The department correspondent, under date of May 13, writes: "On several farms the army-worm is at work on some of the most promising fields of winter wheat ever seen in Union County. In some localities the worms have stripped off the blades of the wheat, and are now at work on the heads. The Fultze wheat has suffered most from the worms, as the heads of this variety are still tender and not so far advanced as the earlier varieties of wheat. The early orange variety has been seriously damaged, the heads having been eaten off of large fields. The fields of wheat thus far destroyed are exceptional, but, unless the depredations of the insect can be arrested, the loss of much of the wheat is threatened." The samples of wheat sent the department show that the leaves have all been eaten off, and that the embryo grains of wheat have been consumed. Prof. Thomas, State Entomologist, in his last report, which appears in Vol. 18, Illinois Agricultural Report, gives the habits of the army-worm and the best means of destroying them.

Continued Favorable Reports from the Northwest Regarding the Wheat Crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 15.—In some quarters in the East the impression prevails that the late storms in the Northwest have damaged the growing wheat. Several letters of inquiry have been received requesting information as to the extent of the injury. THE TRIBUNE correspondent obtained the opinion of a large number of grain-dealers, millers, and commission-men today. It turns out that the wet weather has not hurt the wheat already in the ground. In fact, such weather as has visited the wheat sections outside of the very small proportion of flooded country close to the Red River has been more of a benefit than otherwise. At this particular stage the wheat grows all the better. Seeding of wheat has been earlier this season than last, though that was late, general average time considered. This has been the case on the line of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. If there has been any damage it has been with the latest sowing, but the quantity is only minimum. As before stated, the rains have been beneficial to the early sowing. The wheat is pretty generally in the ground and in good condition except in the northern portions, where the ground was too wet for use. It is too early to report upon the acreage. Opinions differ—one that there is more another that there is less acreage than last year. Those who claim the latter say that in the Red River Valley some portions of the seeding has been deferred from ten days to two weeks, and that, while the crop may yield fully, it will have a tendency to make the grade poorer, as the grain goes through a shrinkage process. In the south and southwest much less wheat has been put in, corn, oats, flax, and barley being the substitutes. While the wet weather has been good for wheat, it has retarded corn materially. In the vicinity of Lemars and Sioux City, the heart of the corn country, not one-half a crop has yet been planted, whereas in ordinary seasons it should have all been in by the last of April or by the 5th of May.

Throughout Minnesota it is safe to say that not more than half a crop of corn is yet planted. What is in the ground now is apt to rot under the weather of a week ago. Oats and barley, if early seeded, are probably all right. All accounts of wheat sections agree that prospects are more favorable to the present date.

The following reports were received today at the general office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company:

MINNESOTA DIVISION.

Rice's—Weather clear, warm, and pleasant; increase in breaking over last year about one-third; acreage sowed, about one-third more.

Verndale—Weather clear and pleasant today, but has been cold and backward. There is an increase of 25 per cent in breaking over last year. Seeding all done.

Little Falls—Weather decidedly cool. The amount of breaking will not exceed last season. The amount of wheat will not equal last year, but of oats and barley nearly a double amount is sown.

Perham—Weather pleasant. Seeding is finished. The increase in breaking is from 18 to 20 and sowing from 40 to 50 per cent over last year.

Frazee—Weather clear and fine. The increase in breaking over last year is 10 per cent. Seeding is all done.

Detroit—In this vicinity grain is all in. The acreage is 30 per cent more than last year. Weather is splendid and prospects good.

Moorhead—Weather is excellent for seeding, and everything drying up quickly. Breaking will not exceed last year, but increase of acreage sown will average one-third more.

MISSOURI DIVISION.

Fargo—Weather is fine. The increase in acreage sown over last year is estimated by good judges to be about 25 per cent. The weather is fine, and seeding is progressing finely. There is fully 30 per cent increase of acreage over last year.

Wheatland—Weather in this locality has been fine for seeding, and farmers have taken advantage of it. The increase of breaking over last year is about 40 per cent; increase of acreage sown fully 35 per cent over last year, 25 per cent of this being wheat, balance oats and potatoes.

New Buffalo—Weather clear and pleasant; grain nearly all in and looks fine. There is an increase of about 1,000 acres of breaking over last year, which will all be in crop.

Valley City—Weather is fine. The increase of acreage sown is fully 100 per cent, with breaking in about the same proportion.

Mandan—Weather clear; light southeast wind; average temperature, 50; about sixty-five acres of land broken in Morton County; increase over last year about two-thirds.

THE CASSELTON BRANCH.

Armonia—Weather favorable to growth of crops; increase in breaking over last year, one-fourth; proportion of acreage sown, one-half.

Hunter—Weather very fine. The heavy rains put farmers back some with their seeding, but no great damage was done. There will be no increase of breaking.

Mayville—Weather fine; increase in seeding and breaking, one-third over last year.

Blanchard—Weather permitting, sowing will be finished this week; acreage double that of last year; latest estimate of breaking to be done this season adjacent to Blanchard, 10,000 acres.

Flattering Prospects in Central Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 15.—The prospects for crops in Central Illinois has never been as encouraging as at the present time. Every article is growing in the finest style, and all kinds of fruit bids fair to be abundant, notwithstanding contrary reports. The heavy rains of the past few days has delayed corn-planting, but there is almost a month yet to do that in. Pasturage never looked and never was finer than this year, and cattle and all kinds of stock is doing finely.

Encouraging Reports from South Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., May 15.—With the exception of one day the past week has been very cold and stormy. Today is pleasant, but not very warm yet. Some pieces of small grain are looking quite well, but warm weather is much needed in order to give them a good start. Farmers will commence planting corn tomorrow if the weather continues fine. Trees are well covered with blossoms, and the prospect for a fruit crop is beginning to look more encouraging.

HUMOR.

Ingenious men have tried to invent a spark arrester, but a pretty woman is the only article that succeeds in that line.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The poet who asserts that life is but a dream was never called in to help move a cook-stove or get a barrel of cider down cellar.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A new song is entitled "Be Kind to the Foreigner Who Lands on Our Shores." It seems to us that this song will never do for a temperance gathering, for it is a sort of back an alien song. —*Somerville Journal.*

Nine American colleges have adopted the Oxford cap. This is well. Heretofore about the only thing that distinguished a college student from other people has been the bad spelling in his letters home asking for money to "buy books."—*Burdette.*

Value of experience: A Celtic friend was recently badly cut about the head in an accident and bleeding freely; but he remonstrated against having his wounds dressed, when the surgeon told him he would bleed death if they were not attended to. His reply was characteristic, "Docthur," said he, "I never bled to death in all me life."—*Richmond State.*

"I don't care so much about the loss of my thumb as a thumb," said the grocer, whose horse had amputated the member; "but as a source of profit I shall miss it. I've measured that thumb in the shape of beans, meal, and molasses nigh onto a thousand times. Well, my wife can't afford a new parlor carpet this spring."—*New Haven Register.*

"Miserable?" said young Symonds. "Of course I'm miserable, and I can't help looking so. I'm invited, and can't refuse to attend, a party given by the girls at the boarding-school. They're going to cook the supper themselves, and I shall have to eat some of the bread and cake, and I shall die in an awful agony before morning. I know I shall!"—*Boston Post.*

A Wayne County farmer who is much annoyed by tramps came to Detroit a while ago and had half a dozen signs of "Small-pox—Beware!" painted to post up on his house and grounds. Although he had one on either side of his gate, they had not been up two hours when a rover passed between them and knocked on the door and asked for food. "Didn't you see those signs on the gate?" demanded the farmer. "Yes'r, but I can't read." The next one said he was near-sighted and thought the signs read "For sale." The third had had small-pox and was willing to nurse the family. The fourth had been vaccinated and was reckless. The fifth had a remedy to sell, and the sixth, after getting away with a cold bite, turned to his benefactor and said: "If you want to beat the boys knock down them signs and put up one reading: 'Help wanted.' It never fails to keep 'em jogging straight along." The farmer followed the advice, and he hasn't had a call since.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Darwin.

The *British Medical Record* says of the late Charles Darwin: "A year ago he became subject to attacks of palpitation, with irregularity of the heart's action, occasionally accompanied by pain in the chest, spreading to the arms. A few months since it was found that the heart and greater blood vessels were degenerating. The anginal attacks became more frequent, and signs of heart-failure more serious; and it was, as we understand, in one of these attacks that our greatest naturalist expired. There are two common errors concerning Charles Darwin—one is that that illustrious man was a professor, while, in fact, he never held any chair or fulfilled any educational duties that would entitle him to be so called; the second is the prevalent opinion that, in pursuit of the study of his great theory, he worked from morning to night. The truth is that the delicate state of his health rendered him incapable of prolonged thought for more than about three hours daily. His success was due to the fact that he concentrated all his powers of thought on one subject, so that the yearly sum of the very few hours devoted on each day to such thought amounted to the high display of mental energy the result of which is demonstrated by his works and by the great influence they have exercised on modern science and philosophy."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Out-of-Town Justices at It Again.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 15.—We have been served with a garnishee (and fees, $2.63, tendered), returnable before Justice Dolton at Thornton. It is against one Andrew J. Reith. We have no employé of that name, never have had, and do not know such a person. We so informed the lawyer's emissary who served the notice. Must we go to Thornton? Please advise. Yours, etc.,

UNITED STATES FOUNDRY CO.

[If you do not go to Thornton judgment will be taken by default, and it will be necessary to appeal the case at once or there will be an execution.]

Bankrupt Railroads.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 15.—You were kind enough to answer my inquiry of the 6th inst. concerning roads in the hands of Receivers.

Is it not in the last degree unjust and intolerable that State law, backed by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, should be slowly and surely driving railroads in this State to bankruptcy, and when that end is reached another Federal court steps to the front and says, "Thus far and no farther. This property will be managed hereafter without regard to you or your edicts?" Thus the bankrupt becomes a two-edged sword, disturbing legitimate traffic and injuring competitors who comply with the law.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Innocence Abroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW SALEM, Ill., May 13.—It seems from your issue of yesterday that another case of "innocence abroad" has been discovered in your city in the person of James B. Doyle, who has been before the United States Court for the crime of having counterfeit bonds and money in his possession. You speak of him as "a Stark County farmer of good reputation." It seems quite evident that you do not know the man, or what has been his course of life.

During 1875 and 1876 I preached once a month in the Village of Bradford, Ill., where James B. Doyle lived. And I was told confidentially by an old resident of the town, a man of good character and influence, that the Government had a detective in that town to watch the movements of Doyle and those who came to his house and went from there; that the packages received and sent out by Doyle were watched; that a man had come to Doyle's who went by the name of Spencer (I think that was the name), and was said to be from Brooklyn, N. Y. He remained there for weeks, and was very busy in the chamber of Doyle's house. A printing-press was sent there, and afterwards was taken away. The suspicion was that Doyle or his guest, or both of them together, were manufacturing counterfeit money at that time.

It would be interesting to know whether William E. Brockway, who swore to the innocence of Doyle, would not be recognized by the inhabitants of Bradford as having been there under another name. Sure I am that if the man who acted as detective at Bradford in the year 1875 and 1876 had been called to be present at the trial with his book in which was recorded the movements of Doyle and his friends he would have been able to give some light in relation to this modern "innocence abroad." Doyle's connection with counterfeiting was talked of then, and honest men were expecting that he would soon be arrested for counterfeiting. The great difficulty that attends all efforts to punish such men as Doyle, even after they have been detected in crime after years of watching, is destroying the confidence of honest men in our whole system of jurisprudence. I heard two men talking about this matter recently on the cars. One of them said: "If we could hang one-half of the judges and two-thirds of the lawyers there would be some hopes, I think, of securing justice in the trial of criminals." This, of course, is an extreme view of the case, but it shows the way the opinions of men are setting.

T. H. TABOR.

Vagabond Boys.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 15.—"What Shall We Do with the Boys?" and like articles in THE TRIBUNE for several days past have inspired with new hope and courage all friends of depraved juvenile humanity. Men and women who give this serious question thought confess that it is a problem of extreme difficulty. All agree that a street life is ruinous to mind and morals. How to restrain and guide the persistently idle, wandering waif must be decided and acted upon without delay, else the avenues of cities will become the rendezvous of desperadoes whose work will be as swift and frequent as that of the Italian banditti.

It is deeply humiliating that in a city numbering a round half million of people a sufficient force of Christianity and morality cannot be concentrated to withhold these boys from destruction. It becomes very easy when the rules of a household are extended to this vast family. We will suppose that the worthy Mayor of Chicago is the head of a family of undutiful sons, who refuse to engage in any pursuit by which they can earn their daily bread; that they insist upon living a life of restless excitement in the street. The plain duty of the father would be to place his sons in positions where studies would be pursued or trades acquired, fitting them for a life-work, and a parent who neglects to compel a boy to engage in some pursuit, looking to the future, proves recreant to his trust.

Thus has Chicago, in common with other cities, proven false to her trust.

There are today hundreds of little boys living in our streets who should be in the school-room learning the lessons of regular habits as well as the rudiments of knowledge. There are other hundreds, a step higher in stature and years, who should become inmates of the work-shop. Instead, the mania for freedom has become so widespread that boys desert homes of comfort in the country and deliberately lead this Arab life in the heart of our city. The initiation is a blacking-box which gives them the entrée of the charmed circle. Henceforth, the way to idleness is easy. A few pennies a day suffice to purchase food and lodging, games of chance eke out the sum needed for clothing, so the long day and all the days are spent in idleness at first, then at last in crime. Why is it necessary to tolerate this vast army of idlers? Surely not from the public necessity of shining boots. The few who leave their homes with soiled boots could as easily find a bootblack who had a home and a place as their barber or grocer. In many cases the box is the apology for the life of vagabondage chosen—the disguise of a calling not lawful.

If the newsboy and bootblack were compelled to pay for a stand as other dealers do, their wild, roving would cease, and habits of regularity and system would be cultivated.

The city fathers also have the power to arrest and place in confinement all boys who desert their parents, refusing to submit to the parental authority.

The Training-School for Boys inaugurated by Father Tellow is a grand work. With the aid of a farm and trades the benefits to this increasing class will be incalculable. God speed the work, and may the city authorities be awakened to the need of legislation to remedy the great evil of street boys.

OBSERVER.

The Rights of Wives.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 15.—What ground for truth is there in the assertion made by one of your noble sex that in the State of Delaware a law exits authorizing a man to whip his wife? Have we Russia in America? This same "lord of creation" thinks with the Englishman that his wife is "a little better than his dog—a little dearer than his horse." According to *him* "a wife has no rights, even in the home, save what her husband chooses to give her." "In the eyes of the law," saith this modern Turk, "a man owns his wife—can take possession of her person," and cart her about from post to pillow as he would a table or a chair. Women are valued as such men value anything that ministers to their pleasure. A mother is a mere machine in her share of parental work. She is not entitled to any extra consideration because of the peculiar life of trial preceding maternity. This is indeed an age of progress, and if all men were of the same mind we should look forward to future generations of monkeys. Thus reversing the Darwinian theory—for surely ideas such as these just quoted savor of retrogression instead of progression in civilization. I am not a "woman's rights" (so-called) advocate. I think the influence of true, pure lives ought and must be the only sceptre borne in women's hands. The home is her kingdom; love the mainspring of her being. She will not be a doll, a plaything kept for show and amusement. A good wife is not neglectful of home duties, but a "helpmeet" in every sense of the word. She "looketh well to the ways of her household." She is a counselor, a friend. In return she should receive love, sympathy, and protection. I think very little of those of my sex who scoff at the idea of a masculine protector. They may be, and should be, able to take care of themselves if necessary—marriage is not the sole aim and end of a real woman's existence—but such wives as we have in our mind will never wish to be "independent" of their husbands if they find in them the loving, tenderly-watchful guardians they have a right to expect. Certainly domestic tyrants of either sex will fill the divorce courts and swell the crowds that frequent places of questionable character.

Mutual advice is needed in the maintenance of the home, and no man in enlightened America is justified in treating his lawful wife as a hireling under his own roof. She is entitled to respectful attention and a voice in the management of affairs where her interest is coequal with the husband's.

Some creatures in male attire try to impress their wives with a sense of masculine superiority in intelligence, and from a legal point of view. Fudge! Brave, noble-hearted men—thank God there are plenty of them—take no pleasure in tyrannizing at home. Strong in their manliness, they are yielding in their love; a tower of strength, and a sheltering rock—the "house-band that holds the house together."

America is not a healthy location for the propagation of the germs of Turkish rule or the old Russian maxim respecting the use of "the husband's cuff." We have looseness in domestic life, and in divorce laws; but if young people were taught to look upon the marriage relation as too sacred for light consideration, the number of divorce decrees would be greatly lessened.

FAIR.

Manual Education of Boys.

CHICAGO, May 11.—*To the Hon. John A. Jameson:* I take the liberty of congratulating you upon your success in having started a society whose aim will be to enabled discharged criminals to follow an honest life. But I may ask, also, whether it would not be as well to deal with the factor or causes which are creating criminals, and not alone with the results.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE had an article saying that "American boys are not allowed by foreign trade unions to learn a trade. Therefore many of them become by circumstances criminals, and will have to learn their trade in jails," etc.

I think THE TRIBUNE is badly misinformed on that question. I have been here in business for the last twenty-six years, and my experience is that the American boys (no difference whether their ancestors came to this country in the Mayflower or in the Elbe, born of Americans or foreigners) are very reluctant to learn a trade. I felt it to be my duty to teach a few; but their first question was, "How much wages will you pay?"—not, "Will you give me a chance to learn it thoroughly?" And when I had them, they showed a lack of patience. One became a highway robber, another a burglar, one ran off and went with a circus, etc.; and the very last one (last fall) left me, saying, "I guess I will become a clerk. Anyhow it is much nicer than to be a workingman." But of course there are honorable exceptions.

The causes of this are, to a great extent, our English newspapers, especially the *Police Gazette*, with their pictures, making heroes out of scoundrels, thieves, and murderers. Even after a crime has been published in all its details, and after the criminal has been hung or shot, the papers will again give his whole history.

Another cause which creates criminals and encourages crime is our pawnbroker shops. Is there no power on earth to abolish or demolish these pest-houses? No really poor or importunate person or family need to pawn anything for the sake of relief. Such people will receive help and assistance in one or the other of our charitable institutions; and if they should be in fact compelled to part with their goods or jewels then let them sell them. They will get more for them by selling than by pawning. Here I may add that worse than a burglar to society is the sneak-thief, against whom no one can protect himself. Shut up the pawnshops and you will find sneak-thieves a scarcity and burglars diminish.

As pawnshops are the causes which create criminals, so do our auction-houses cause merchants to become dishonest. The St. Louis merchant, to deceive his creditors, will send his goods to a Chicago auction-house, and vice versa. Abolish or regulate these auction-houses and we will have less fraud and fewer swindlers. Not much better are many so-called storage-houses, where goods may be hid. Such auction-houses or pawnbroker shops are an impossibility in Germany. Why tolerate them here? Resting upon your influence upon legislation, I hope you will find time to give this important question some of your attention. Very respectfully,

J. BRIENSDORF.

CONFIDENCE MEN.

Sprague and Williams Sentenced to the Milwaukee House of Correction for Ninety Days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—Sprague and Williams, the notorious confidence men, were today sentenced to the House of Correction for ninety days under the Vagrancy act. After a protracted discussion regarding their rights in the premises the two rogues were photographed. They have confessed their calling, but still deny that they are the parties who perpetrated the various swindles which have been assigned them. Their photographs have been forwarded to Kansas City and Council Bluffs. There is a nice legal point in connection with photographing criminals. Until a man is convicted of crime he need not submit to the photographing process, but after conviction he may be forced to it. The lawyers are divided as to whether vagrancy is criminal in such a sense as to allow compulsory photographing. Sprague and Williams held out stoutly against the effort to get their likenesses, but they were finally convinced that the officer could not be put off, and so submitted quietly.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Disputed Store Account Leads to the Probable Murder of an Ohio Merchant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW COMERSTOWN, O., May 15.—Intelligence has just reached here from Gilman, ten miles seat of New Comerstown, of a brutal and cowardly attempt to murder Theodore Lanning, a prominent merchant of that place, in his own dooryard. A man named Kail disputed a store account, and he and his son called Lanning from home early in the morning. While Kail engaged Lanning in conversation by denying the account, the son slipped up from behind and dealt him (Lanning) a murderous blow with a slung-shot, crushing his skull horribly and knocking him senseless to the ground. The would-be murderers then fled, leaving their victim for dead. He remains unconscious, and his physicians have given him up. The whole neighborhood is greatly excited over this most foul and dastardly crime.

UNION VETERAN CLUB.

The lecture delivered last night by the Rev. G. G. Trusdell in the Methodist Church Building under the auspices of the Chicago Union Veteran Club proved a very entertaining leaf from the history of the late War, and was listened to by a fair-sized audience, which gave every indication of being delighted in the reverend gentleman's effort. Capt. Lew Jacobs presided, but Gen. A. L. Chetlain introduced the lecturer. In telling what he knew of "life and death in the army," the lecturer confined himself to following the fortunes of the Second Iowa Cavalry during the time that he served in that regiment. He was first chosen Captain of Company B, but, being a novice in military matters, he abandoned the shoulderstraps to become Chaplain of the company. The lecturer's picture of camp life among raw recruits was very amusing. He did not attempt anything in the way of descriptive battle scenes, but confined himself more to incidents, humorous and pathetic, which it had been his lot to meet with. He took occasion to give Gen. Pope a dig in the matter of the evacuation of Corinth and to laud Gen. Rosecrans as a soldier and officer.

After the conclusion of the lecture a motion was adopted providing that the club should meet in a body at the Grand Pacific this evening at 7 o'clock and proceed thence to the Union Depot to receive the remains of the late C. C. Washburn and escort them to the Northwestern Depot.

How the Queen Dines.

London Telegraph.

When the members of the royal family are present at dinner they sit on either side of the Queen, except when foreign royalty of higher rank is present. When the lady-in-waiting or one of the maids of honor dines with the Queen it is by special command; a message is sent on the morning of the day desiring her to do so. She does not use the gold plate at Christmas as is popularly supposed—indeed, it is only used when State banquets are given in the Waterloo gallery at Windsor, and of which there have been but few during the last twenty years. A portion of it is also used at State balls and concert suppers at Buckingham palace. On New Year's Day the Queen gives presents to the members of her family and all under her roof; her gifts include works of art, statuettes, books, china, and other rare and valuable things, in addition to useful gifts. The presents are laid out in a room, and her Majesty is present when they are distributed, while many she presents herself.

Russian Jewesses.

The women in a party of Russian Jews who arrived at Castle Garden this week attracted a great deal of attention from the fact that they all wore wigs. The explanation of the circumstance is said to be this: For generations past when an orthodox Jewish maiden wedded, she had, prior to the marriage ceremony, to have all her hair cleanly shaven from her head, in order that her husband should see her in her least attractive form, so that in after years when the woman becomes old and decrepit she would not appear less loveable in the eyes of her husband than she did on the wedding-day. Another given reason is that a woman whose head is closely shaven would not attract attention from other men.

Poesy in Politics.

Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

Some time ago a prominent and distinguished gentleman in Washington was written to by a friend, asking his assistance in securing a position in the Treasury Department for a young mutual friend. The distinguished personage replied: "I am encouraged to hope that the youth will have an appointment before the dandelions blot with gold the springing grass in Monroe County."

Yesterday he received a missive from Monroe County, inclosing two withered dandelions with no comment. Evidently the grass was "blotted" in Monroe County and the youth had not received his appointment.

"A neighbor of mine," said J. C. Horton, of the Toledo *Blade*, was severely afflicted with rheumatism for years. He used St. Jacobs Oil, which relieved him immediately and permanently cured him.